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JOHN CODMAN.

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NEARLY a half-century has passed since the earnest attention of the Christians of New England was drawn to the "Dorchester Controversy;" and he around whose pulpit that controversy raged, is better known to the present generation for his long fidelity and usefulness, as a pastor, than as the chief actor in a scene of ecclesiastical strife. We do not commence this sketch with any intent to rekindle extinct fires; but there are facts in his history which must be known, in order to the full understanding of the course of religious thought in New England, and of the steps by which the Congregational churches were led to their present position. Besides, as a devoted, influential, and, in some respects, a model minister, his name is one well worthy of a place upon these pages.

JOHN CODMAN was born in Boston, August 3d, 1782. His parents were Hon. John Codman, (born in Charlestown, Jan. 17, 1755,) a successful merchant, and a member of the Senate of Massachusetts, and Margaret Russell, daughter of Hon. James Russell, of Lincoln, Ms. Among remoter ancestors, on both sides, were several who enjoyed much influence and

honor in their day. His great-grandfather, Capt. John Codman, was highly respected as a citizen and military officer, and married, in 1718, a grand-daughter of Isaac Winslow, whose mother was, it is said, the first female who landed from the Mayflower. The circumstances attending the death of Capt. Codman, seem worthy of record here. "He had three slaves, Mark, Phillis, and Phœbe, who poisoned him with arsenic. The two former were convicted and executed. The place of Mark's execution was on the northerly side of the Cambridge road, and the gibbet remained until a short time before the Revolution. Phillis was burned at the stake, about ten yards from the gallows. It has been said that this is the only instance, in the history of the country, of that method of punishment under authority of the law."<sup>1</sup>

Of Mr. Codman's early life, we have but few details. His parents were connected with the Brattle Street Church, in Boston, and he was there baptized by Rev. Dr. Samuel Cooper. He grew up under the ministry of Dr. Thatcher, an

<sup>1</sup> Memoir of Dr. Codman, by Rev. William Allen, D.D., Boston, 1853.

earnest and evangelical divine, who succeeded Dr. Cooper in 1785, and continued in office till 1802. He was also educated faithfully at home, "in the principles of Scriptural morality, and strict regard to the institutions of revealed religion."

In 1798, he entered Harvard College, and graduated with credit in the distinguished Class of 1802. At first, his name was omitted in the assignment of Commencement parts; but his class-mates, feeling that he had been treated with injustice, chose him to deliver before them a Valedictory Poem,—upon which the Faculty, acknowledging their error, gave him a place among his class-mates, with an English Poem as his appointment. This incident may show the hold which his genial and friendly temper had already given him on those who knew him best.

Soon after his graduation, his father suddenly died; and this event, together with the farewell exhortations of one so tenderly beloved, was the means of awakening deeper religious impressions than he had felt before. In November, 1804, he united with the Church in Brattle Street,—having, a little previous, in accordance with his father's last request, left the law-office he had entered, and commenced the study of theology. His first instructor was Rev. Henry Ware, then of Hingham; afterwards Hollis Professor of Divinity at Harvard. After about a year's residence with him, Mr. Codman removed to Cambridge, pursuing his studies, mainly under his own direction, in the society of personal friends. While residing here, in the early part of 1805, Dr. Wm. Cooper's "Four Sermons on Predestination" were put into his hands, with the request that he would prepare a review of them for the "Anthology"—the organ of the liberal party at that time. He commenced his task, undoubtedly under the influence of prejudices against the doctrine advocated, but as he read and meditated, the unpopular tenet presented itself in a new light, as

consistent with Scripture, and glorious as revealing God on the throne of the universe, "ordering all things after the counsel of his own will." He finished the Review; but it was printed not in the *Anthology*, but in the *Panoplist*.

From this time onward, Mr. Codman's views of truth were decidedly and unswervingly evangelical; and his private journal shows the humility and fervor of his religious emotions. Having abundant pecuniary resources, he determined to avail himself of the superior advantages for a theological education, which the schools of Edinburgh then offered, and in July, 1805, sailed for Europe. Here he remained for nearly three years, studying under Dugald Stewart and Dr. Hunter, in the Scotch metropolis, and forming the acquaintance of such men as Wilberforce, Andrew Fuller, and William Jay.

In April, 1807, he was licensed to preach at Bristol, England, the certificate being signed by Samuel Lowell, William Thorp, and William Jay. He was soon invited to the Scotch Church, Swallow Street, London, where he continued to labor for about a year; and received, at parting, a piece of plate, inscribed with a testimony of the enduring regard of his auditors. In May, 1808, he returned home. His social position; his English style of dress and powdered hair; his animated oratory; and above all, the fervor and earnestness of his preaching, attracted much attention, and his services were sought by various churches. In August, he preached for the first time to the Second Church in Dorchester, at a Preparatory Lecture. His text on that occasion, which was an appropriate key-note for his future ministry, was, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ."

This Church had then been but recently organized. The original Church of Dorchester was gathered at Plymouth, England, in 1630, and emigrated with its pastors, Wareham and Maverick.

In 1636, the majority of its members removed to Windsor, Ct., and a new



Church was formed in Dorchester, under the pastoral care of Rev. Richard Mather. For over 170 years, this was the only Church in the town. In 1806, the increasing population rendering a division of the congregation expedient, a new meeting-house was erected; and, on the 1st of January, 1808, the Second Church was organized by an Ecclesiastical Council. The separation of its members from those with whom they had been long associated, was accompanied with most cordial and sincere expressions of good will. No diversity of religious sentiment occasioned or shaped the division; and in the new Church, as in the old, were found representatives of the different views and tendencies existing among Congregationalists at that day.

Preachers of both the liberal and the orthodox sides, were invited as candidates to the vacant pulpit; but no call had been extended to any one,—when, as before stated, Mr. Codman visited the place. The impression made by his first sermon was such, that he was requested to supply for two Sabbaths; after which the Church, by a unanimous vote, and the Society, with the dissent of only four, called him to the pastorate.

Knowing the diversity of sentiment existing, he gave no answer till he had made an explicit statement of his belief in a letter addressed to the Church. In this he says: "As Arian and Socinian errors have of late years crept into some of our churches, I think it my duty to declare to that Church of Christ, of whom I may have the pastoral charge, that I believe the Father, Son and Holy Ghost to be the one living and true God; and that my faith in general, is conformed to the Assembly's Catechism, and to the Confession of Faith drawn up by the elders and messengers of the Congregational churches in the year 1680, and recommended to the churches by the General Court of Massachusetts." He also desired the substitution of Dr. Watts' Psalms and Hymns for the collection of Dr. Belknap, which

was then used, as the latter appeared defective and its preface contained "expressions derogatory to the glory due to the one God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

This certainly was explicit enough, and would seem to leave no room for future misunderstanding. Both Church and Society "agreed to the communication and request;" the Parish Committee saying in their letter, "although there may be a difference of opinion among us respecting some parts of the Holy Scriptures, your communication is received with pleasure and general satisfaction."

The personal views of the candidate were plainly seen to be of the stricter sort; at the same time it was known that strong social ties connected him with the liberal party, and for this reason, probably, it was hoped his course and preaching would be such as to be acceptable to all.

Under these circumstances the call was accepted, and on the 7th of December, 1808, a council consisting of the representatives of eleven churches of Boston and vicinity assembled for the ordination. The Confession of Faith read by the candidate was full, elaborate and most unequivocally orthodox. Rev. Wm. E. Channing preached the sermon, and I have heard Dr. Codman say that he gave him the preference over Mr. Buckminster, the pastor of the Church to which he himself belonged, because he then believed him more sound in his theology. The sermon certainly justified such an opinion. It was founded upon the words; "Be instant in season, out of season," and the preacher had evidently caught the spirit of his text. His words rang out clear and stirring as the notes of a trumpet. The discourse was printed and elicited much commendation, but is not included in the author's collected works. A few extracts will be read with interest as indicating the views held by Dr. Channing at that time. After illustrating the nature of ministerial earnestness, the preacher proceeds to suggest considerations fitted to excite it:

"First, the importance of ministerial earnestness will be seen, if we consider what concern God has expressed, what infinite means he has employed for that great end which the Christian ministry is designed to advance. The salvation of man is the leading object of the providence of God. This his merciful voice promised to our guilty parents immediately after the fall. For this the cumbrous fabric of the Mosaic dispensation was reared. For this prophets were inspired and were enabled successively to cast a clearer light on futurity. For this the Son of God himself left the abodes of glory and expired a victim on the cross."

After urging, Secondly, the example of Jesus Christ, and Thirdly, our dependence on earnestness for success, he proceeds:

"Fourthly, as another most solemn incitement to earnestness, let a minister consider the dangerous circumstances of his people." "He sees immortal beings, committed to his care, advancing with rapid steps to the brink of an abyss, from which they are never to arise. And can he be unconcerned? Can he read of that fire which is never quenched, of that worm which never dies, and yet see without emotion fellow beings to whom he sustains the tenderest connexions, hastening forward to this indescribable ruin?" "Negligent minister, look forward to the tribunal of God. Behold a human being there condemned, whom thy neglect has helped to destroy. In that countenance of anguish and despair, which might have beamed with all the light and purity of Heaven; in that voice of weeping and wailing which might have sung the sweet and happy strains of angels, see and hear the ruin which thou hast made."

Having considered, Fifthly, the felicity which a faithful ministry is suited to communicate, he adds:

"Lastly, let the minister of Christ be excited to an earnest and affectionate discharge of his duties, by the consideration that his own eternal interests are in-

volved in it." "Of all men, a cold, negligent minister has the darkest prospects." "Need I describe to you his anguish on that day, which will prove him a false, heartless minister of Jesus Christ, which shall discover to him many souls lost through his neglect, in which the searching eyes of Jesus shall be fixed on him in righteous indignation, in which he shall hear the voice of the Saviour saying to him, 'Behold the inestimable souls for which my blood was shed, which I committed to your care, but which your negligence has helped to destroy. Depart with them far from me into everlasting fire.'"

Such was the sermon. It was followed by the ordaining prayer from Dr. Eckley of Boston, and the Charge from Dr. Osgood of Medford. Then the Right Hand of Fellowship was presented by the Pastor of the First Church in Dorchester, Rev. T. M. Harris, a most estimable man, whose name is still cherished by his surviving parishioners with deep affection, but whose preaching, according to his own description of it, was far from being discriminating.

Speaking of the "inhabitants of the town," who were all, before, his parishioners, he said, "Standing fast in one spirit, and striving together for the faith of the Gospel, they have paid little attention to lesser matters, and words of doubtful disputation, and have been indoctrinated rather in those important truths in which all agree, than in those speculative topics about which so many differ. The modern distinctions of sect and party are scarcely known, and have never been advocated among them. To be disciples and followers of the Lord Jesus has been their only endeavour; and to be called Christians the only appellation by which they have aimed or desired to be distinguished."

The Rev. Charles Lowell, who alone of all the Council still survives, offered the concluding prayer, and the young pastor was left to his solemn work.

On the very day of his settlement, his spirit was tested slightly by an invitation to an "Ordination Ball" in the Town Hall, and his prompt refusal to be present gave some offence. This, however, was soon passed by, and for about a year he was permitted to labor in peace, with encouraging tokens of success.

On the 6th of December, 1809—the eve of the anniversary of his ordination—an ominous letter was presented, signed by forty of his parishioners. It exhibits the difficulty which was the central point of controversy for the three succeeding years: and in it, and in the reply which followed, the respective parties took the stand from which they never wavered.

We present, therefore, the substance of both communications.

"We do not presume," say those who opened the correspondence, "neither have we a wish, to prescribe what doctrine would be most congenial to our feelings to hear from you, but are willing you should exercise your own opinion. It is, however, our humble opinion, that for a clergyman to be enabled to do good, promote the happiness and welfare of the parish, he must have the love, good-will and affections of his people, and thereby cause a punctual attendance on public worship.

But the principal object we have in view, at this time, is to represent to you that there is a dissatisfaction and uneasiness in the parish, which appears to be daily increasing, and we fear if it is not soon checked, there will be much disorder and confusion, which we sincerely deprecate.

The principal cause of which, we apprehend, arises from a disappointment that many of your parishioners feel from your not making your exchanges generally, with those ministers, who preach the public lectures in Boston, on Thursdays, and with them *indiscriminately*. This we did expect, and this we think we have a just claim to expect, from your own observations, previous to your being settled as our minister. This we humbly

submit to your candid consideration, and remain your friends, well wishers, and obedient humble servants," &c.

To this, two days after, a reply was returned, equally courteous, and yet decided in its tone:—"With regard to the principal object, which you profess to have in view at this time, you must give me leave to say, that I never can, and never shall *pledge* myself to exchange pulpits, with any man, or body of men whatever, and that I never did, from any observations previous to my being settled as your minister, give you any just claim to expect it. At the same time, you may rest assured that in my exchanges, as in every part of ministerial duty, it will be my endeavor, as it always has been, to conciliate the affections, and to promote the peace and happiness, but especially the spiritual welfare of the people committed to my charge. I remain, with sentiments of the utmost friendship and esteem, your affectionate pastor," &c.

The issue was thus joined. It will be our aim to present a true and fair statement of the more important facts and decisions connected with the struggle which followed; leaving those curious for the minute details, to consult the documents published at the time.<sup>1</sup>

In April, 1810, an effort was made to pass a vote in the Parish Meeting, expressing a desire "that Mr. Codman should exchange with the ministers who compose the Boston Association," &c. This was unsuccessful at the time, but at a similar meeting in October, the vote was carried, and a Committee chosen to wait on the pastor, to know whether he would or would not comply with the wish of the parish, thus expressed. They returned with the

<sup>1</sup> The most important of these are: *Proceedings of the Second Church, &c.*, exhibited in a collection of papers. Boston: S. T. Armstrong, 1812. *Memorial of the Proprietors of the New South Meeting House, in Dorchester, to the Ministers of the Boston Association. With their Report on the same.* Boston: Watson & Bangs, 1813. *Review of the Dorchester Controversy, in the Panoplist for June and July, 1814*, ascribed to Jeremiah Evarts.

answer, "that he cannot pledge himself to exchange with any man, or any body of men whatever."

A fortnight later, at an adjourned Parish Meeting, it was voted—40 yeas to 35 nays—that, "if the Rev. Mr. Codman's principles are such that he cannot comply with our request, the connection between him and us become extinct."

At the same time a Committee was appointed to request the ministers, with whom the pastor had been in the habit of exchanging, not to preach "in his pulpit" any more until the difficulties were settled. Letters were accordingly sent to Dr. Griffin and Mr. Huntington, of Boston; Dr. Morse, of Charlestown; Messrs. Bates, of Dedham, Gile of Milton, Strong, of Randolph, Homer and Greenough, of Newton. This extraordinary proceeding was without effect. Mr. Bates and Dr. Morse replied in earnest protests; the latter pointing out the obvious inconsistency of requiring the pastor to exchange with the Boston Association, and then requesting him, a member of that Association, *not* so to officiate.

The friends of Mr. Codman now felt it important to manifest their sentiments in a formal way, and addresses were sent from eighty-three gentlemen and one hundred and eighty-one ladies, (including almost all of the members of the Church,) expressing sympathy, bearing testimony to his usefulness, and urging him to "bear up under the host of troubles that beset him."

In December, an advertisement appeared in the "Boston Centinel," offering sixty-nine pews for sale, "together with all the right, title, and interest the proprietors have in the Rev. Mr. Codman."

Thus this year closed, and the next began with no cessation of strife.

In April, 1811, fifty-seven gentlemen of the Society again addressed him, declaring their "determination to support him as their pastor," and urging him not to think of resigning his charge. On the other hand, at the Parish Meeting, held

on the 24th of June, a Committee was appointed "to confer with Mr. Codman, and request that a separation take place between him and the Society over which he presides; but should he not comply with the request, to propose to him to join in calling a mutual ecclesiastical council, to hear and determine on all matters of controversy," &c.

His friends immediately met, and by vote requested him not to accede to the proposal for a separation,—and chose a Committee to advise with him, and render whatever aid he might want. Negotiations now commenced with reference to the calling of a Council. Three months were occupied with preliminary correspondence; the main point in which, for the first two months, was the demand, on the part of the pastor, that the charges against him should be exhibited *in writing* previous to the issuing of the letters missive. After being repeatedly refused, as "unreasonable and unprecedented," this was at last conceded; and various articles of complaint, which will be noticed hereafter, were presented. The Parish Committee claimed, however, the right to prefer new charges, should any be discovered before the assembling of the Council; this was objected to, but finally it was agreed that the Council should itself decide as to the propriety of admitting new articles of complaint. Meanwhile, seven aggrieved members of the Church presented charges, which were referred to a Committee of brethren, before whom the pastor presented a full and satisfactory defence.

In the appointment of the Council, six churches were designated by each side. Mr. Codman selected those under the charge of Dr. Prentiss, of Medfield; Dr. Lyman, of Hatfield; Mr. Greenough, of Newton; Dr. Austin, of Worcester; Dr. Morse, of Charlestown, and Dr. Worcester, of Salem. The Parish Committee chose the churches under charge of Dr. Reed, of Bridgewater; Mr. Eliot, of Watertown; Mr. Thatcher, of Dedham; Dr. Bancroft, of Worcester; Dr. Kendall,

of Weston, and Mr. Thayer, of Lancaster. The Council met on Wednesday, Oct. 11th; and undisturbed by railroad trains, and an anxiety to get home at the earliest possible moment, were occupied in hearing the parties and their advocates until Saturday. They met again on the following Monday, and continued their private deliberations till Thursday, when their Result was published. The high standing of the members of the Council, and of the advocates who appeared before them; the attention which this prolonged controversy had already excited; and the fact that an important point in regard to ministerial rights, in which many other pastors were interested, was to be decided, combined to give to these proceedings the highest interest.

Dr. Prentiss was chosen Moderator. The business was introduced by Benjamin Parsons, Esq., Junior advocate for the parish, who presented the charges of the Parish Committee and of the aggrieved brethren. These may be found in full in the published "Proceedings," &c., before referred to.

They related, first, to the "great disappointment that a respectable number of the Church, and a majority of the Society have experienced at the pastor's not exchanging with the Boston Association indiscriminately, &c." Connected with these complaints concerning exchanges were charges of unfeeling conduct towards a family in affliction, of disrespect towards other ministers, of an undue multiplication of religious meetings, and also the charge of having "circulated cards in Mr. Harris's parish respecting the catechism, cautioning them to beware of innovations, undoubtedly meaning for them to beware of their Rev. Pastor who had introduced Dr. Watts' catechism," &c.

The aggrieved brethren added, in their paper, the charge of deception, giving two specifications. One related to Mr. Codman's declarations to two gentlemen previous to his settlement, that "he expected to be on most intimate terms of

friendship" with the members of the Boston Association, which they construed as amounting to a promise to exchange with them. The other specification referred to a denial, on one occasion, of having circulated cards in Mr. Harris's parish. They also complained that the pastor had refused audience to an aggrieved brother.

After evidence had been presented to justify their charges, the pastor put in such papers as he wished, but called no witnesses, and said nothing by way of re- crimination. Daniel Davis, Esq., Solicitor General of Massachusetts, appeared as advocate of the Church and of the minority of the parish, arguing that the proceedings against the pastor had been oppressive, and the attempt to force him to leave his Church was an encroachment on the rights of his clients. He was followed by Rev. Joshua Bates, of Dedham, (afterwards the president of Middlebury College) as the personal friend and defender of Mr. Codman.

Hon. Samuel Dexter closed the public discussion by a three hours' speech, which all united in confessing one of extraordinary eloquence and power. No full report of it exists, but from notes now before us, which were taken at the time, the advocate seems to have treated all doctrinal differences as "mere matters of speculation," and often left the close examination of the facts of the case to descant, with impassioned earnestness, on the beauty of Charity, and the evolution of Order, from the diverse and apparently confused movements of nature. His treatment of Mr. Codman was, in general, highly courteous, though he did intimate once that by his conduct he was becoming "not the shepherd, but the wolf of the flock." The list of complaints on paper appeared somewhat formidable, but the only point on which much stress was laid, was that relating to exchanges; it was even stated authoritatively by Mr. Dexter, that if that were out of the way, "all other difficulties could be settled in five minutes."

In the course of the proceedings, some

of the charges, those, for example, concerning the frequency of the meetings, and disrespect to his brethren, seem to have been abandoned. The council then, postponing the consideration of the articles respecting exchanges, voted all the rest "not sustained," excepting the complaint referring to the circulation of cards, which they deemed "an indiscreet and improper act," "though it is not proved that there was an evil or unchristian design in the transaction."

These votes cleared the docket of all charges affecting Mr. Codman's character; but the main point remained unadjudicated.

The discussion of this commenced in the private session of the Council on Tuesday afternoon, and continued till Wednesday evening. The Reviewer in the *Panoplist*, who was one of the Council, gives a minute account of the course of argument. On the part of the parish it was argued in substance, that the refusal to exchange with many of the Boston Association was a denial of their ministerial character and a condemnation of them unheard; that if a minister is unworthy to be admitted into another's pulpit, he is unworthy to preach; that if a difference in regard to particular doctrines is allowed to separate between brethren, it is impossible to tell where the evil will stop; that in this case, a scruple was needless, since no minister exchanging with Mr. Codman would enter on controverted points; and that, though the pastor has the right of controlling his own exchanges, yet the people have their rights also, and their wishes are to be regarded; and if the pastor cannot do this, he would be "very useful in some other place."

On the other side, it was said, that Mr. Codman had always refused, before, as well as after his settlement, to pledge himself to exchange with any man or body of men, though ready to perform whatever might appear to be his duty; that there was an effort now being made to force

upon him a compulsory system of exchanges, contrary to all reason, contrary to all usage, even that of the Boston Association; that a minister has not only, as all admit, a legal right to his pulpit, but must exercise his discretion, as one morally responsible for the instructions given to his people; that he may have good reasons for not exchanging, though they are such that he cannot mention them publicly; that to give the parish the right of control in this matter, would be to place the minister at the sport of temporary passions and prejudices; that if those who would preach for Mr. Codman would not introduce any controverted points, promiscuous exchanges would not enable his opponents, "to hear what can be said on all sides," which they allege as a main reason for such exchanges, and, finally, that true charity laments over the sins and errors of men, but does not deny their existence,—that she "rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth."

The motion was then made, "That in the opinion of this council, the aggrieved brethren and the majority of this parish have just cause of complaint against the Rev. Mr. Codman for having neglected to exchange ministerial labors with the ministers of the Boston Association generally." Upon this question the ministers and delegates were equally divided; those selected by either party coinciding in the wishes of those who called them, and so the motion was lost. Had it prevailed, the purpose was avowed of introducing another, advising the dismissal of the pastor, unless he would change his course.

The council then adjourned, leaving the main point of dispute still undecided; but their meeting was not in vain, for their decisions impressed the community most favorably in regard to Mr. Codman's moral character, and no more was heard, save on a single occasion, of the charges impeaching that. It was certainly no slight triumph for a young man, placed in circumstances so trying, surrounded so long by eyes watchful for errors, to escape



with so full a vindication. Indeed the delegate from Medfield, whose pastor was in the chair, had the face to say to him : " I am not willing to admit, Mr. Moderator, that any man has a higher respect for his minister than I have for mine. Yet I think it probable that a zealous, persevering opposition would enable his opposers to produce more instances of what some persons would call imprudence, than have been produced against Mr. Codman."

It was hoped that the pastor's opponents would now quietly withdraw; but only three weeks after the dissolution of the first council, a Parish Meeting was held with reference to the calling of a second, and a Committee chosen for that end. It was proposed to drop all other complaints except that regarding exchanges, and to demand a dissolution of the pastoral tie on account of the divided state of the Society.

The Church at once rallied to the support of its pastor. A Committee to whom the expediency of uniting in the proposed Council was referred, reported at length, expressing the most full satisfaction in his labors, and testifying to the blessing that had attended them. They declared their opinion that there is " no just cause " for his dismission, and that they should regard that event as " an awful calamity." They assigned six weighty reasons why the calling of another Council is objectionable; but yet recommended assenting to such a course should the parish insist.

The parish did insist, and accordingly each party designated four churches to be invited. The venerable Dr. Lathrop, of West Springfield, was mutually agreed upon as Moderator and Umpire, it being thought quite probable, from former experience, that the other ministers and delegates would be equally divided. Besides the Moderator, the Council consisted of Dr. Prentiss, of Medfield; Dr. Worcester, of Salem; Rev. Daniel Dana, of Newburyport, and Rev. Samuel Stearns, of Bedford, with their delegates, selected by

the Church; Dr. Barnard, of Salem; Dr. Reed, of Bridgewater; Rev. John Allyne, of Duxbury, and Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, of Lancaster, with their delegates, selected by the parish. To this body was referred the question as to exchanges, and also the expediency of sundering the connection between Mr. Codman and the parish; the Church, by a decided vote, refusing to submit any question as to his dismission from his charge over them. A paper was presented, signed by three hundred and five attendants on his ministry, expressing an earnest desire to enjoy his services in future; and it was stated that of one hundred and fifty Church members, all but seven or eight were of the same mind.

The Council met May 12, 1812, and continued in session till May 14th. The principal subject acted on was expressed in the following motion: " In the opinion of this Council, it is expedient that the ministerial and pastoral relation between the Rev. Mr. Codman and the Second Parish in Dorchester, be dissolved."

Upon this, the ministers and churches selected by the parish voted in the affirmative; the others in the negative. The Moderator then gave his casting vote in the *negative*; accompanying it by the following explanation in the published result: " I gave my vote in the negative, on a full belief and strong persuasion, that from this time forward, Mr. Codman would open a more free and liberal intercourse with his ministerial brethren, and thus remove the only objection alleged against him, and the only reason urged for his dismission. If his future conduct should be the same as in time past, in this respect, I should be much disappointed and grieved; and if I should find myself thus disappointed, I should certainly have no hesitancy in giving my vote for his dismission, if called in Providence to give my voice on the question."

The Council added some friendly observations, exhorting to prudence and tenderness in the matter of exchanges, and to



mutual kindness, to which all agreed; each doubtless interpreting the words in accordance with his own views.

Thus the second Council left Mr. Codman in possession of his pulpit, with no definite settlement of the disputed point. He felt, however, that the recommendation of the Moderator was entitled to respect; and endeavored, so far as his principles would possibly allow, to conform to it. He soon made an exchange with Dr. Lathrop, and proposed such an arrangement with two others belonging to the Boston Association. But his opponents were not satisfied; indeed, it is beyond question that these partial concessions only increased the excitement; and a correspondence ensued, in the progress of which, even the forms of respect and courtesy were, on their part, laid aside. The letters have never been printed, but authentic copies are preserved. The demand was made for a definite promise to exchange with certain specified individuals, which was refused; subsequently, the old complaint against the pastor was renewed: "Are one or two exchanges," it was asked, "to be all the indulgence we are to receive, and they, with so long an intervening space, that expectation languished through weariness?"

With strange inconsistency, however, Mr. Codman was reproached for what he had already done, and asked the "serious question," "How can you expect to answer, at the bar of God, the admission of Dr. Lathrop to the pulpit?"

The reply to this was calm, decided, kind; asserting a desire to comply with the result of the Council,—stating explicitly, "I think it my duty not to ask a dismission,"—and expressing the hope "that God, of his infinite mercy, will give me some of those who now oppose me for the seal of my ministry, and that they will yet thank the man who dared to be faithful to their souls, at the risk of their displeasure."

Matters now hastened to a crisis. At a Parish Meeting, Nov. 24th, 1812, a Com-

mittee was appointed to wait on the pastor, desiring him to ask a dismission. Upon his declining to do this, a motion was passed, by fifty-five affirmative votes against forty-five in the negative, declaring that he had "forfeited his office," and that the parish would no longer allow him to preach in their meeting-house, or pay him any salary. Twelve reasons were assigned for this, being in the main a re-statement, in severer language, of the charges made to the first Council.

A Committee was also appointed to "carry into effect the aforesaid vote, and to supply the pulpit."

On the next Sabbath, Nov. 29th, when Mr. Codman entered the church, he found eight men posted on the pulpit stairs—four on each side—to prevent his passing. Advancing, however, with a determination to maintain his rights, he crowded hard upon them, demanding admission to his pulpit. Dea. Badlam, who was a magistrate, in the name of the Commonwealth, also ordered them to desist from their unlawful purpose. Finding they would not yield, Mr. Codman commenced the public services, standing below. While he was engaged in prayer, a preacher employed by the Committee of the parish was admitted into the pulpit; the services, however, proceeded without interruption. At their close, after addressing the preacher by name, and forbidding him to officiate in that place, Mr. Codman and his friends left the house.

The intruder then went through with the usual exercises, had a very short intermission, lunched in the meeting-house, and was nearly through his second sermon, when the pastor and his friends assembled for worship in the afternoon.

The other service having been completed, he entered his pulpit and preached as usual; having, on the floor of the house, two hundred and twenty auditors, while the other preacher had only forty-eight. It was a most exciting day; and those who remain, who witnessed its scenes, still speak of them with the

deepest feeling. A mother in Israel once assured us that she sung in church on that day with full voice, though she never could sing before or since!

On the morrow, it was evident that the authors of this outrage had overreached themselves. From all sides came a cry of condemnation; their own friends refused to defend them; and that very day they were induced to offer terms of compromise. An arrangement was soon concluded, in substance the same which had been before rejected by the opponents of the pastor, by which they relinquished to him and his friends all their pews, at the original cost, at the same time promising to take no further part in parish affairs.

The bond to purchase the pews, which was the ratification of this treaty of peace, was signed on the 7th of December, 1812, the fourth anniversary of Mr. Codman's ordination, and three years and a day from the commencement of declared hostility.

We should not have occupied so much space with the details of this struggle, did we not believe it to have a historical value. The whole Christian community at the time felt a deep interest in it, and its result settled an important question as to a pastor's right to the control of his pulpit, and also hastened the separation, which soon afterwards took place between those, who, while essentially differing and known to differ, had kept up the form of a hollow truce and the appearance of a fellowship which was not real. We may regret, but we cannot deny, that the separation was necessary. It is evident from the accuracy with which ministers were selected by both sides so as to favor their own views, that a division into two classes already existed, and was only manifested, not made, when they separated.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> As to the motives which influenced Mr. Codman, we are willing to leave his actions and written words to speak for themselves. A writer in the *Christian Examiner* for Sept., 1855, has ascribed to him an "artful and politic" course, prompted by a natural fondness for power, and "the ambition of being a party leader." But was not his declaration of his

We gladly turn now to the brighter scenes which filled the remainder of Dr. Codman's life.<sup>2</sup> We trust the impression has not been left by the space occupied by this controversy that he was, in spirit or in act, a man of strife. Far otherwise. The quiet labors of benevolence and piety were the ones congenial to him, and though he always felt that God had called him to contend for the truth, it was a duty sent, not sought.

He was now left with a united Church and a united Society. Those who had suffered together had become closely bound in one, and with many the years of conflict had been a season of much prayer and spiritual growth.<sup>3</sup>

By an interesting compensation, the severest trial of his life led to his highest earthly joy. While visiting Newburyport, to seek advice and aid in the perplexities which beset him, he became acquainted with the daughter of Ebenezer Wheelwright, Esq., a respected merchant of that town. To her he was married on the 19th of January, 1813, and to the day of his death she was a comfort and aid. Attractive in person and manners, of unusual power and activity of mind, endowed with great executive ability, gifted with remarkable conversational talent, and having all her gifts and graces crowned by a cheerful and devoted piety,

faith and doctrinal sympathies explicit from the first? And does not his correspondence show a constraining sense of responsibility, as one entrusted with the care of souls? In the article referred to, from beginning to end much stress is laid on the asserted fact that he led his parishioners, before his settlement, to expect that he would pursue a different course in regard to exchanges from that which he afterwards adopted. But let it be remembered that he uniformly denied this, and further, that this very point was brought before the first council under the charge of deception, and by a vote of 20 to 3, they pronounced the charge not sustained.

<sup>2</sup> He received the Degree of Doctor of Divinity from the College of New Jersey in 1822, and from Harvard College in 1840.

<sup>3</sup> It was at this juncture that a Ladies' Weekly Prayer Meeting was established, the meetings of which have never been intermitted, and, though its fiftieth anniversary is near, are still attended by several of the original members.

she was indeed "an help meet for him." Few pastor's wives have entered so fully into their husbands' labors, or so closely united their influence with his. Her memory survives, fragrant as his own, in the homes blessed by their joint ministrations.

The years of a happy domestic life in the midst of an increasing family, and of a peaceful and diligent ministry, passed rapidly by.

We have no more unusual or exciting events to detail, and we leave the order of chronological narration.

From this time onward for thirty-five years, Dr. Codman was mainly employed in quiet labors among the people of his charge. The only rest he sought was in occasional journeys, and in three visits to Europe. His longest absence was in 1835, when he was appointed one of a special deputation to the Congregational Union and Benevolent Societies of Great Britain. He was cordially received, and spoke at a large number of the London Anniversaries in May of that year. Of this journey he published a record in a volume entitled "A Visit to England." But from all his wanderings he returned with delight to his cherished home and appointed work.

As a pastor, he was most affectionate and faithful. No class among his people was neglected. His tender sympathies brought him very near to the afflicted. Though himself wealthy, the poorest were never forgotten or despised. He loved to gather the children around him, and once, at least, each year, he welcomed all to his house and grove, when they were sure of having a merry time.

As a preacher, he was always earnest and evangelical; not so much seeking profound or brilliant thoughts as pouring forth the emotions of a loving heart; frequently dwelling on topics of Christian experience; delighting in the Scriptures, and preaching much textually, or expounding choice passages; especially glad to speak of the love of Jesus. "Of this,"

he said in his twentieth anniversary sermon, "I have never tired, and it is as new and fresh to me to-day, as it was the first time I ascended this desk." His discourses were peculiarly noted for their appropriateness. He was skillful in improving occasions, and saying the right thing at the right time. Therefore his services were acceptable, not only to his own people, but in the surrounding churches, and were often sought at ordinations and anniversaries. During his ministry his Church increased with a steady growth. Even during the period of strife, he was cheered by tokens of the power of truth, and there was but one year subsequently in which he did not receive members, both by letter and profession. The years 1827, 1840 and 1842, were especially "times of refreshing," in which more than one hundred were hopelessly converted.

But it is more easy to see and feel than to describe the influence of a prolonged and devoted ministry like his. Had he changed from place to place, there would have been more variety and excitement, but we doubt whether he would have accomplished more. As it was, his life moulded the life of his people; not their opinions, merely, but the tone of thought and feeling. His warm and steady love won theirs in return. To a large number, he was the only pastor they ever knew. He had baptized them, patted them on the head in childhood, received them into the Church, married them, baptized their children, sympathized with them in their sorrows as well as joys. How could any transient laborer gain a hold and place like his? His work was so well compacted that it survived him; he so welded the Church together, that they have kept united ever since. His memory is fondly cherished, and his words quoted reverently to this day. These are not showy results, but they are real and blessed.

While thus laboring at home, Dr. Codman was always a ready helper and contributor to all enterprises of Christian be-

nevolence. When the American Tract Society was organized at Boston, in 1814, he was chosen the First Corresponding Secretary, and after holding that office for seven years, became one of the Executive Committee. He was also one of the thirteen who, in 1825, met in Boston and recommended the formation of a National Home Missionary Society, and for over twenty years, was an active member and presiding officer of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Missionary Society. The cause of Foreign Missions also was dear to him, and for twenty-one years he was a corporate member of the American Board. Nor did he forget to help forward candidates for the ministry, establishing a scholarship in connection with the American Education Society, and showing his interest in the Theological School at Andover, of which he was for several years a visitor, by a donation of founts of Hebrew and Greek type, and by the bequest of 1,300 valuable volumes to its Library. Such specifications might easily be multiplied. Well has it been asked, "What enterprise of benevolence ever urged a just claim on the pecuniary support of the Church, that met not a cordial response from him?" He was always a generous giver. When the "Village Church," in Dorchester, was organized, he contributed largely to the erection of a sanctuary and the support of preaching, the whole amount of his donations being nearly \$4,000.

Much of his time was also employed in attendance on Ecclesiastical Councils, where his advice was much valued, especially as a peace-maker in cases of difficulty. He had unusual skill in reading character, and that intuitive judgment which discerns, rather than reasons out, the right course.

Besides all these claims upon him, he was "given to hospitality." His residence was beautifully situated, and commanded an extensive prospect of land and sea. Upon this he used to gaze with untiring

delight; and repeat, as he pointed out objects of special attraction,

"Scenes must be beautiful which, daily view'd,  
Please daily."

What a large circle of connections and friends, and how many clerical visitors from this and other lands, were welcomed to this spot. In the olden time, when ministers made free with each other's houses, strangers would come not unfrequently, with wagons, wives and children, and they were never coldly received, nor sent empty away. The heart of the master of the house was large enough for all; and his genial and kindly temper and cheerful sociability, made all truly at home. So favored seemed his lot, that we hardly wonder that one of his visitors exclaimed, as if in surprise, "all this, and heaven too?"

It is generally considered a wise dispensation of Providence, that ministers have not a large portion of worldly goods; and we have heard of a parish so anxious to carry out the divine will, that they said in substance to their pastor, "the Lord keep you humble, and we'll keep you poor;" but we are glad that some are raised up, like Dr. Codman, to show that a large estate does not necessarily ruin them, nor unfit one to be a lowly and devoted pastor. He might, at any time, have retired from his office and lived upon his income; but no duty was avoided, no liberty taken on that account. It was his joy to spend his strength in the labors of his calling, and his wish to cease from them only when his life ended.

God granted his desire. The thirtieth year of his ministry was drawing to its close, before his strength began to fail. More than a whole generation had passed away since he had commenced his work. Of over eighty members of the Church who had welcomed his coming, eleven only remained. On the 5th of December, 1847, he entered the sanctuary for the last time. It was a communion Sabbath. He had first met his people at a

Preparatory Lecture; he was to bid them farewell at the table of the Lord.

May we also mention, as a coincidence which appeared striking at the time, that on that day he conducted him, who was afterwards chosen to succeed him in office, to the pulpit stairs, which he himself was too feeble to ascend; so that the work of the one ended, and of the other began, in the same service.

After the sermon, with trembling hands he distributed the emblems of the Saviour's love; and with a voice quivering with emotion, as his eyes streamed with tears, commended his loved flock to the care of the chief Shepherd.

A mysterious malady, the nature of which the physicians could not determine, was attacking the seat of life; and eighteen days followed, of increasing weakness and pain. His mind was calm; his sense of the preciousness of Christ deep and cheering; his confidence in the faithfulness of God unwavering. On the morning of the 23d of December, in the 66th year of his age, and the 40th of his ministry, he fell asleep. Just as the sun was rising, the church-bell which for so many years had called the people to meet their beloved and revered pastor, tolled forth the tidings of his death. How did the hearts of hundreds vibrate at each sad stroke. Few words were spoken that morning; many tears were shed.

In the sanctuary, fitly shrouded with badges of mourning, the last rites were performed. Dr. Storrs, of Braintree, the constant, sympathizing, and valued friend of the deceased, preached the funeral dis-

course; Rev. William M. Rogers, of Boston, who had been trained under his ministry, offered the funeral prayer; a long and sad procession of relatives, parishioners, and clergymen of various denominations, followed the body to the tomb. A few months afterwards it was removed to a spot, which he had selected and given as a parish cemetery: where his friends have placed a plain, but enduring monument, and on it inscribed his name, and these words,—“*Our Pastor.*”

A simple epitaph, but how expressive to those among whom he had labored for nearly forty years. As the wise, affectionate, devoted Pastor, he will long be remembered in Dorchester; while in a larger circle his name will be honored as that of one, ready not only to labor, but to suffer in the service of Christ; and who labored and suffered, not in vain.

NOTE.—Dr. Codman had eight children, two of whom died in infancy; three sons and three daughters survived him, and are still living. In 1845, his second daughter was married to Rev. William A. Peabody, then pastor of the Congregational Church in East Randolph. Mr. Peabody was born in Salem, Ms., graduated at Amherst in 1835, and was settled in East Randolph in 1843. Having acceptably filled the pastoral office there for six years, he was appointed Professor of Latin in Amherst College, and entered on his labors with buoyant enthusiasm. After only six months of service, he died in February, 1850, at the age of thirty-four. His courteous manners, quick intelligence, cheerful, ardent and affectionate disposition, made him greatly beloved by all who knew him; and his early death was mourned as a severe loss to the College, and to the Church.

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## A FEW NOTES OF OLD LIBRARIES.

BY REV. HENRY M. DEXTER.

AN essay on the general subject of old books, or old collections of them, however welcome in itself, would hardly be germane to the specialty of these pages; and is not to be here attempted. But

some scattered memoranda of ancient libraries of monks and theologians, have accumulated in the possession of the writer, which may be of general interest, and some of them are here set down, in a

desultory way, rather as a relief for the reader's mind between graver and greater matters, than for any other purpose; and yet in the feeling that whatever introduces us more closely to the inward life of the scholars of the past must needs be grateful to every true scholar of the present. An exact list of the works on the shelves of Francis Bacon, or John Milton, (we have John Bunyan's,<sup>1</sup> at the grandest period of his life) would be hailed as a new tie between their minds and ours. In a gentler temper than that of Cassius we love to inquire, concerning each imperial spirit in the world of letters:

"Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed,  
That he is grown so great?"

There were libraries that deserved the name—even by the side of the choicest collections of our day, long before there was such a thing as a printed, or even a bound volume. But, with the exception of the general notion that the old collections comprised the Classics, the Scriptures, the comments of the Fathers, and the contests of the Schoolmen, we have little idea of them except as proofs of an industry and carefulness on the part of the transcribers which argue that they had culture enough to make the drudgery a labor of love. Copying was reduced to a system in nearly every monastery. The "Scriptorium" was daily witness of the systematic toils of such monks as had taste, skill and will in that direction; and was sometimes supported by funds given for that express purpose. Matthew, of Paris, (p. 51) tells us that Robert, one of the Norman leaders, gave two parts of the tythes of Hatfield, and the tythes of Redburn, for the support of the Scriptorium of St. Albans; and in the church of Ely there is a charter of Bishop Nigellus,

granting to the Scriptorium of the monastery the tythes of Wythessey and Impitor, and two parts of the tythes of the Lordship of Pampesward, with 2s. 2d. and a messuage in Ely, *ad faciendos et emendandos libros*.<sup>2</sup>

The utmost care was taken to ensure the correctness of this copying. Silence was enforced while it was going on, lest some collateral remark should insensibly steal in to confuse or corrupt the text; and it was common for authors to affix or prefix to their works a special admonition to care in copying. Thus Ælfric's "Homilies," as found in the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum (No. 373, vol. iv.) has this preface:

"I adjure you who shall transcribe this book, by our lord Jesus X<sup>i</sup>, and his glorious coming, who will come to judge the quick and the dead, that you compare what you transcribe and diligently correct it by the copy from which you transcribe it—this adjuration included—and insert it in your copy."

Alcuin<sup>3</sup> has preserved certain verses which were sometimes hung upon the walls of the Scriptorium, by way of admonition to silence and care.

"Ille sileant sacre scribentes famina legis,  
Nec non sanctorum dicta sacrata Patrum.  
Hæc interserere caveant sua frivola verbis.  
Frivola nec propter erret et ipsa manus:  
Correctosque sibi querant studiose libellos,  
Tramite quo recto penna volantis eat.  
Per cola distinguant proprios, et commata sensus,  
Et punctos ponant ordine quosque suo.  
Ne vel falsa legat, taceat vel forte repente,  
Ante pios fratres, lector in Ecclesia.  
Est opus egregium sacros jam scribere libros,  
Nec mercede sua scriptor et ipse caret.  
Fodere quam vites, melius est scribere libros,  
Ille suo ventri serviet, iste animæ.  
Vel nova, vel vetere poterit proferre magister  
Plurima, quisque legit dicta sacrata Patrum."

It is a curious fact, and one now little known, that the scarceness and dearness of books in those days of the copyists, led to the adoption of an expedient closely resembling our modern circulating libra-

<sup>1</sup> While in prison, and writing the *Pilgrim's Progress*, he had only the *Bible*, the *Concordance* and *Fox's Book of Martyrs*. We know that he had read, at a later date, *The Plain Man's Pathway*, *Practice of Piety*, *Luther on the Galatians*, *Clarke's Looking Glass for Saints and Sinners*, *Dodd on the Commandments*, *Andrew's Sermons*, *Fowler's Design of Christianity*, and *D'Auver's and Paul on Baptism*.

<sup>2</sup> Stevenson's *Supp. to Bentham's Church of Norwich*, 4to, 1817, p. 51.

<sup>3</sup> *Alcuini Opera*, tom. ii. vol. i, p. 211. Carm. xvii.



ries. In 1342, a law was passed in Paris, compelling all dealers in books to keep copies to lend or lease, and to hang out catalogues of such books with the prices of reading them affixed, so that the student might know, beforehand, how large would be the demand his eyes would make upon his purse. Such libraries existed in Toulouse, Vienna, and Boulogne, at least, as well as in Paris. Chevallier (*Origines de l'Imprimerie de Paris*, 4to., 1694, p. 319) gives a list of such books, and prices, which is very curious, and from which we make the following extract:

- "St. Gregory's Commentaries upon Job; for reading 100 pages, sous.
- "St. Gregory's Book of Homilies; 28 pages for 12 deniers.
- "Isidore's De Summa bona, 24 pages; 12 deniers.
- "Anselm's De Veritate de Libertate Arbitrii; 40 pages, 2 sous.
- "Peter Lombard's Book of Sentences; 3 sous.
- "Scholastic History; 3 sous.
- "Augustine's Confessions, 21 pages; 4 deniers.
- "Gloss on Matthew, by brother Thomas Aquinas; 57 pages, 3 sous.
- "Bible Concordance; 9 sous.
- "A Bible; 10 sous."

This rate was fixed by the University, and the borrower had the privilege of transcribing, if he chose.

The size of the monkish libraries of which we have account, at least in England, was not usually large—in our sense. The See of Durham, in the 12th century, was said to have "a great number of books," but its catalogue (*Surtee Publications*, vol. i. p. i.) falls a little short of 300 names. The collection made by the famed mediæval bibliophile, Richard de Bury, which was catalogued by himself, (*Philobiblon*, xix.) seems to have been altogether the finest of that day.

The larger monasteries had nearly always, the works of Ambrose, Anselm, Augustine, Alcuin, Basil, Bernard, Bede, Cassiodorus, Chrysostom, Eusebius, Fulgentius, Gregorius, Hilarius, Jerome, Lanfranc, Lombardus, Macrobius, Origen, Prosper, and the finest of the Roman and Greek classics. The smaller were less select. *Dugdale's Monasticon* (vol. iv. p.

167) gives the following catalogue of the complete library of Depying Priory, in Lincolnshire, about A. D. 1350 — being twenty-three volumes.

- The Bible.
- The first part of the Morals of Pope St. Gregory.
- The second part of the Morals by the same.
- Book of Divine Offices.
- Gesta Britonorum.
- Tracts of Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, on Confession, with other compilations.
- Martyrologium, with the Rules of St. Benedict; Passion of St. James; with other books.
- Constitutions of Pope Benedict.
- History of the Island of Ely.
- Huguelo de dono fratris Johannis Tiryngham.
- Homilies of the blessed Gregory.
- Constitutions of Pope Clement XII.
- Book of the Virtues and Vices.
- Majestas Historiarum.
- Sacramentary given by Master John Swarby, Rector of the Church of St. Guthlac.
- One great Portoforium for the use of the Brothers.
- Two ditto.
- Two Psalters for the use of the Brothers.
- Three Missals for the use of the Brothers.

What was then considered the cream of those old libraries may be inferred from the following somewhat glowing description of the treasures of the collection at York Cathedral, gathered by Egbert—written by Alcuin<sup>1</sup> somewhere about A. D. 800.

"Illic invenies veterum vestigia Patrum,  
Quidquid habet pro se Latio Romanus in orbe,  
Græcia vel quidquid transmisit Clara Latinis.  
Hebraicus vel quod populus bibet imbre superno  
Africa lucifugo vel quidquid lumine sparsit.  
Quod Pater Hieronymus quod sensit Hilarius, at-  
que  
Ambrosius Præsul simul Augustinus, et ipse  
Sanctus Athanasius, quod Orosius edit avitus:  
Quidquid Gregorius summus docet, et Leo Papa;  
Basilius quidquid, Fulgentius atque coruscant,  
Cassiodorus item, Chrysostomus atque Johannes:  
Quidquid et Athelmus docuit, quid Beda Magister,  
Quæ Victorinus scripsere, Boetius; atque  
Historici veteres, Pompeius, Plinius, ipse  
Acer Aristoteles, Rhetor quoque Tullius ingens;  
Quidquoque Sedulius, vel quid cavit ipse Invencus,  
Alcuinus, et Clemens, Prosper, Paulinus, Arator,  
Quid Fortunatus, vel quid Lactantius edunt;  
Quæ Maro Virgilius, Statius, Lucanus, et auctor  
Artis Grammaticæ, vel quid scripsere magistri;  
Quid Probus atque Focas, Donatus, Priscianusve,  
Sevius, Euticius, Pompeius, Comnenianus,  
Invenies alios per plures, lector, ibidem  
Egregios studiis, arte et sermone magistros  
Plurima qui claro scribere volumina sensu;  
Nomina sed quorum presenti in carmine scribi  
Longius est visum, quam plectri postulet usus."

It is pleasant to notice that the Bible

<sup>1</sup> Alcuini, Op. tom. iii. p. 730.



had an important place in these ancient collections, generally in several copies. It was a herculean task to transcribe it, with that patient exactitude which was requisite, but it was sometimes done by the most eminent men. Alcuin commenced such a copy in A. D. 778, and was twenty-two years in finishing it.<sup>1</sup>

After the art of printing made books more accessible, libraries grew more frequent, and of larger size, until every scholar had one of his own—of quality to suit the tone of his tastes, and of quantity (scholars are generally extravagant in buying books, if in nothing else) limited only by the, almost universal, *res angusta domi*.

We have just space to add—for comparison with the books of the mediæval cenobites of England, on the one hand, and with those of the clergy of our own time, and land, on the other, the authentic list (from his own MSS.) of the library of an eminent Puritan Divine, of two hundred years ago—Oliver Heywood, B. A., one of the first to be ejected for non-conformity.

He was born in 1629, in Bolton, Lancashire; took a bachelor's degree at Trinity College, Cambridge; studied at home for six months, and in 1650 commenced to supply Coley Chapel, near Halifax, being ordained August 4, 1652—in the Presbyterian (then the established) form. He married, April 25, 1655, the daughter of Rev. John Angier, of Denton, Yorkshire—who died six years after the marriage, leaving two sons, both of whom became eminent ministers of the

<sup>1</sup> He presented it to Charlemagne on the day of that monarch's coronation. Charlemagne's grandson gave it to the Monks of Prüm, in Lorraine. When that house was broken up, in 1576, it was taken to Grandis Vallis, near Basle, where it reposed until 1793; when that Abbey was broken up, and its property confiscated and sold, and it was bought by M. Bennot, who sold it, in 1822, to M. Passavant, who tried to get first 60,000 and then 40,000 francs from the French government for it—in vain. It was then offered to the Duke of Sussex, and the British Museum, for £12,000 to £8,500—all in vain. It was finally bought for £750 (\$3,750) by the British Museum, where it may now be seen.

Gospel. Mr. Heywood—like a good many clergymen of our own day—never interfered with politics, but the politics of his day had such a habit of interfering with religion, as to bring themselves within the legitimate range of his gospel guns; a circumstance which never induced him—as some now-a-days might have advised, if they had been alive, and as wise as they are now—to draw his bullets before firing. As a natural consequence, he saw trouble. He was twice excommunicated, and for twenty years was obliged to dodge arrest; his goods were seized—only nobody could be found mean enough to buy them; and he was put to all manner of insolent annoyance. Still he lived and labored—marrying Miss Abigail Crompton, of Brightmet, Lancashire, as his second wife, in 1667—and formed a Church at his own house, at Northowram. But, in 1684, the hand of *justice* (!) which had been poised over his head for a score of years, descended, and he was arrested and condemned to pay £50, and give two sureties for "good behaviour," (i. e. not to preach).

The first was a thing he couldn't do, and the second, one that he wouldn't, so to York Castle jail he went, to stay a year, (preaching Lord's days) when the fine was reduced, and made up by friends. When Charles II. was dead, matters brightened, and Heywood commenced preaching again at Coley and Halifax, where—never getting more than £36 a year—he labored, being carried to meeting after he was too feeble to walk, until his death, 4th of May, 1702, in the 73d year of his age, and the 52d of his ministry.

Some idea of his assiduity may be gathered from the recorded fact that he preached, on *week days*, (besides his regular Sabbath duties,) 3,027 sermons, kept 1,256 fasts, and 314 thanksgivings; and travelled, on preaching excursions, 31,345 miles. He left materials for four 8vo. volumes of experimental and practical divinity, with a few occasional sermons; his "Closet Prayer," "Heart's Treasure,"

and "Sure Mercies of David," being noted for their excellence. His learning was not profound, nor his intellect remarkably quick in movement, or broad in scope; but his moral and religious nature was so noble and fruitful, and his character as a preacher and author so simple, sincere, pathetic and useful, that he will be held in lasting remembrance.

The following Catalogue of his books, is from one in his own handwriting, (1664,) and bears quaint notes of his own, which have not been suppressed, in the hope that they may be sanctified to the good of some reader who repeats, in our own day, the iniquity of the book borrowers of two hundred years ago. Remembering some of the facts recorded above, the list is suggestive as well as interesting.

	£.	s.	d.
Marlorate on N. T. ....	1	0	0
Pareus' Commentary, 2 vols. ....	1	10	0
Assembly's Annot., 2 vols. ....	2	6	0
Diodate's Annot. in 4to ....	0	12	0
Aretius on Epistles, and Revelations (PLUNDERED).....	0	5	0
Aretius, his Problems (DO.).....	0	5	0
Perkins' First Volume.....	0	10	0
Luther's Colloq. Mensal.....	0	12	0
Luther's Common Pl. Lat. ....	0	5	6
Beard's Theatre of Judgments.....	0	6	0
Thom. Aquinas, his Summ.....	0	10	0
Simpson's Ecclesiastical History...	0	9	0
Cotton's Concordance.....	0	4	0
Scapula's Lexicon ....	0	4	0
Cevallerius' Hebrew Grammar (STO- LEN).....	0	2	6
Leigh's Critica Sacra. Hebrew....	0	3	0
His Greek Critica Sac. on N. T. ....	0	5	0
Wendeline's Physicks.....	0	7	0
Scultetus' Medulla Patric.....	0	10	0
Calvin's Institutions.....	0	4	0
Hildersham on Psalm li. ....	0	7	0
Reinolds on Psalm cx. ....	0	6	0
Baxter's Saint's Rest.....	0	7	0
— Infant Baptism.....	0	4	0
— Apol. against Five Oppo- sers .....	0	5	0
— Of Conversion .....	0	3	6
— Call to Unconverted.....	0	1	0
— Directions for Spiritual Peace .....	0	2	6
— Five Disputations on the Sacraments.....	0	3	0
— Treatise of Self-Denial....	0	3	0
Anthony Burgess' Vindicie Leg....	0	2	6
Treatise of Justification, 1 part....	0	2	6

Spiritual Refining. 1 part (LOST WITH LENDING) .....	0	3	0
Clarke's Lives of the Fathers, 1 part .....	0	4	6
— Holy Oil.....	0	4	0
Prideaux' Fasciculus Controv. ....	0	3	0
—, his Introduction into History .....	0	3	0
Bolton's Four Last Things.....	0	2	0
— Discourse of True Happi- ness.....	0	1	0
Ames upon Peter.....	0	2	0
Gregory's Observations.....	0	2	0
Ambrose, his Media.....	0	3	0
Dr. White's Treatise on Sabbath (STOLEN BY —).....	0	3	0
Dr. Hall's Cases of Conscience....	0	1	10
— Christian Moderation... ..	0	1	6
— Remedy of Prophane- ness.....	0	1	6
— Old Religion.....	0	1	0
— Meditations and Vows.. ..	0	1	6
— Select Thoughts.....	0	1	2
— Soliloquies.....	0	1	8
— Balm of Gilead.....	0	1	8
— Devout Soul.....	0	0	10
— Christ Mystical.....	0	1	0
— Occasional Meditations.. ..	0	1	0
— Peace-maker.....	0	0	10
Mr. Ball, of Faith.....	0	3	0
— Catechism, with Expos.. ..	0	1	0
Love's Degrees of Grace.....	0	1	8
— Soul's Cordial.....	0	2	6
Calvert's Converted Jew.....	0	1	6
Dike's Deceitfulness of the Heart..	0	2	0
Prynne, of Perseverance*.....	0	2	0
Brightman on Revel. Cant.....	0	3	6
Broughton's Concert: and on Dan- iel .....	0	1	10
Willet's Antilogy.....	0	1	0
Godwin's Jewish Antiquities.....	0	2	6
Pemble of Justification.....	0	2	6
Ainsworth on Psalms.....	0	2	6
Plafier's Analysis of Scripture....	0	1	6
Wilkin's Ecclesiastus, and others..	0	2	0
Conciones de 4 Noviss. (PLUN- DERED).....	0	1	0
Magirus, his Physick.....	0	2	0
Scheibler's Axioms.....	0	1	0
Quintilian's Institutions (PLUN- DERED) .....	0	1	0
Bucan's Common Place.....	0	2	0
Moore Against Atheism.....	0	1	0
Bithner's Hebrew Grammar.....	0	1	0
Buxtorf's Hebrew Grammar.....	0	1	4
— Hebrew Lexicon.....	0	5	0
Roberts' Key of the Bible.....	0	2	0
Cartwright upon Proverbs.....	0	0	6
Cyprian's Works: Epistles.....	0	2	0

\* It is supposed the work referred to is that entitled Anti-Arminianisme. A second edition was printed in 1630.

Manchester Al Mondo.....	0	1	0	Cenning's Mysteries.....	0	1	0
Modern Policy.....	0	1	0	——— Milk and Honey. Parad.....	0	1	6
Trap on Epistles. Com.....	0	6	0	Heywood's England's Elizabeth.....	0	0	10
Leigh on the Promises.....	0	1	0	Weem's Christian Synagogue.....	0	2	0
Fenner's Wilful Impenit.....	0	1	2	Forbes on Revelat.....	0	1	0
Rogers' Seven Treatises.....	0	7	0	Jackson on the Divine Essence.....	0	2	6
Jesse's Cases of Conscience.....	0	0	10	Goodwin, of Dreams.....	0	3	0
Gott's Essay.....	0	1	0	Morney, of the Church.....	0	1	6
Bifield's Marrow of Oracl.....	0	1	10	Newcome's Sinner's Hope.....	0	1	6
Drake against Humphrey.....	0	1	0	Lombard's Distinctiones (STOLEN).....	0	2	0
Quarles' Meditations.....	0	1	4	Grimston on the Affections.....	0	1	0
Holme's Church Cases.....	0	1	0	Bugersdicius' Logick.....	0	1	4
Suffragium Theolog. Brit.....	0	1	4	Art of Logick. Engl.....	0	1	2
Hermes Trismegistus.....	0	1	0	Clarke's Martyrology, 2 vols.....	0	14	0
Pemle De Formarum ( <i>Origine</i> )... ..	0	1	0	Cotton on Canticles.....	0	1	2
Bede's History of England.....	0	1	6	Gataker's Tetragramm.....	0	0	4
Amesii Technometria.....	0	1	0	Hollingworth of the Holy Ghost.....	0	0	6
Cunradi Instit. Catech.....	0	1	0	Baxter's Aphorisms.....	0	0	10
Jackei Metaph.....	0	1	0	Capel, of Temptation.....	0	1	0
Gerhardi ( <i>Meditationes</i> ).....	0	1	0	Amesius Medulla Theol.....	0	1	2
Hammond's Reasonableness of Ch. ..	0	1	0	Lightfoot's Harmony.....	0	1	4
——— Practical Catech.....	0	2	8	——— upon the Acts.....	0	2	0
Austin de Civitate Dei.....	0	2	0	———, his Miscellanys.....	0	0	6
Wollebius' System of Divinity.....	0	1	2	White on Scripture.....	0	1	4
A Hebrew Bible.....	0	13	0	Taylor's Principles.....	0	0	8
Another little one.....	0	10	0	Gee on Prayer.....	0	2	0
Greek Testament, with Psal.....	0	4	0	Weem's Image of God.....	0	2	0
A Latin Bible.....	0	2	6	Ames. Bellarminus Enervatus, 2			
History of Charles Second.....	0	1	2	parts.....	0	5	0
ΕΙΣΟΝ βασιλική.....	0	2	6	Mede's Diatribe.....	0	2	0
Latimer's Sermon. Epitom.....	0	2	6	Pasor's Lexicon.....	0	2	0
Burton's Psalms. Scots.....	0	1	6	Josephus de Bell. Jud.....	0	0	6
Assembly's Catechism. Confess... ..	0	1	0	Twiss against Jackson.....	0	2	6
Culverwell, of Faith.....	0	1	6	Baines on Ephes.....	0	6	0
Wale's Mount Ebal Levelled.....	0	2	0	Perkins' Problems.....	0	0	4
Gaule, of Witches.....	0	1	0	Heinsius' Exercitationes.....	0	3	6
A Defence of Humane Learning... ..	0	0	9	Ball against Separation.....	0	1	6
Dr. Featly's Life and Manual.....	0	1	0	Reinold's Sex Theses.....	0	0	2
Dr. Hammond's Life.....	0	1	6	Cradock's Gospel Liberty.....	0	2	0
Dr. Usher's Life.....	0	1	4	Preston's Breast-plate.....	0	2	0
Baxter's Holy Common Wealth....	0	3	0	Cartwright's Sermons on the Creed.	0	2	6
Cawdry's Church Reformation.....	0	1	0	Sharpus, his Symphonia.....	0	3	0
Dr. Staughton's Sermons.....	0	1	0	Greenhill on Ezekiel, 3 vols.....	0	10	0
Dounham's Comfort in Affliction..	0	2	0	Burrough's Irenicnm.....	0	2	0
Dod on the Commandments.....	0	1	6	Leigh's Saints' Encouragements...	0	0	6
Divine Right of Church Govern-				Clarke's History of S. S.....	0	0	6
ment.....	0	2	0	God's Terrible Voice.....	0	1	0
Amesius, his Cases of Conscience..	0	1	6	Childrey's Britannia Baconia.....	0	1	6
Case's Elijah's Abatement Discov-				Watson's Doctrine of Repentance..	0	0	6
ered.....	0	1	0	Sibbs on Psalm xlii. 5.....	0	2	0
Pulpit Guarded, by Thomas Hall... ..	0	2	0	Herbert's Poems.....	0	1	6
Hammer upon Confirmation.....	0	1	2	Greek Catechism Assembl.....	0	1	2
Tillinghast's Sermons.....	0	1	4	Dr. Arrowsmith's Armilla ( <i>Catech.</i> )	0	4	0
Bolton's Comfort Afflict. Consc....	0	2	0	Francisci Vales de Sacra Philos....	0	2	6
Heylyn's Geography.....	0	4	0	Porter's God Incarnate.....	0	2	6
Lockyer's ——— Sermon on Col. i..	0	3	0	The Sober Answer to Fr. ( <i>Debate</i> )..	0	2	6
Garbutt on the Resurrection.....	0	0	10	Erasmus' Colloquies.....			
Baxter upon Confirmation.....	0	2	0	Brichet's Catechism.....			
Guild's Moses Unveiled.....	0	1	10	Schikard's Hebrew Gram.....			
Bernard on Atherton's Death.....	0	1	2	Demosthenes' Orations.....			
Warwick's Meditations.....	0	0	8	Reyner, of Humane Learning.....	0	2	0
Calamy's Godly Man's Ark.....	0	1	4	Maynard's Beauty of Creation.....	0	1	0

Dr. Owen against Q., of Trin. Ch. Mearn.....	0 1 0	Pareus Historia Univ.....	0 1 8
Amesii Coronis.....	0 2 6	Heb. Psalter.....	0 1 0
Mr. Herle's Tripos.....	0 2 0	Dailè on the Colossians.....	0 9 0
Alstedii Encyclopædia.....	0 14 0	Baxter's Defence of Cure of Church Divisions.....	0 1 8
Rous Mella Patrum.....	0 5 0	——— Third Part of B.....	0 1 4
Cramp's Parable of the Great Supper.....	0 1 8	——— on Sabbath.....	0 1 4
Baxter's Reasons for Christ.....	0 7 0	White, of Meditation.....	0 0 10
Durham on Revelation.....	0 8 6	Stuckley's Gospel Glass.....	0 3 0
Durham on Canticles.....	0 4 6	Mr. Calvert's Naphtali.....	0 3 6
Baxter's Key for Cathol.....	0 2 8	Baxter for Nonconformity.....	0 1 0
Jeanes's Mixture of Scholastic Divinity with Practical.....	0 4 6	Broun's Inquiry into Vulgar Errors	0 5 0
Reinolds on 14th of Hosea.....	0 2 6	A Latin Bible.....	0 2 0
Bowle's Pastor. Evangel.....	0 3 6	Duport on Prov. Cant.....	0 1 6
Synod of Dort.....	0 1 0	Aristotle's Ethicks.....	0 1 0
A little Greek Testament.....	0 1 6	Baxter's Practic. Divinity.....	0 4 0
Vincent's Wells of Salvation.....	0 1 0	Mr. Joseph Alleine's Life.....	0 1 6
Salvian de Gubernat. Dei.....	0 1 0	Mr. Janeway's Life.....	0 1 0
Sleidan de Quatuor Summis Imperii.....	0 1 0	Truman's great Propitiation.....	0 1 6
Baxter's Practical Christian.....	0 1 8	Mr. Doolittle's Catechism.....	0 2 0
Mr. Gale's Court of the Gentiles..	0 12 0	A Prospect of Providence.....	0 3 0
Mr. Machin's Life: Dr. Winter's Life.....	0 1 0	Gale, of Christ's Coming.....	0 1 6
Rous' Attick Antiquities.....	0 2 0	Mr. Perkins' Second Volume.....	0 5 0
Fuller's Sermons.....	0 0 8	London Minister's Lectures against Popery.....	0 7 0
Grotius de Satisfactione Christi.....	0 1 0	Mr. Hick's Book on Heb. x. 34....	0 1 6
Ross's Mystagogus Poeticus.....	0 0 10	Fulfilling of Scripture.....	0 2 10
Discourses of Witchcraft.....	0 0 4	Stoppard's Pagan's Papism.....	0 2 6
Senecæ Opera.....	0 2 6	Tully; Aretius' Problems; Do. on Ep. Rev.; Ecclesiæ., Qto.; White, Sabbath; Lombard's Distinct.; Quint. Orat.—THESE TAKEN FROM ME FOR PREACHING THE GOSPEL!	
Buchanan's Poems.....	0 0 8		

## CHURCH BUILDING.

BY REV. ISAAC P. LANGWORTHY.

No house, no home. This cannot be more truthfully said of the family than of the Church of Christ. Each thus destitute is, in a wide sense, a vagrant; having no such hold on the community as will give it the influence each should be emulous to exert. A family, however, has this decided advantage, viz: it can gather up all and migrate in any direction, preserving its own identity in every part, suffering little, perhaps nothing by the exchange. A Church has no such facility. It is born of a necessity in the place where it is gathered. The elements of its existence are found there, and there is its sphere of influence. For better or worse it must exist or die out in that place only; so that to be known as a power that shall be effective for good, it must have its symbol

of power, a house fitted for its own high and holy purposes, adapted alike to preaching and hearing.

This necessity of every Church of Christ, for the sake of the *community* in which it is formed, is so obvious that it is difficult to reason about it, or illustrate or prove it. Nothing seems more apparent, on its mere statement. Who would pretend to argue the conceded fact that laborers without suitable tools cannot work, or that soldiers without proper weapons cannot fight, or that bees without a hive cannot gather honey. But is not a house of worship to an infant Church as obvious and indispensable a pre-requisite to any success among those from without? Suppose it can gather its mere membership into the public hall, or into the log or

stone schoolhouse, or the basement store-room, or the office of the physician or the lawyer, or in the "timber," or under the shade tree, does it impress the community as a living, effective body, adapted to control and mould its interests and destinies for a higher and better life? Can it gather those from without into such narrow, often over-crowded, uninviting and sometimes revolting apartments and expect to make a place for itself, to gain a foothold which will be firm and secure, an ascendancy which the good of the community so much demands? The Church, like an individual, must have its influence before it can use it; but did it ever, or will it ever gain that influence without this first essential to this end—a suitable house of worship? It is not to the public view an entity and gives no evidence of its own existence, much less of its permanency, without its rallying point; and thus is doomed to imbecility if not to extinction.

But the *Church* itself demands the sanctuary for its own enlargement. All see that it depends for this on recruits from the world. It is to go out, and after, and by all means gather in those for whom Christ died. Merely to take care of itself is a very small part of its mission. Indeed it cannot do even this only as it properly provides and cares for others. But where shall it gather the lost and straying when it has neither place nor room? The worldling will not be attracted against such repulsions by the charms of truth, since as yet he sees them not and will not see them until he can be brought where they are promulgated, and it is only by hearing that he believes and is won to Christ. But will he crouch upon the narrow seat fitted for his little child? Will he stand in the stifled air of the crowded office, or at its cold open window, to hear a gospel he does not yet love? Very few are thus gained; not more than enough, ordinarily, to make good the places of the original members vacated by death or removals. Member-

ship is not increased without a suitable place into which to bring the needed materials for this purpose. Create the facilities, the result follows, as effect always follows adequate cause. Open the sanctuary builded for the worship, and dedicated to the service, of the only living and true God, the people will turn their feet thitherward; some from early but long neglected habit, some from curiosity, some from mere pride, it may be, and not a few because now they have no good reason for not doing so. In this way they are brought under the sound of that gospel which is the power of God unto salvation. The Church is now in the way of its own enlargement, and the hope of securing it otherwise is a vain hope.

But the *ministry* of any Church is a hampered, crippled ministry which has no suitable place in which to exercise its gifts. It is amazing that the eyes of good men have been so held that they have not seen how necessary a house of worship is to every preacher of the gospel who has one aspiration for success; and to the missionary no less than to the settled pastor. Hundreds of hopeful enterprises have been started in as many communities, into which as many hopeful young ministers have entered with all their ardor and zeal, which have died out, and the ministers, discouraged, have sought other places, or (as, alas, too often) sought other employments, all because these churches had not, and could not secure this first requisite to a successful ministry over them, viz, suitable places for worship. One needs only to acquaint himself with the history of the Christian churches of the middle and older western States to verify these statements. The minister is in fetters until the door of the sanctuary opens to his, and the people's feet. All Missionary Boards regard the influence of their Missionaries as increased for good a hundred per cent. when they emerge from their ill-adapted and narrow quarters, and enter the never so plain and cheap, if only they are commodious and reasonably attractive

houses of worship. It may be settled as an evangelical axiom, that every Church of Christ must have its sanctuary, its home, a place adapted to its own, its minister's and the community's wants. Otherwise its light is under the bed, or the bushel. It is not in the candlestick. It does not reach and sanctify the masses. It is not leaven in the "*measure*," but is out of it, and will not, because it cannot, leaven the whole lump. The Apostles and their coadjutors found the synagogue wherever they went preaching the word. The minister needs to find, or be able soon to secure, a similar facility in his work, whithersoever he goes. He is charged with a message no less weighty and important to everyone everywhere, and why should he not need, and have, the same facilities for delivering it? Popery builds her temples in advance of her pioneer priests, and of the population too. Protestantism may learn a lesson and at least rear her sacred structures simultaneously with the organization of her churches, not leaving them, as too often now, unhoused, thus unprotected, to struggle on in weakness, or speedily to disband.

If the foregoing positions are granted, that the house of worship is a necessity to the community, to the church and to its minister, it may still be a question whether the Church cannot build its own house as soon as it really needs one, especially if it be favored with the preaching of the Gospel, the whole, or a part of the time. The impression that it can, ordinarily at least, is a very common and a very strong one; but whence derived is not apparent. It certainly came not from the experience and history of any number of churches of any denomination, in any part of the world, at any era. The facts are patent to all, that by far the largest part of Christian churches never build their first houses of worship without extrinsic aid from some source, or without a debt which to many of them is scarcely less fatal to their success than their unsupplied wants would be. It may be safely said — nor is it a

hap-hazard assertion — that not one in twenty of the churches in New England built its first house of worship without aid, or most serious embarrassments. And this is no marvel either. For if it has not the ability to do this at the first, it has not the facilities for increase, as already seen, so as to secure that result afterwards.

How can the minister multiply the resources of his people when he has not the requisite means of doing it? He is circumscribed and circumvented, and so are they. Essential increase under such a privation is seldom realized, and should not be expected. Hence it may be stated, as a general rule, that a Church which cannot build its house of worship at the outset of its career, seldom becomes able to do so.

Is it then a legitimate charity to help in this work? At this point a deep prejudice is encountered. There is a feeling which sometimes expresses itself in this wise: "We must not take the Lord's money and put it into brick and mortar; into siding and roofs. All this must be sacredly devoted to the preaching of the Gospel!" But is it any more an abuse of the Lord's money to aid a feeble, struggling Church to erect for itself an humble but commodious place of worship, than it is to use the same money in erecting a costly and beautiful one for ourselves, or in so adorning and ornamenting one already built as to gratify a refined, it may be a perverted taste? Is it certain, is it *possible*, that the employment of the "Lord's money" in securing a place for the preaching of the Gospel in a destitute community, thus doubling the influence of the preacher, and widening his sphere of action in all directions, is a perversion of the money, any more than it would be, or is, to give it for educating that minister, or furnishing him with religious books? Indeed it does not seem that any one can be really serious in offering such an objection to a work so much needed and so earnestly called for; a work abundantly and immediately remunerative, the fruits



of which are so quickly seen and are uniformly so abiding. It is related of the Church founded at Plymouth by the emigrants in the May Flower, that the first contribution it made for any object outside of its own wants, was to aid the second Congregational Church formed in this country in erecting its first house of worship. Happy for the latter that the former failed to see the sacrilege of such a use of the Lord's money!

The *economy* of this mode of Christian benefaction should not be lost sight of. In the disbursement and use of the "fifty thousand dollar fund," it was ascertained, when two hundred and thirty houses of worship had been completed, that for every dollar given, six dollars and fifty-seven cents had been raised and invested by the recipients. In many instances the amount raised is much larger, usually, however, in materials and labor mostly, but these at cash value. It is as surprising as it is delightful to see how the prospect and proffer of so little will stimulate to so much; how one in this way becomes a thousand!

Then the fact that this little is so bestowed as always to pay the last bills and leave the sanctuary free from all debt or incumbrance, is invaluable as an economical arrangement, especially where lawful and customary interest is so high as in most places where sanctuaries are needed.

Then again it saves to Home Missions, in many instances, as much every year as it costs to secure the building and paying the last bills on the house of worship, since now, for the first time, the little band is in a condition for its own enlargement. It could not, until now, gather a congregation from which to draw self-support, for the very good reason that it had no place in which to gather it. Before, it labored under the paralysis of dependence on annual charity. Now it stretches out an unpalsied hand, having gained strength by the use of its own powers, developed by the ray of hope which the proffered

aid afforded. "That proffer was the galvanic touch to the electric wires," said one whose Church was struggling against fearful odds. They immediately said, with one heart, "We will rise up and build." The hammer upon another begun sanctuary had not been heard for two weeks. A letter to the young pastor, informing him of an appropriation of two hundred dollars, reached him in the morning. He called all his trustees to his study in the evening, to whom he read the letter. He says: "We could not keep back the tears. We took heart and resumed work in the morning." And thus it is everywhere and every way; a little thus bestowed does much and saves much.

And it is just as economical denominationally, as it is ecclesiastically. Sheep always scatter without a fold, as without a shepherd. The membership of any Christian sect is liable to be drawn from embraces even where they are the most congenial, by the conveniences of worship, and sometimes into relations where personal religious character and influence are seriously impaired, if not totally lost. The sons and daughters of the Puritans may not hope to see New England institutions reproduced and maintained in the great, opening and fast-filling West, if they lightly esteem or ignore the only bases upon which they rest. No mode of propagandism is proposed, or would be tolerated. None is compatible either with our principles or our polity. All that is needed is the caring and providing for a membership already identical and identified with us, and earnestly desirous of maintaining these sacred and endearing relations. Such surely have apparent claims upon those with whom they have so much in common; and to provide for such, in their extremity, is literally providing for one's own, and often for one's self. This is *economy*, not *parsimony*. This is *catholicity*, not *sectarianism*; *benevolence*, not *selfishness*.

Moreover, in this way the channels of national Christian benevolence are deep-



ened and widened and made to overflow. If we would have giving churches we must help feeble churches into a condition to live before they can give. Our great missionary organizations are giving but too obvious indications of a dependence, at no distant day, almost exclusively on that single denomination in our country, nine-tenths of whose charities are given for undenominational purposes. It would be short sighted as well as unjust and unchristian, to leave to dry up or be turned in other directions the little rills which the providence of God has opened and is opening, and will open, to these glorious centers of Christian munificence. Not in a clannish or sectarian spirit, but recognizing the family and Christian relationship, recognizing the claims of a common brotherhood, we should extend the helping hand, without stint or measure, to all those churches on which, so soon, so much responsibility will rest, not only in regard to our great benevolent societies, but alike in regard to all our civil institutions. To be indifferent here is plainly suicidal. To be blind or close handed in reference to what God is so clearly teaching us as duty in this one direction is to endanger interests for which our fathers of blessed memory suffered much; interests of priceless value to us and the world, and which we are bound by the most solemn obligations to transmit, unimpaired, to our children. Our Great West can be possessed and preserved to Christ only by planting and multiplying churches and rearing sanctuaries proportionate to their growing wants. Centers of moral light and power must be created and fortified with Christian battlements, or the great enemy will forestall us and hold supreme control; and *there is no time to lose!*

But this mode of helping feeble churches is at least connected with, if not the precursor of, another incalculable good. It seems to prepare the way of the Lord wondrously; and is often attended with, or followed by, glorious revivals of re-

ligion. Many a feeble Church, aided to complete its sanctuary so as to bring the topmost stone with shouting, crying grace, grace unto it, has been immediately visited by the Day Spring from on high, and has had its membership doubled—sometimes trebled—and every way has been greatly blessed. So common has this been with the churches aided by the American Congregational Union, within the last eighteen months, that those in the process of building are looking for such a result, with them, almost as a matter of certainty. The "supply" of one of these feeble bands, whose begun sanctuary was but just raised, said to the writer, a few weeks since, "My brother, behind this enterprise there lies the most glorious revival of religion that this prairie ever witnessed. I am sure of it. God has given me the evidence *here*,"—laying his trembling hand upon his heart.

Thus, in many ways, is the sanctuary a help and a blessing to every Christian Church, in any place.

And now, when it is known that a small contribution, annually, from all our Congregational churches to this object, would secure the erection, completion, and paying the last bills on some sixty to one hundred houses of worship, every year; thus bringing as many now feeble, scarcely living, dependent churches, into a condition to live and grow, and support their own pastor, and double his influence every way, and gladden his heart, and thus prepare the way for the organization of as many more centers of moral light and power in destitute communities—thus widening the area of Christian civilization, thus fortifying exposed points against the inroads of religious error and superstition, thus forestalling the powers of darkness, and possessing the land for Christ and the truth,—when all this and much more is known, is it not strange that so little is done through this now open and inviting channel of Christian benevolence; when so little, thus directed, will do so much!

# CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES AND MINISTERS IN WINDHAM COUNTY, CT.

BY REV. ROBERT C. LEARNED, BERLIN, CT.

(Continued from Vol. I. p. 357.)

IN the account already given of the ordination of James Cogswell as Pastor of the Church in Canterbury in 1744, it was remarked that a part of the church strenuously opposed his settlement. Indeed the opponents claimed to be a majority in the Church, and did not show any disposition to yield to the determination of Consociation. On the other hand, they continued to maintain worship apart from the followers of Mr. Cogswell and after a time erected a meeting-house for themselves. They retained the records and communion service of the Church, and always professed themselves the original Church of Canterbury. By the other party, however, they were called Separatists, and their Church became the first of a class of churches under that name.

About the year 1782 this Church was reorganized, and its house of worship, which originally stood a little West of "the Green," was removed and set up in the North part of the town, where it stood until taken down about 1853, having been for some time disused and ruinous. The Church under its latter organization was known as the Church in the North Society and under that name was received into the communion of the regular Congregational churches. It became virtually extinct before 1831. This Church never settled but two pastors.

SOLOMON PAYNE,.....Ord. Sept. 10, 1746  
\* Oct. 25, 1754

JOSEPH MARSHALL,....Ord. Apr. 18, 1759  
Dis. Aug. 29, 1768

During the latter period of the Church Rev. William Bradford officiated for some years as its minister, though never installed.

Rev. SOLOMON PAYNE was born at Eastham, Ms. May 16, 1698, the son of Elisha and Rebecca (Doane) Payne. His parents during his childhood removed to Canterbury, then a new settlement in Connecticut, where his father became a leading man. At the time of the "Great Awakening" this family became much interested, and an elder brother, Elisha, who had previously entered on the practice of law, was one of the principal exhorters of the day. For his labors in this way Elisha Payne brought on his head the anger of the opposing party and the penalties of the law. At length he removed to Long Island and there settled as pastor of a church in Bridgehampton which he served till his death.

When the Church in Canterbury divided about the settlement of Mr. Cogswell, the eyes of the Separatists were turned to Solomon Payne as their leader, and he was accordingly ordained Pastor of that branch of the Church Sept. 10, 1746. In this office he continued till his death, which occurred Oct. 25, 1754.

His reputation for ability and piety seems to have stood well among his friends and acquaintances. He published a Tract on the difference between the Church of Christ and the Church as established by Connecticut laws.

He married (1) Sarah Carver and (2) Priscilla Fitch, had children by both wives, and is represented in Canterbury at the present time by a great-grandson, Solomon Payne Esq., who resides on the farm that belonged to his ancestor.

Rev. JOSEPH MARSHALL was born in Windsor, Febuary 17, 1731, son of Samuel and Abigail Marshall. He was, when

a child in years, awakened by the preaching of Mr. Whitefield, and united with the church. When the Separatists arose, he attached himself to them, and soon became an active laborer in their connection, for which he suffered fines and imprisonment. At length he began proper ministerial labor in the district called Oblong, adjoining the Western boundary of Connecticut, and after laboring in various places, was, in his twentieth year, called at Somers, but remained here only about three years. He was installed over the Strict or Separate Church in Canterbury Apr. 18, 1759, and remained here until Aug. 29, 1768, when he was dismissed in consequence of some proposals for reuniting the Church to which he ministered and the one from which it had separated. He afterwards resided about sixteen years in the North parish in Canaan, then spent ten years with his eldest daughter at Green River, N. Y., and finally removed to Starksborough, Vt., to live with his youngest daughter. During all this latter portion of his life, though he held no pastoral charge, he preached, as there was occasion, the Gospel he so much loved. His labors in Weymouth, Hinesburg, Westford, and Starksborough, Vt., were of no little value to those places. At length there came a period to his labors. He died at the setting of the sun on Saturday, Feb. 20, 1813, at the very time at which (as he believed) the Sabbath began, and entered on that rest which remaineth for the people of God.

In his younger days Mr. Marshall had his full share of the enthusiasm which characterised the Separatists, but showed in later life a more sober disposition, and was received as a member of the Addison Association. Still there appeared much eccentricity in all his performances, mingled with a highly devout and deeply humble spirit. He married Pamela, dau. of Mr. Job Palmer, by whom he had several children. Two sons died before him, in the flower of their age.

Rev. WILLIAM BRADFORD was born at Canterbury, Mar. 4, 1745, son of William and Mary (Cleveland) Bradford. (His father was a lineal descendent of Gov. Bradford,—married four wives and had 20 children, of whom three became clergymen.) Mr. Bradford graduated at New Jersey College in 1774, and was ordained to the ministry, is believed never to have been Pastor of any church, and to have spent the most of his life teaching and preaching in various places in Connecticut and other states. The latter part of his life he lived in or near his paternal home, and acted as the minister of the Church in the "North Society," Canterbury. He died Mar. 31, 1808, aged 63, and was buried with his fathers.

He married late in life, Anna Spalding, but had no children.

The Second Church in Canterbury (Westminster Society) was formed Nov. 20, 1770, and has had the following pastors.

JOHN STAPLES,.....	Ord. Apr. 17, 1772
	* Feb. 15, 1804
ERASTUS LEARNED,.....	Inst. Feb. 6, 1805
	* June 30, 1824
ISRAEL G. ROSE,.....	Ord. Mar. 9, 1825
	Dis. Oct. 11, 1831
ASA KING,.....	Inst. Jan. 23, 1833
	* Dec. 2, 1849
REUBEN S. HAZEN,.....	Inst. Sept. 26, 1849

Rev. JOHN STAPLES was the son of Dea. Seth Staples of Taunton Ms., was graduated at New Jersey College in 1765, was ordained over the Church in Westminster, April 17, 1772, and continued Pastor of that Church till his death, of putrid fever, Feb. 16, 1804, in the 61st year of his age.

In theological views he was inclined to *Moderate Calvinism*, and was one of the early members of the Eastern Association of Windham County, a body formed in 1799, in dislike of the Hopkinsianism prevalent among the younger ministers.

Mr. Staples married, Aug. 13, 1772, Susannah Perkins and had eleven children, among whom three sons graduated

at Yale College, and one, Seth Perkins Staples, is now (in his 83d year) an eminent practitioner of law in the city of New York. Mrs. Staples survived her husband and died Sept. 10, 1810.

Rev. ERASTUS LEARNED was born in Killingly, Jan. 1, 1775, son of James and Sibyl (Merrill) Learned, graduated at Brown University in 1795, studied theology with Rev. Mr. Atkins of Killingly, was ordained at Charlton, Ms. Nov. 8, 1796, and dismissed Sept., 1802 on account of ill health, was installed at Westminster Feb. 6, 1805 and retained this charge till his death, June 30, 1824.

Mr. Learned published sermons which he preached at the ordinations of Rev. Cornelius Adams in Scotland, Rev. Jason Park at Southbridge, Ms. and Rev. Sam. Backus in Woodstock, and one or two others.

He married (1) Freelope Wilkinson, by whom he had nine children and (2) Sophia Bacon, by whom he had four more. Many of these children have already followed their parents to the grave.

Rev. ISRAEL GURLEY ROSE was born in Coventry, graduated Y. C. 1821, was ordained Mar. 9, 1825 Pastor of the Church in Westminster, and was dismissed after a little contention and confusion, Oct. 11, 1831, was installed at North Wilbraham, Ms. April 18, 1832, and dismissed in Feb. 1835, was again installed in Chesterfield, Ms. Nov. 18, 1835, where he remained in charge till his death Feb. 5, 1842, at the age of 43 years. He was buried in his native town.

Mr. Rose married Percy B—— and left one daughter. His only known publication is a Sermon preached in Chesterfield on the death of Francis Clapp.

Rev. ASA KING was born in Mansfield in 1769, son of John and Elizabeth King. His advantages for early education were limited, and during his youth a lack of health hindered his endeavors to obtain more enlarged opportunities. In 1795 he succeeded in entering the College at

Princeton, but was unable to complete the regular course of study. After spending a number of years in teaching, he commenced the study of theology in the Spring of 1801, with Dr. Backus of Somers, and in the fall of that year was approved as a candidate.

He was soon employed at Pomfret and was ordained Pastor there May 5, 1802. During his pastorate of nine years great harmony prevailed and an extensive revival was enjoyed. He was dismissed June 15, 1811 on account of ill health and inadequate pecuniary support. He was soon after re-settled at North Killingworth, where powerful revivals were enjoyed under his ministry, in which he enjoyed the co-operation of Rev. Asabel Nettleton, a native of that parish. He was at length dismissed in 1832 in consequence of opposition that arose to his zeal in the Temperance cause.

Within a few months he received a call to Westminster and was installed Jan. 23 1833, where he remained till his death Dec. 2, 1849, in his 80th year. For some two years previously he had required assistance in the work of his office, and just before his death welcomed his son-in-law as Colleague Pastor. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Francis Williams of Eastford.

Mr. King married (1) Eunice Howe of Mansfield, by whom he had one son, (a physician in Saybrook,) and two daughters,— (2) Mrs. Crissa Judson, widow of Mr. Zuinglius Judson and daughter of Rev. William Storrs of Westford.

Rev. REUBEN STEDMAN HAZEN was born at Tunbridge, Vt., son of Frederick and Sarah (Stedman) Hazen, removed with his parents (in childhood) to Norwich, and thence to West Springfield Ms., graduated Y. C. 1818, and after studying theology under Rev. Dr. Osgood of Springfield, was licensed in June, 1820, by Hampden Association.

In the following year Mr. Hazen was called to the pastorate of the associated churches of Agawam (then newly organ-

ized) and Feeding Hills, both in the town of West Springfield, and was ordained Oct 17, 1821. After remaining in this connection eight years he withdrew from the church in Feeding Hills, and devoted himself to that in Agawam. Here, after thirteen years additional labor he was dismissed May 17, 1843, on account of the failure of his health, and was soon after installed in Barkhamstead. After re-

maining here about six and a half years, he accepted an invitation to Westminster, where he was installed Sept. 26, 1849.

Mr. Hazen married (1) Marianne, dau. of Rev. Luke Wood, (2) Eunice, dau. of Rev. Asa King, and (3) ——— Burgess of Westminster.

His oldest son has been Pastor of a church in Dalton, Ms., and a daughter is the wife of a Pastor in Ct.

## THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH POLITY ADAPTED TO THE FOREIGN MISSIONARY WORK.

BY REV. A. L. THOMPSON, MISSIONARY TO PERSIA.

WE are told, in ancient story, of a certain Island in the Ægean sea, which the nations looked upon as sacred to the brotherhood of man. No conflict was allowed within its borders. Men laid down their weapons on those peaceful shores, and those who had been enemies elsewhere, there dwelt in mutual harmony and love.

Even such has been the missionary work amid the sectarian conflicts of good men. Standing upon the broad Delos of their common faith, and toiling for the millions unto whom the Gospel never has been preached, they have looked upon denominational distinctions as of trifling moment, when contrasted with the great good which an outward expression of the inward union might produce. The result has been one of almost incalculable good. Much has been accomplished which the Church, in its separate detachments, would have found it difficult, if not impossible, to do. The Church, moreover, has received a powerful reaction on herself, tending greatly to increase the harmony in which such combinations were first laid; and the whole has furnished a delightful exhibition to the world of the grand and essential Unity which underlies the varying surface of Christ's kingdom upon earth.

That the time has come; that the time

will ever come, when this comparative indifference to ecclesiastical distinctions must give way, it is not designed, in this discussion to contend. But on the other hand the question of Church Polity is rapidly becoming one of immediate and important bearings on the foreign missionary work. Churches are now forming upon heathen shores, and some polity they must have. That is no sectarian and narrow spirit, which enquires anxiously to know what system is best fitted to their wants. The question cannot slumber. Every missionary must decide it. It meets the Church at every step along her journey to the full completion of her work, and gathers to itself the solemn consequence of that which will affect the everlasting interests of men. We ask attention, therefore, to no indifferent or merely partisan concern, in considering THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH POLITY AS FITTED TO THE FOREIGN MISSIONARY WORK.

And here an inquiry meets us on the very threshold of our theme. Does Congregationalism contain, within itself, any provision for that influence of one man, or a few men, over the laity which it is evident that native churches, at least in their commencement, will imperatively need? If Episcopal or Presbyterian authority could ever find a logical defence, it is said

it certainly could do so in the case of those men who themselves have gathered churches upon missionary ground. Nowhere are the clergy more deserving, and nowhere are the laity more needy of that influence which authority can give. The latter need the powerful direction of some mind more able and experienced than theirs; and the former are, of all men, the least likely to abuse the trust committed to their charge. Moreover, it is said that apostolical control was paramount in circumstances similar to those of missionaries now; and that, whether Paul exercised ecclesiastical authority or not, a modern missionary needs it, to make up to him the influence which inspiration, and the agency of miracles, gave Paul. All are agreed, however, upon this: that the missionary churches do greatly need a powerful direction from the wise and holy ministers who first preach to them the word; and the question is whether Congregationalism, vesting no *authority* in ministers, is able to supply that want. We answer that *the position of these men as missionaries* will secure to them the extraordinary influence which their temporary circumstances need. In the first place, their acknowledged holiness, and general superiority in ability and culture to the people of their charge, is such as can find no parallel in circumstances differing from theirs. In the second place, the converts who compose these churches first received the gospel from the men to whom this influence properly belongs; are generally their own children in the Lord; and, as such, naturally regard their spiritual fathers with the utmost deference and love. And, finally, the missionary disburses the Church funds. If the native churches should insist on measures which he thinks are detrimental to their good, and his weight of character does not avail him for control, he has a great reserve of power in the fact that he is not dependent on them for support, but that they are thus dependent on him for money to support their helpers, and not seldom to

maintain existence as a Church. Now if these three circumstances: his superiority in mental and religious training to the people of his charge; the fact that he is spiritual father to the Church; and the fact that he disburses the Church funds, do not give the missionary all the influence he *needs*, then no ecclesiastical *authority* could help him, or be safely trusted to his charge. We have now prepared the way, if we mistake not, for the proof that the Congregational Church Polity has a special fitness to the foreign missionary work.

1. And, in the first place, we are furnished with a strong presumption that it has, in the fact that Christ commanded it, and his apostles practised it, in circumstances similar to those in which missionaries are now placed. The example and many of the precepts of inspired men become literally binding upon us, just in proportion as our circumstances are identical with theirs. When this resemblance is made out, their conduct becomes the rule of authority for us. And then, inasmuch as in nearly all God's doings we can trace a special fitness to a moral end, we have strong presumptive evidence, at least, that in the case before us, to obey, is to do that which in the circumstances is best fitted to the object which we seek. What Polity, then, did Christ and his apostles institute as best fitted to their wants; and were their circumstances similar to those which now attend the missionary operations of the Church?

That the New Testament Church system was substantially like that which the Congregational theory presents, we have need for but the barest summary of proof. While the 18th of Matthew and the 5th of 1st Corinthians remain portions of God's Word, it never can be shown that any system, however excellent it be, which *denies the right of excommunication to the whole body of the local Church*, is the system which apostles practised, or the Saviour preached. Listen to the clear statement of our Lord. If thy brother trespass against thee, first go to him alone. If he



hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother. But if he will not hear thee, then go to him with witnesses, and, if he refuses listening to them, then tell it to the Church. Not to the Bishop; not to the elders: tell it to the Church, and if he will not listen to the Church, then let him be to thee as an heathen man and publican. Unless the Bishop, or a few elders constitute the Church, no system can be Scriptural which takes the power of exclusion from the assembled body of the followers of Christ. Congregationalism needs no proof text except that.

But what thought apostles of this plain principle of Christ? If a man was ever eminently fitted for ecclesiastical control, the Apostle to the Gentiles surely was that man. But in the only case of discipline recorded in God's Word, Paul was the minister, and he expressly throws the whole matter on the Church. "Put away from yourselves that wicked person," is the solemn counsel that he gives. You, Corinthians, yourselves do it, by your own action as a Church; and, long after, in exhorting them, by their own action as a Church, to receive back the now excised but repentant member to their fellowship and love, he gives it as a reason that the "punishment inflicted of the MANY," that is, by their whole number as a Church, had produced on the offender its appropriate effect. In Matthew, then, we have the precept as given by Christ, and in Corinthians, both the precept and example, as given by Paul. If Scripture can prove anything, these passages attest that the democratic element, in principle and practice, was the basis upon which the New Testament Church Polity was built. They prove that the local Church was qualified and bound to exercise the most important function of ecclesiastical authority itself. It could excommunicate; and, if that, then *a fortiori*, it could choose its minister and settle minor difficulties by its own powers as a Church.

But were not their circumstances different from those in which a missionary is

now placed? On the contrary, they were the same in all general respects. So far as this question is concerned, the heathen of to-day are like the heathen in all ages of the world. Paul's description of the men to whom he preached is life-like in its application to the present missionary work. The foolish Galatians, the weak and dissolute Corinthians, are prototypes of heathen converts the world through. In the very country where the Ephesian Church "tried those who said they were apostles and were not"; among the very people where the Church at Thyatira, and the Church at Pergamos, did wrong in not excluding the offending members from their midst; under the very circumstances and upon the very ground where it pleased apostles, "with the elders and the *whole Church*," to send the "chosen" men to Antioch for mutual deliberation and advice; and where, a little time before, the converts cast their lots, and, by their own vote, elected even an apostle to his work; in that country, under those circumstances, prosecuting the same work, over sixty missionaries of one Board are now called to meet this question:—will you exercise ecclesiastical authority or not? Since now, for the same purpose, inspiration recognized the democratic element alone, it is powerful presumptive evidence at least, that it furnishes the system best fitted to the missionary work.

2. Another argument to prove the missionary fitness of the Congregational Church theory, is this: that it is simple in its principle and easily applied. As those who pioneer in travel or in war, consult efficiency and lightness in the instruments they take, so the herald of the gospel, above all men, needs a theory which, everywhere and always, shall be ready for the instant service of the Church. Grant but a few followers of Christ, contiguous enough to worship in one place, and the working of the Congregational Church system is complete. It is compact, handy, prompt. Drop a Congregational Church



in any portion of the world, and there it works,—in itself, a perfect and self-operating thing. Parts of other systems you can easily apply, but in order completely to realize their force, you demand conditions contrary to the very nature of the missionary work. For missionary churches are alone. Languages vary. Intercommunication is not easy, as with us; and, even if it were, long time elapses before other churches will be formed. You may form the Session, but for the Presbytery you must wait; and beyond the Session, meantime, there is no power of appeal. You may form the Presbytery, but for the Synod you must wait; and beyond the Presbytery, meantime, there is no power of appeal. You may form the Synod, but for the General Assembly you must wait; and, by the time you have formed that, the missionary service is already losing its distinctive character as such. When the Genius of the Government is at last thoroughly at work, it wakes up to find that the distinctive enterprise of Missions is already sliding from its grasp!

It is in vain to urge that, in the case before us, native churches can immediately connect themselves with Synods and Assemblies here at home. The idea of appealing across continents and oceans, and even then to men so differently situated that they can know but imperfectly the nature of the case, is, on the very face of it, absurd. Of necessity the connection must be nominal, to all intents and purposes for which Presbyterian authority is claimed; and the theory cannot therefore be immediately and perfectly applied. So, too, of other systems, of which space, however, will not suffer us to speak. They are cumbrous and unwieldy in comparison with that which binds its limits with the limits of the local Church, and never goes beyond them, save to seek a brother's counsel and to show a brother's courtesy and love.

The history of Missions forms a striking commentary on this thought. The result

of much inquiry is this: that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find, in the whole heathen world, a single case in which the full machinery of any other system is at work. On the contrary, we are fearless of successful contradiction when we say that missionaries have been driven, by the very circumstances of their case, to adopt a theory which has generally been Congregational in all material respects. This, however, will appear more fully in considering another department of this argument, which is;

3. That the *yielding* nature of the Congregational Church theory affords another reason for its special fitness to the missionary work. It is facile, pliant; it will bend to the necessities of things. It would be impossible to say what is, externally, the form of the Congregational Church. That which is distinctive in it is a principle, and not a form; and the principle puts on that outward structure which existing circumstances may demand. There are churches which are partially or fully Presbyterian in form, which are purely Congregational in fact. Many are the Bishops whose only authority is that which position, and a godly character, can give. That which marks a Church distinctively as Congregational is this: that it recognizes no ecclesiastical authority but God. Any form is Congregational which that principle has filled. Such a Church may have no minister, or twenty ministers, and be Congregational still. It may work by Committees or without them, and be Congregational still. The influence of its clergy may be apostolic, if you please, and its laity scarce know their right hand from their left: the relation of the two may be almost literally that of the Shepherd to the sheep; and still, if the power lodges with the laity to assert it when they please, and use it when they can, that Church is essentially a Congregational Church. A hierarchy in the Church, like a despotism in the State, must stiffen into forms. It needs the help which an elaborate and centralized machinery can give.

It reaches towards externals for support on which its own weakness can repose. It adopts them as a portion of itself; it grows rigid with them until finally the form and principle are one. But spiritual freedom is a life, and its body changes, like the vegetation, with a difference of climate and of soil. It has nothing to do with questions of uniformity in conventional and unessential forms. These may change, with changes in locality and time, through all possible varieties not inconsistent with the liberty of Christians and obedience to Christ. The simple point to which the Congregational Church theory drives all antagonists is this: a question between authority rising with the people and returning to the people on the one side, and authority flowing from the people towards Popes, Bishops, and Assemblies, on the other side. Let but its distinctive principle remain, and the system becomes all things to all men, according as their ever changing circumstances need.

What, now, is the application of all this to native churches upon heathen shores? That they must have a system that will bend, is too obvious for proof. Is there anything, however, in their actual practice, which contains a confirmation of these views?

And here the excellence of this system proves an evil to itself. Its most valuable traits are those which render its good qualities least likely to be known. For, in doctrine, non-essentials, and, in polity, externals, are the fruitful parents of sectarian zeal; and when this system, as it does, exalts a principle with but little deference to form, the very feature which so recommends it, is a feature indisposing its adherents to party spirit and sectarian strife. Moreover, as a true polity, it is faithful to its mission as a medium of spiritual blessings to mankind; and, as a medium, like glass, the more perfectly it works, the less does it attract attention to itself. And, finally, in varying its outer aspects to the ever changing circumstances

of the Church, Congregationalism lurks so frequently in forms upon which other names are written than its own, that other systems have not seldom claimed the merit of its works. Missionaries are not apt, therefore, to speak loudly in its praise. They have not always known what unobtrusive principle has vitalized the forms they have employed; and, even when they have discerned it, like the Lord, whose faithful servant it has been, itself has "charged them that they tell no man what was done." And so they come and tell us that they have no system; that they have all systems; that they have many new systems; that, in short, the question of Church polity does not trouble them on missionary ground. It does not trouble them, and why? Press them with inquiries, and the result is generally this: that, in seeking for the polity best fitted to their wants, they have fallen on a principle, so unsectarian and liberal itself, and yet so adapted to their circumstances, and so pliant to their wants, that, in its noiseless working, and beneath its changing forms, they have hardly thought to recognize the same old system which apostles practised, and the Saviour preached. That which is biblical is natural; and, in striving to adapt the broken fragments of more cumbrous systems to their wants, they have, consciously or unconsciously, been toiling in the limits which the Congregational Church theory has drawn.

4. But space will not suffice to state all the reasons why this system has a special fitness to the missionary work. We might speak of its intense sympathy with freedom in the state; and, amid the blessings of that government of which it was the proud honor of the Congregational Church theory to be at once the mother and the nurse, prove its mission of political as well as spiritual liberty to nations which are still down-trodden upon heathen shores. We might speak of the high reverence it places on God's word; and, contrasting other systems, show how vitally important it must be that missionaries should not

jeopardize that reverence by liturgies, and books of discipline and creeds. We might speak of it as therefore hostile to dead forms,—an evil to which native churches are most commonly and lamentably prone. But, passing by all other arguments, we shall consider, finally and briefly, that the Congregational Church system has a special fitness to the work of missions *as an educator of the native Church*. We have not space to give this argument the prominence it claims. Surrounded as we are, however, by the institutions which have grown amid that healthful atmosphere of spiritual freedom which has done so much toward rendering New England what she is, it surely needs but little argument to show its value as an educating power.

The gospel gives to men, as men, an equal and inestimable worth. It strikes away all shackles and bids the intellectual and spiritual faculties go free. But those faculties the missionary finds degraded and benumbed, and their development and training is thenceforward the grand duty of the Church. How, now, shall it best execute its high commission as the educator of these sons and daughters of almighty God? Bidding us remember

that for influence, as distinguished from authority, the Congregational Church theory provides, and that, in the ignorance and weakness of the native Church, the missionary *ipso facto* must become a powerful example and a guide, the system of the Puritans replies, by putting native converts into circumstances where their mental and religious natures will most often be called out. It answers us by giving every one of them a voice and a responsibility in governing and disciplining all. "Every member has his own vote on every grave proposal. For that vote he must prepare his mind and heart. He has a judgment and a conscience, and the command is to him as to the Jewish king—'be strong and show thyself a man.'" Every member is a juror upon principles and men, and there is not a question in the whole range of doctrinal and practical religion which his high responsibilities are not liable at all times to involve. The result must be to quicken his dead energies to life. It is the result of duty that it makes men able for the duties they perform, and of honor that it makes men worthy of the honor they receive.

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#### HISTORICAL SKETCH OF

#### CONGREGATIONALISM IN EASTERN NEW YORK.

BY REV. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D.D., PASTOR OF THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY.<sup>1</sup>

THE origin of Congregationalism in Eastern New York dates from the earliest settlement of Englishmen in the Province. The eastern extremity of Long Island was

mainly peopled from New England; and for a time several of its towns were under the jurisdiction of the colonies of New Haven and Connecticut. After the union of those colonies under Winthrop's charter, the claim of the Duke of York to the

<sup>1</sup> The following sketch was prepared at the request of a Committee of the General Association of New York, and was read at the Twenty-fifth annual meeting of that body, at Rochester, in 1858. It is published at the request of the Association. A sketch of Congregational Churches in Western New York, prepared for the same occasion, was published in the CONGREGATIONAL QUARTERLY, No. 2. Some of the most important facts in the following narrative are derived from the Documentary History of New York,

and Thompson's History of Long Island. The writer is confident that an examination of the records of particular churches, and of ecclesiastical bodies, especially in Suffolk, Westchester, and Saratoga counties, would bring to light many facts of value touching the early Congregational churches in the Empire State.

line of the Connecticut River, was satisfied by conceding Long Island to the jurisdiction of His Highness, and thus securing for Connecticut a more southern boundary, (1664.) When, on the reconquest of the New Netherlands, about ten years later, Sir Edmond Andros began to play the tyrant over New York, "the inhabitants of the eastern part of Long Island resolved, in town meetings, to adhere to Connecticut;"<sup>1</sup> but as this was illegal, they submitted to the new jurisdiction. Yet these sturdy Puritans of Long Island held Andros himself in check, by insisting upon a representative government as "an inalienable English birthright." Thus these Puritan Congregationalists gave the representative of a bigoted royalty a practical lesson in popular freedom. In a report on the Province of New York, in 1678, Gov. Andros gave this account of its religious condition. "There are Religions of all sorts,—one Church of England, several Presbyterians and *Independents*, Quakers and Anabaptists of several sects, some Jews, but Presbyterians and *Independents* most numerous and substantial."<sup>2</sup> He also speaks of Presbyterians and *Independents* as "desirous to have and maintain ministers, if any to be had."

In 1687, Gov. Dongan of New York, in a report upon the state of the Province, wrote, "Most part of the people of Long Island, especially toward the east end, are of the same stamp with those of New England; refractory, and very loath to have any commerce with this place, to the great detriment of his Majesty's revenue, and ruin of our merchants."<sup>3</sup>

The same officer thus describes the religious divisions of the city population during his administration. "New York has first a Chaplain belonging to the fort, of the Church of England; secondly, a Dutch Calvinist; thirdly, a French Calvinist; fourthly, a Dutch Lutheran. Here be not many of the Church of England;

few Roman Catholics; abundance of Quaker preachers, men, and women especially; Singing Quakers, Ranting Quakers; Sabbatarians, Anti-Sabbatarians; some Anabaptists, some *Independents*, some Jews; in short, of all sorts of opinions there are some, and the most part of none at all."<sup>4</sup>

The town of *Southold*, L. I., settled in 1640, was under the jurisdiction of the New Haven Colony. Its first minister was the Rev. John Youngs, from Hingham, England, and not only was the Church Congregational, but the Puritan idea was carried to the extent of admitting none but Church members to vote in town meeting. *Southampton* was settled in 1640, by emigrants from Lynn, Ms., who stipulated for "as full and free liberty, both in *Church order and civil government*, as the plantations in Massachusetts enjoyed." The first settlement by the English, in Queen's County, was made in 1643, by emigrants from New England, principally from Weathersfield and Stamford, Ct. These also managed their Church affairs town-wise, or their town affairs church-wise, by permitting only Church members to vote in civil matters. This union of Church and State, tended, of course, to deteriorate the purity of the Church, and gave facilities afterwards to subvert its polity, through Episcopal influence, in the colonial government. In 1705, Rev. Mr. Thomas, who had been forced upon the people as a Rector of the Church of England, wrote, "The country is extremely *wedded* to a dissenting ministry. . . . Government is our great asylum and bulwark." *Easthampton*, like *Southampton*, was settled (in 1648) by families from Lynn and vicinity, by agreement with the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven, for possession of the soil.

The settlement of this town affords so fine an illustration of the early principles of New England, that it deserves special notice here. The original settlers, thirty-five in number, purchased the land from

<sup>1</sup> Bancroft II., 493.

<sup>2</sup> Doc. Hist. of N. Y., vol. I., p. 62, Quarto Ed

<sup>3</sup> Doc. Hist., I., 105.

<sup>4</sup> Doc. Hist., 116.

four Indian Sachems. The Indian deed conveyed the land to "the Worshipful Theophilus Eaton, Esquire, Governor of the Colony, of New Haven, and the Worshipful Edward Hopkins, Governor of the Colony of Connecticut, and their associates, for and in consideration of 20 cents, 24 looking-glasses, 24 hose, 24 hatchets, 24 knives, and 100 Mucxs," paid down. "None were received into this town, as inhabitants, but by vote, and some were forbid settling on account of their principles and laziness." The government of the town was a pure democracy. Its laws were enacted "by all the citizens assembled in town meeting." This meeting was called the General Court; and in 1652, it was decreed that if any man be aggrieved with anything that is done by the men that are in authority, he shall have liberty to make his appeal to the next General Court, or when the freemen are assembled together for their public occasions."<sup>1</sup> In 1654, a combination similar to that formed at Hartford, Windsor, and Weathersfield, was entered into by the inhabitants of Easthampton. It was in these words: "This combination is to maintain and preserve the liberty and purity of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus, which we now profess, as also the discipline of the Church, which, according to the said gospel, is now practised among us. As also in our civil affairs to be guided and governed according to such laws and orders as shall be made according to God, and which by vote of the major part shall be of force among us."

The first deed of *Huntington*, L. I., was given in 1646, to Theophilus Eaton, Governor of New Haven; and this town was of course in sympathy with New England in its civil and religious institutions.

In 1655, *Upper Aquebogue*, and *Brookhaven*, or *Setank*, were settled by emigrants from the vicinity of Boston; these towns being under the jurisdiction of New Haven colony, and thoroughly Congregational.

A report addressed to the Classis of Amsterdam, by the Dutch pastors in New York City, describes the state of religion in New Netherland as far back as 1657. This report specifies that at *Newtown*, L. I., the people are mostly Independents, having a Church and a preacher of their own order; and that on the west side of the East river, opposite Flushing, is a village named *Oostdorp*, whose inhabitants are Puritans, *alias* Independents. They have no preacher, but hold Sunday meetings, "reading from an English book a sermon, and making a prayer." Newtown was settled in 1651; the first white inhabitants,<sup>2</sup> were enterprising English emigrants, who came by way of New England, and brought New England principles with them. The first church edifice was erected in 1670.

That the Long Island Puritans were of the genuine stock, is evident from this testimony from the same source. "At Heemstede, about seven Dutch miles from here, there are some Independents; but the minister of the place was a Presbyterian who had conformed to the Dutch Church. The Independents of the place listen attentively to his preaching, but when he began to baptize the children of such parents as are not members of the Church, they sometimes burst out of the Church."

Congregationalism early gained a footing in Jamaica, on L. I. That town was settled from Hempstead; and, in 1663, Rev. Zechariah Walker, a true N. E. Congregationalist, was the first minister. In 1676, the inhabitants and freeholders of Jamaica, at a public meeting, entered into an agreement with Mr. John Prudden to be their minister; and for many years he continued in that town, "discharging the work of a minister according to the way of the churches in New England."<sup>3</sup> This was in 1676. Mr. Prudden continued in this post for more than twelve years. Measures were soon taken, however, to

<sup>1</sup> Doc. Hist. 1., 460.

<sup>2</sup> Doc. Hist., iii., 71.

<sup>3</sup> Doc. Hist. iii., 122.

compel the inhabitants of Jamaica to conform to the Church of England; and the history of that case shows how Congregationalism was, in some instances, rooted out by the power and patronage of the colonial government in the interest of that Church. In 1704, Rev. Wm. Vesey, Rector of New York, writes, that in the town of Jamaica, L. I., there is a church of stone, built by a tax levied on the inhabitants; also a house and some land, recorded for the parsonage, which was formerly in the possession of the Independent Minister, but now in possession of the present incumbent, by His Excellency, Lord Cornbury's favor, *who has been the great promoter of the Church in this Province, and especially at this place.* In Newtown, there is a church built and lately repaired, by tax on the inhabitants. This church was formerly possessed by a dissenting minister; but he being gone, it is in possession of the present incumbent, *by His Excellency's favor.* These two towns are said to be chiefly inhabited by Independents.

"In Suffolk County, in the east end of Long Island, there is neither a Church of England minister, nor any provision made for one by law, *the people generally being Independents, and upheld in their separation by New England Emissaries.* But there are several already well affected to the Church, and if one or two ministers were sent among them, supported at first by the Society [for Propagating the Gospel,] it would be an excellent means of reconciling the people to the Church, and of introducing an establishment for a minister by law."<sup>1</sup>

The year after, (1705) two ministers of the Church of England, who had been sent out by the Society for Propagating the Gospel, and had begun their mission at Jamaica and Hempstead, write: "The inhabitants of this county are generally *Independents.* . . . The ancient settlers have transplanted themselves from New England, and do still keep up a close cor-

respondence, and are buoyed up by schismatical instructions from that interest, which occasion all the disturbance and opposition we meet with in both our parishes. They have hitherto been used to a dissenting ministry, and they still support one at Jamaica, who has a most pestilential influence over our people, who, from their cradles, were disaffected to conformity."<sup>2</sup>

"My Lord Cornbury" served a writ of ejection upon this "pestilential" Independent, Rev. John Hubbard, and violently thrust him out of the parsonage.

But the Independents of Jamaica seem long to have maintained their bad preëminence of non-conformity. In February, 1716, complaint was made that "the Independents, being the most numerous, do annually choose the Church wardens and vestry, out of those of their own persuasion who are the most inveterate against the Church."<sup>3</sup>

In 1744, the Rector writes that "Independency, which has been triumphant in this town for the forty years last past, is now, by the Providence of God, in a very faint and declining condition; which gives us hopes that better principles than such as issue out thence will generally prevail."

The "Providence of God" here so devoutly recognized, was some other than that "favor of my Lord Cornbury" and of other civil functionaries, which, preceding rectors had found so essential and so grateful. Independency, in which the people had been cradled from infancy, was overborne by royal patronage and power in the interest of the Church of England.

It was only after a long and desperate struggle that the Independents of Jamaica were overcome by the power and patronage of an Episcopal government. In 1706, Cotton Mather wrote, "There is a town called Jamaica, on Long Island, consisting of considerably above an hundred families, and exemplary for all Christian

<sup>1</sup> Doc. Hist. iii., 75-6.

<sup>2</sup> Doc. Hist. iii., 180.

<sup>3</sup> Doc. Hist. iii., 169.



knowledge and goodness, and a Church with a worthy pastor in it, about half a score families (and of a meaner character) in the town declared for the Church of England, and thereupon a minister of their profession was sent to them, (one Urquhart,) who is maintained by the aforesaid Society [for the Propagation of the Gospel]; but this little company having the advantage (right or wrong) to be uppermost, took away from the Dissenters (if it be proper to call such a disproportionate number so) their meeting-house, computed to be worth six hundred pounds, and compelled them to build another. They also seized the Parsonage, which had been until now enjoyed by the town, and is esteemed worth fifteen hundred pounds. The good people there do adorn the doctrine of God, their Saviour, by a most laudable silence and wonderful patience under those things. But if such things proceed, that noble Society for the Propagation of Religion in America will greatly wound religion and their own reputation also, which ought to be forever venerable."

Many of the early churches in Westchester County, as well as those in Northern New Jersey, were Congregational; and an investigation of the ecclesiastical history of that district would bring to light evidence of the priority of the Congregational polity in several of the early settlements. The town of *Rye*, for example, was settled from New England, in 1650. It was annexed to the colony of New York in 1683. The first religious society in the town was Congregational, and the minister was chosen by vote of the inhabitants in town meeting. *Westchester* was settled in 1642, by John Throckmorton, and about thirty-five Puritan families from Salem and Providence. In this county, as upon Long Island, strenuous efforts were made to supplant the Congregational order of Puritan ideas, by forcing upon the people ministers of the Church of England, supported by the Gospel Propagation Society, and protected by the

government of the colony. One of the emissaries of that Society, speaking of that rich and ardent Churchman, Col. Heathcote, says, "To his efforts and to his means does Westchester County owe nearly every one of her ancient parishes."<sup>1</sup> In 1704, Rev. Thomas Pritchard, of Rye, writing to the Society of his success in that community of Puritan Independents, says, "What steps and progress have been made hereto, are mostly owing to His Excellency, Lord Cornbury's influence and encouragement to us, the Attorney General being also very zealous for the thorough settlement of the Church."<sup>2</sup>

In 1714, Rev. John Burtow, of Westchester, speaks of "rigid Independents" at Eastchester. In 1727, Rev. James Wetmore writes that "at Rye, the number of Church people and Independents are nearly equal, about sixty families each. . . . At Bedford, there are eight or ten families of Church people, and the rest are Presbyterians or Independents." And as late as 1767, the Rev. Samuel Seabury, of Westchester, in enumerating the sources of his income, says, "Marriage fees from one to four Spanish dollars; but far the greater number go to an Independent preacher in the parish of Rye, because his ceremony is short, and they have nothing to say."<sup>3</sup>

Such incidental evidence as this from Episcopal sources shows how early and how firmly Congregationalism was rooted in Eastern New York; and how diligently it was supplanted by the wealth and power arrayed upon the side of Episcopacy.

When we cross the line of the Hudson, we find many towns in which the ground was preoccupied by Congregationalists. But the founders of the first Congregational churches in the State of New York, probably had no thought of opening a new page of Ecclesiastical History for the study of their descendants. The people who constituted those churches, were, for

<sup>1</sup> Bolton, Hist. of Westchester County, p. 152.

<sup>2</sup> Bolton, p. 144.

<sup>3</sup> Bolton, p. 249-50.

the most part, emigrants from New England; their pastors were often missionaries, sustained, in part, by the churches of New England; and hence it was as natural that they should form *Congregational* churches, as that they should seek to revive, in the western wildernesses, the religious privileges which they had enjoyed in their eastern home. Indeed, some of these churches were organized without so much as the name *Congregational*, since until the growth of other denominations made distinctions necessary, no Congregationalist would think of calling an association of believers, covenanting together for the worship of God, by any other name than a simple *Church* of Christ. The spirit in which the early Christian settlement of interior New York was attempted, may be inferred from the fact that long before the enterprise of modern missions to the heathen was conceived, a missionary from Massachusetts (Rev. Gideon Hawley) had penetrated the wilderness of this State for more than a hundred miles beyond any English settlement, to take up his abode at Oughy-auga, near Binghampton, now *Windsor*, on the Susquehannah, as a missionary to the Oneidas; and that President Edwards, who then resided at Stockbridge, sent his son Jonathan, a lad of ten years, with Mr. Hawley, in order that by early learning the language of the tribe, he might also be prepared to become a missionary to them. Mr. Hawley states that he did not find the Dutch Christians of Albany much in favor of his undertaking to Christianize the Indians; since "trade with the savages was their support."

As emigration from the East began to break the wilderness that stretched from the Hudson to Lake Erie, churches were organized upon that simple model which existed throughout New England. Where the pioneers of New York emigration were New England Congregationalists, the ecclesiastical system of New England was established almost as a matter of course. This was true of many of the

older settlements of Eastern and Central New York, where the churches now existing are either Presbyterian or Congregational, under the plan of Union. The churches of Clinton and Paris were organized in 1791, under the direction of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D.D., of New Haven, Ct., afterwards President of Union College. New Hartford, Saquoit, Holland Patent, Vernon, Verona, Camden, Trenton, Cazenovia, and many others, were formed as Congregational churches, by New England ministers and emigrants, and most of them before the beginning of the present century. So far back as 1804, an Association was organized upon the old military tract, embracing a central tier of counties and a large number of pastors and churches. There was also a good Congregational Association in Saratoga County.

The Journal of a missionary tour through the Mohawk and Black River Counties, performed in 1802, by Rev. John Taylor, of Deerfield, Ms., in behalf of the Missionary Society of Hampshire County, brings to light the following facts.

Writing at Whitesborough, he says, "Most of the churches in this part of the world are on the Presbyterian plan. The Church at *Clinton*, however, is Congregational—a Church of 240 members—and this people is considered to be the most harmonious, regular and pious of any in the northern part of the State of New York."

At *Saugersfield*, was a small Congregational Church. At *Steuben* one of about 30 members; at *Western*, near *S.*, about 18 members.

At *Camden*, the people were all Congregationalists but two.

At *Redfield*, a Church of 18 members, all Congregational.

Another near *Sandy Creek*.

At *Champion*, in No. 4, another.

At *Turin*, he organized a Congregational Church. The professing Christians adopted a Confession of Covenant; and upon their making the confession of faith,

in public, and entering into covenant, Mr. Taylor declared them to be a regularly organized Church of Jesus Christ.

In Norway, a Congregational Church at the Royal grant. Another, four miles from Western.

In the region of the Black River, Mr. Taylor seems to have received no favorable impression of the emigrants from *Rhode Island*, with whom he was quartered, at a place which I shall not name. He writes, "Here is a mixture of all the physical and moral evils that can well be conceived of. Here may be found filth of all kinds; such as dust, mud, fleas, bed-bugs, gnats, rotten meat and sour bread; and as to moral evils, you may here find ignorance, self-will, self-sufficiency, ill-manners, pride, boasting, fanaticism, and witchcraft." But four miles to the northeast of this settlement, he found a "decent, respectable, industrious people, mostly from Connecticut." His religious sympathies with the Dutch brethren were not strong enough to overcome his distaste for their cooking. At Northampton, near Galway, he "put up with a Dutch deacon—had a dinner of boiled squash, swimming in butter, sweetened a little; and with this mess, the family mixed vinegar in great plenty. This is a poor country—too sandy and dry—and the inhabitants may in general be considered as the fag end of man." Of course Congregationalism could not be expected to flourish in such a soil. The Journal of Mr. Taylor, published at large in the Documentary History of New York, will repay perusal.

From the evidence before us, it appears that wherever New England Congregationalists planted themselves, as first settlers in New York, they established churches according to the platform of their fathers, and the New Testament.

If we divide the State, by a line running from Binghamton, through Syracuse, to Oswego, we find, in the eastern section, at present, eight District Associations: Oneida, Black River, Essex, St. Lawrence, Albany, New York and Brook-

lyn, and Long Island Consociation; and Delaware, newly organized. The oldest churches reported in the minutes, are Poospatuc (1750) and Upper Aquobogue, (1758). These both are connected with Long Island Consociation, and in that body are six churches which date from the last century. At least twice that number of churches upon that island, originally Congregational, have either become extinct or have changed their ecclesiastical form. But in that Long Island city, which is now the third city of the Union in population, and second to none in social and literary culture and moral wealth, are new sprouts from those long buried roots, which shoot up with the life and vigor of two centuries.

The New York and Brooklyn Association has within its limits the oldest Church reported in the Minutes of the General Association; but as this lies within another State, (Chester, N. J.) it can hardly be included in the present survey. Two other churches within its bounds—Middletown and Lumberland—date from the last century.

Albany Association has one Church, older than this century—that of Canaan, formed in 1783. But there were Congregational churches of as ancient date in Saratoga County, which have become extinct, or are enrolled in the catalogue of another denomination.

The St. Lawrence Consociation has no Church of an earlier date than 1807, in which year the churches of Stockholm and Madrid were organized.

The oldest Church within the limits of the Black River Consociation is believed to be that of Adams, formed in 1804; but the oldest on the records is that of *Rodman*, (1807) whose venerable pastor, Rev. D. Spear, has lately celebrated the semi-centennial anniversary of his settlement. At the time of his settlement, 1808, there were seven Congregational churches in Jefferson County, and no Presbyterian Church in that region, east of Oneida County. The Black River Association

was organized in 1808, comprising twelve churches. This body had increased to eighteen churches, when, in 1817, it was induced to unite with the *Watertown Presbytery*, and became absorbed in that organization. After some years, some of the Congregational churches withdrew from this entanglement, and re-organized in an Association which, in 1851, took the name of *Black River Consociation*, and now embraces fourteen churches. The minutes furnish no data as to the organization of the churches within *Essex Consociation*. *Oneida Association*, whose own existence dates from the very beginning of this century, reports five churches as organized in the last century. The oldest of these is *Bridgewater*, organized in 1790. The Church in *Clinton* was formed in 1791. *Westmoreland*, *Madison* and *Marshall*, *Paris Hill*, *Winfield*, and perhaps others, not reported, were formed prior to 1800.

Of the 130 churches represented by these eight Associations, about forty have been in existence for twenty-five years and upwards, and twenty-five have numbered their half century.

These statistics, imperfect as they are, will show that Congregationalism in New York is not a thing of yesterday. Congregationalists are not innovators upon that soil, but in very many places had the right of pre-emption and pre-occupation; and the roots of their history strike into the primitive forest of the interior, and the rocky foundations of the eastern shore.

The question, then, is worthy of study, How came these churches, so widely organized as Congregational, either to die out entirely, or to become absorbed into other communions? We have seen that several of these churches were supplanted by an Ecclesiasticism foreign to the soil, but forced upon the people by the civil power. But while Ecclesiastical bigotry, in some quarters, has exterminated the free and simple churches of Christ, organized by the sons of New England, the

greater part of those churches have lost their liberties through an inconsiderate liberality. In their readiness to coöperate with all who love Christ, in building up his kingdom, they have overlooked the distinction between practical coöperation and ecclesiastical combination. Through an extreme indifference to their own simple form, for the sake of the spirit, they have lost the spirit in a form of greater stringency. With characteristic disregard of mere denominational interests, Congregationalists had well-nigh ceased to be a denomination in the State. For example, in the year 1807, the *Middle Association*, lying between the *Oneida* and *Ontario Associations*, "in order to facilitate the establishment of the gospel in destitute settlements," entered into a union with the *Synod of Albany*, by which it sent representatives to the *Synod* who were received as members, while the *Synod* assumed a qualified control over the churches. In 1808, the *General Assembly* approved of this union, and the very next item in the history is that, in 1810, the *Middle Association*, consisting of about twenty ministers, was divided, by the *Synod of Albany*, into two *Presbyteries*—*Cayuga* and *Onondaga*—with a view to constitute the *Synod of Geneva*. In that same year, the several Congregational Associations held a Convention, by delegates, to consult for the formation of a *General Association*; but the attempt was defeated by the argument that it would interfere with the *Plan of Union* with *Presbyterians*! Seven Associations were represented in that Convention, only two of which are in existence to-day. The rest have either become extinct, or were long ago transformed into *Presbyteries*. The spirit of fusion postponed, for more than twenty years, the organization of the *General Association*. We cannot condemn that spirit; but it is important to chronicle the ultimate effects of the *Plan of Union*. One hundred and twenty-four Congregational churches in the State are now connected with *Presbyteries*, and reported in

the minutes of another body. The moment the Congregational churches abandoned their own organization for a formal union with a *particular* denomination, they lost that capacity for practical union with ALL denominations, which belongs to their polity and spirit. The union of Congregationalism was not like that fusion of metals which produced the Corinthian brass, but like the mixing of iron and clay in Nebuchadnezzar's image. The growth of Congregationalism in the State of New York has received a new impulse within the past twenty years. This is especially true of the eastern part of the State. Twenty-two of the twenty-six churches in the Association of New York and Brooklyn, have been formed since 1840. The organization of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, and the vigorous and liberal measures of the lamented David Hale, mark, in that section, the beginning of a new era. But the formation of the General Association has done more than any other event to give character, strength, consistency, unity, vitality, increase, and permanence to Congregationalism in New York. The Albany Convention originated upon the motion of the writer, in the General Association of New York. And that Convention only re-affirmed what the General Association had already declared touching the Plan of Union.

A few hints as to the future, suggested by the past, will close this hasty sketch. The prosperity and increase of the Congregational churches in the State of New York, requires,

1. That in the organization and administration of churches, Congregationalism should be maintained in its *purity*. The two essential features of Congregationalism are the *completeness and independence of each local Church* in its own order, its worship, its officers, and its discipline; and yet the *communion of particular churches with each other*, in whatever form of coöperation, shall not interfere with their entire independence in their interior affairs. This last distinguishes Congre-

gationalism from strict Independency. Whenever a local Church concedes any part of its internal administration to a body exterior to itself, it parts with its Christian liberty, and ceases to be a Congregational Church. The installation of a pastor over a Congregational Church, by the authority of an organic body of another denomination, and the *organic* connection of a Congregational Church with an ecclesiastical body exterior to itself, are incompatible with the New Testament idea of the completeness of each local association of believers, in covenant as a Church of Christ, competent to manage its affairs as an *independent congregation*. Nearly all the ecclesiastical embarrassments and controversies of Congregationalists in New York, have arisen from the fact that Congregational churches have incorporated themselves with other ecclesiastical bodies, or have attempted to engraft upon themselves features of ecclesiastical systems incongruous with the simplicity of a local Church of Christ. If we would guard against such evils in the future, we must inculcate and maintain the principles of our polity in their integrity and purity. Our churches would do well to seek the ministration of pastors who are grounded in those principles, through an intelligent and conscientious conviction.

2. It is equally important to the growth and prosperity of Congregational churches, that they maintain the *purity of doctrine*, so steadfastly and earnestly maintained by the Orthodox Congregational churches of New England. We believe that our system of individual responsibility for faith, tends to the truest conservatism in doctrine. The members of our churches are not required to receive a pastor upon the certificate or the authority of an ecclesiastical superior, but to exercise the right and duty enjoined upon all believers, by the apostle,—“Believe not every spirit, but try the spirits, whether they be of God.” The doctrinal basis of the General Association of New York, is *broad*

and strong and sound. The associated churches are pure, and established in their faith. They are agitated by no novelties in doctrine; they are infected with no suspicions of heresy. But we cannot afford to be indifferent even to details of Christian doctrine; and while we oppose any attempt to coerce uniformity in the letter of Church creeds, we should not volunteer to take into our fellowship churches of doubtful faith, simply because they have assumed the name Congregational. While, on the one hand, we watch against brethren "unawares brought in, who would come in privily, to spy out our liberty which we have in Christ Jesus, that they might bring us into bondage;" on the other hand, we should not suffer our liberty to be made "the cloak of other men's licentiousness" of doctrine or practice.

3. It is essential, also, to their growth and prosperity, that those churches shall be *in full and manifest sympathy with the vital progress of Christianity*, in the amelioration of human sufferings and wrongs, and the elevation of mankind in the knowledge and the love of Christ. We should prove the theoretical superiority of our free and spiritual polity, by demonstrating its adaptation to the Chris-

tian work of our times; to the influence and the agency of the Spirit in morals, and to the reformation of social abuses, and the removal of organic or political evils, by the untrammelled force of Christian truth and love—the living testimony of living churches.

4. We should encourage *the fellowship of the churches* by means of conferences or conventions, and by such acts of sympathy and love as accord with the primitive communion of churches. A system of local conferences, frequently bringing neighboring churches into visible communion; the participation of the stronger churches in the trials and necessities of the weaker; the more thorough interpenetration of the meetings of the Association with the social and religious sympathy of the churches; occasional tours of fellowship, by pastors, among destitute churches and districts; these, and like measures and acts of communion, will bring our churches into that consciousness of sympathy in Christ which is itself the highest strength. The next quarter of a century may witness, in New York, twice two hundred Congregational churches, flourishing in beauty, and harmony, and strength.

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### A LESSON FROM THE PAST:

#### HOW SLAVERY WAS ABOLISHED IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BY REV. JOSEPH S. CLARK, D.D.

SOME who read this caption will perhaps be surprised to learn, for the first time in their lives, that Slavery ever existed in Massachusetts. It is, however, an undeniable fact, that African Slavery—*chattel* Slavery—human beings exchanged for dollars and cents, to be owned, worked, and sold or bequeathed, was one of the domestic institutions of the Old Bay State for more than a hundred years. Even the slave-trade, now branded as piracy, was not only carried on briskly, by Boston capital, as a lucrative

investment, but at Boston itself, as a slave-mart.

In order to understand the process through which Slavery, in Massachusetts, became extinct, let us first see how, and to what extent, it got established.

Under date of 26th of February, 1638, Winthrop's Journal (vol. i., 251,) has the following entry:—"Mr. Peirce, in the Salem ship, the *Desire*, returned from the West Indies, after seven months. He had been at Providence Isle, and brought some cotton, and tobacco and *negroes*,"



&c. This is the earliest notice we have of negroes in New England. They appear to have been received in exchange for Pequod captives, "fifteen boys and two women," which the same Journal informs us (p. 234,) were sent to Bermuda in the preceding July, with this Capt. Peirce. The unavoidable conclusion is, that they were slaves. How many there were, and what became of them, neither Winthrop nor any one else has informed us; though it is made pretty certain, from a revolting story told by Josselyn, that Mr. Samuel Maverick, the owner and sole occupant of Noddle's Island, (East Boston,) had several of them in his possession the year after their arrival.

To one just entering upon an investigation of the subject, it appears passing strange that Slavery should have made any progress, or even have got a foothold, on New England soil, when public sentiment and legislation both seemed to be so sternly arrayed against it. In the first code of laws here promulgated, "The Body of Liberties," drawn up by Rev. Nathaniel Ward, and adopted by the Massachusetts Colony in 1641, is the following:—"There shall never be any bond slaverie, villinage or captivate, amongst us, unless it be lawfull captives taken in just warres, and such strangers as willingly selle themselves, or are sold to us. And these shall have all the liberties and Christian usages which the law of God, established in Israell concerning such persons, doeth morally require." And when, in 1645, a Mr. Williams was reported to the Legislature as owning a slave, "unlawfully taken" from the coast of Africa by Capt. Smyth, he was ordered to set him free, and provision was made to have him "sent to his native country of Ginny, and a letter with him of the indignation of the Court thereabouts." [Mass. Ct. Rec. vol. ii., p. 136.]

But notwithstanding this repugnance to Slavery, it will be found, on closer examination, that it was not so much slaveholding, as *slave-getting*, that the law

looked to, and that public sentiment was concerned about. The article already quoted from the "Body of Liberties," it will be perceived, did not forbid the "bond slaverie" of such as "willingly selle themselves, or are sold to us;" which amounts to little more than a law against kidnapping. And the reason why Mr. Williams' slave must be sent back to Guinea, was, that he had been "unlawfully taken." The case, as set forth in the complaint of Richard Saltonstall, who brought it before the Legislature, was that of "stealing negroes." It appeared in evidence, moreover, that in stealing those "negers," a village was burnt, and some of its inhabitants, to whom they "gave chace," were killed. In view of all these circumstances, "The General Court"—so the record runs—"conceiving themselves bound by the first opportunity to bear witness against the heinous and crying sin of man-stealing—as also to prescribe such timely redress for what is past, and such a law for the future as may sufficiently deter all others belonging to us to have to do in such vile and most odious courses, justly abhorred of all good and just men, do order," &c. [Id. p. 168.]

It seems likely, therefore, that the slaves which found their way into Massachusetts in the earlier stages of her slaveholding history, came mostly from other colonies, and the West Indies, just as their "cotton and tobacco" did, by fair purchase. Indeed, we have the explicit testimony of Gov. Bradstreet, so late as 1680, in a letter to the "Lords of his Magistie's privy councill," that "there hath been no company of blacks or slaves brought into the country since the beginning of this plantation, for the space of fifty years, only one small vessel, about two years since, after twenty months' voyage to Madagascar, brought hither betwixt forty and fifty negroes, most women and children." In the same letter, he gives the whole number of slaves in the Colony as "about one hundred, or one hundred and twenty,"—worth "about twenty pounds

apiece." Edward Randolph, four years earlier, places the number at two hundred. From that time, slaves gradually increased, both in number and value, till just before the Revolutionary war they had reached nearly five thousand, and sold for £45 to £80 apiece. (Collections Am. Statistical Association, pp. 200-211.)<sup>1</sup> The slave-trade also was conducted on a larger scale, and in a more open way. In 1762, "a Rhode Island schooner arrived from the coast of Africa, and left there six other vessels from the same province, five with slaves, and another just got into port." (Id. 204.) Among the manuscript documents in the Congregational Library, is a sermon preached on occasion of the "Continental Fast," May 17, 1776, by Rev. EBENEZER CHAPLIN, of Millbury, (then the second parish of Sutton,) in which is found the following graphic picture of that abominable trade, as carried on in Boston: "What shall we say, then? Is not God in righteous judgment picturing out to us our own doings, in the Slavery he has been threatening us with?—in the bloodshed, in the slaughter, in the devastation he has brought upon us? Could *Boston* but cast her eyes back but a little way, but a few years, and see her public market, with the sight, shocking to humanity,—cargoes of slaves there exposed for sale like beasts, like old horses—the chapmen viewing them, examining their mouths to see their age by their teeth, and to purchase or reject, as their humor might lead them, the un-

happy merchandize, like the merchandize of Antichrist, viz., the souls and bodies of men—these unhappy creatures, standing as criminals condemned to death;—could *Boston*, I say, reflect upon this, she could not say with Adoni-Bezek, (Judges i: 7,) when his thumbs and great toes were cut off, "As I have done, so God hath requited me;" for all that she has suffered is unspeakably short of the cruelty and injustice of the slave-trade.<sup>2</sup>

Such was Slavery, once, in Massachusetts, and such the slave-trade in her capital. By directing the attention of his hearers "back a few years," to find this spectacle, he leaves us to infer that its darkest days were past; that the worst features of the system had softened, somewhat. This was undoubtedly true, as we learn from various sources. Among the earliest indications of an effective public sentiment arrayed against the institution,

<sup>2</sup> From files of old newspapers ("The Boston Weekly News-Letter," "The Boston Post-Boy and Advertiser," "The Boston Gazette," and "The Boston Evening Post," printed 1730-70,) which are preserved among the same Collections, may be gathered any quantity of advertisements like the following:—"TO BE SOLD, a very likely, lusty Negro Man, about 22 years of age, lately imported from Guinea."

"TO BE SOLD, a likely woman, about 30 years of age, that can do all manner of household work; has had the small-pox, and speaks good English."

"A parcel of likely Negroes just imported, to be sold by Charles Aphthorp."

"Just imported from Africa, and to be sold on board the Brig Jenny, William Ellery, Commander, now lying at New Boston, a number of likely Negro Boys and Girls, from 12 to 24 years of age: Inquire of said Ellery, on board said Brig, where constant attention is given."

*Note.* The above slaves have all had the small-pox. Treasurer's Notes and New England Rum will be [taken] as pay."<sup>3</sup>

The usual notices of "Runaways," as now seen in a New Orleans or Richmond paper, are intermixed with the advertisements of sale in these Boston papers. As a specimen, take this:—"Run away from his Master, Mr. John Amell, last Thursday night, a Negro fellow, named Piere; he had on, when he went away, a cloth coloured coat, lined and trimmed red, a black broad-cloth waistcoat, without sleeves, and a pair of yellow leather breeches, a large pair of silver buckles, and a good beaver hat. He is a thick fellow, with large legs and feet, and speaks good English and French. Whoever will take him up, and return said Negro, shall have TWO DOLLARS' reward, and all necessary charges paid."

<sup>1</sup> Those who ascribe our exemption from Slavery in New England, to climate, soil, and industrial pursuits, forget that we had the same climate, soil, and industrial pursuits when the institution was striking its roots deeper and deeper every year, and threatening to become as firm a fixture among us as in any other section of the land. Would it be an unprofitable business now? It was equally so then, and was so demonstrated by writers on political economy, and conceded by slave-holders themselves, both North and South; yet Slavery was all the while increasing. And no doubt it would have continued to increase in Massachusetts, had it not been for another and entirely different cause, as we shall have occasion to notice in the sequel.

is the following record of a Boston "town-meeting," held in 1701 :—"The Representatives are desired to promote the encouraging of bringing white servants, and to put a period to negroes being slaves." In 1705 a law was passed imposing a duty of £4 on every slave imported into the province,—with evident reference to such instructions as the foregoing. In 1710, the venerable Chief Justice Sewall prepared and published a searching pamphlet against Slavery, entitled "The Selling of Joseph;" and in 1716, he says, in his diary, "I essayed to prevent negroes and Indians being rated with horses and cattle, but could not succeed." He, and one Elihu Coleman, of Nantucket, who published an anti-slavery tract, a few years later, appear to have been the first in Massachusetts to employ the press as a weapon in that warfare; and, in fact, the *only* ones to do it till about 1765, when the subject began to be warmly agitated, in connection with the oppressions which the *owners* of these slaves were beginning to suffer from *their* masters, over the water.

A bill to abolish the slave-trade was brought into the House of Representatives in 1767, but in passing through the other branch of the legislature, it became "an act to lay an impost on negroes imported,"—just what they had been doing about sixty years past. The House indignantly refused to concur in such a nullifying amendment, and the whole project was dropped. The next thing that we have, is "An earnest Address to my Country on Slavery," from the Rev. Samuel Webster, D.D., of Salisbury, printed in 1769, wherein the writer piquantly remarks :—"Let a man *love his neighbor as himself, and do as he would be done by*, and if he makes a slave upon this plan, I will venture to be his slave forever. I fear, I greatly fear, that it is want of *honesty*, more than want of *light*, which continues it in the world." The subject got a considerable impulse, in the right direction, from the celebrated decision which

Granville Sharp obtained, in the trial of the negro Somersett, that the moment a slave touches the soil of England, he is free. This clear verdict, coming out in 1772, was published and extensively circulated in New England, and silently approved, even by those who could not carry it into immediate practice. Another bill to abolish the slave-trade passed both branches of the legislature in 1774; but Governor Hutchinson received orders from the Crown not to sign it. His successor, General Gage, was put under similar restraint. This only gave intenser heat to the fire of freedom, already blazing to heaven, and in the Provincial Congress, which assembled the same year at Cambridge, after the Governor had dissolved the refractory General Court, a protest against Slavery was introduced, recommending, "that, while we are attempting to free ourselves from our present embarrassments, and preserve ourselves from Slavery, we also take into consideration the state and circumstances of the negro slaves in this province."

The glaring inconsistency of rushing into a death-struggle to preserve themselves from Slavery, while they were holding others as slaves, was the key-note of every sermon, speech, or address, on the subject, in Massachusetts,—of which a vast number were delivered in the course of that struggle; as also the clear perception of such inconsistency was the cause of bringing the public mind and heart and conscience to abolish the system. The following specimens are taken from documents nearest at hand.

There lies before me a tattered and tawny pamphlet of thirty pages, entitled, "An Address to the Inhabitants of the British Settlements in America upon Slave-Keeping," with the manuscript name of "BENJAMIN RUSH," inserted by somebody, as the writer, and reprinted at Boston, in 1773, which, after an exceedingly clear and convincing train of argument against Slavery, as a system, thus appeals to the leaders of the Revolu-

tion:—"Ye ADVOCATES of American Liberty, rouse up and espouse the cause of Humanity and general Liberty. Bear testimony against this vice. The plant of liberty is of so tender a nature, that it cannot thrive long in the neighborhood of Slavery. Remember the eyes of all Europe are fixed upon you, to preserve an asylum for freedom in this country, after the last pillars of it are fallen in every other quarter of the globe."<sup>1</sup>

Coffin's History of Newbury has portions of two essays from Deacon Benjamin Colman, of that town, published in the *Essex Journal*, of 1774, in which the writer says:—"Shall we, my fathers and brethren, or can we, lift up our faces with confidence before God, by solemn prayer, that he would remove the yoke of bondage from us, and set us at liberty from the bondage that lays upon us, while we keep a ten-fold heavier yoke on the necks of our brethren, the negroes? I confess I blush, when I hear of a proposal for a provincial fast, (although I am as desirous of it as others,) when I read the 58th chapter of Isaiah."—"I beg leave to say that the calamitous, distressed circumstances we are in at this day, in my apprehension, do bear such a resemblance with our notorious crime, that he that runs may read; I mean the oppression of our brethren, the negroes; a crime so unscriptural and unreasonable that I should be ready to think that every rational person, and especially every Christian American, would detest the thought of keeping their brethren in bondage; especially when they themselves are struggling for liberty, and deliverance from oppression brought upon them by their brethren."

A sermon preached June 5th, 1774, at the North Church, Newburyport, by Rev. Nathaniel Niles, deals in the following

sharp interrogatories:—"What excuse can we make for our conduct? What reason can we urge why our oppression shall not be returned in kind? Should the Africans see God Almighty subjecting us to all the evils we have brought on them, and should they cry to us, 'O daughter of America, who art to be destroyed, happy shall he be that rewardeth thee as thou hast served us; happy shall he be that taketh and dasheth thy little ones against the stones;' how could we object? How could we resent it? Would we enjoy liberty? Then we must grant it to others. For shame, let us either cease to enslave our fellow-men, or else let us cease to complain of those who would enslave us."

The manuscript sermon of Mr. Chaplin, which has already supplied us with a description of the Boston slave-market, is mainly devoted to a comparison of African Slavery with British tyranny, wherein the former is made to appear far the most oppressive of the two. After depicting scenes of injustice and cruelty in the conduct of the mother country towards her colonies here, the preacher goes on to say:—"Whether these things have not justly befallen unto us to set before us what is in our own hearts and conduct, is worthy of serious consideration. Whoever duly considers, will find that the same or a worse tragical scene of evil and horrid wickedness has been acting in this country, toward the *Africans*, for more than a hundred years past. I say *worse*, because in the scheme and manner in which we were to have been enslaved, we were to be allowed to live in our own native land, and in our families; so far to enjoy the comforts of friendship as they can be enjoyed in a state of Slavery. But when we consider the Slavery of the *Africans*, we shall find that they have not been allowed so much as this.

"We complain of the gross injustice of Great Britain, that they should thus molest us and endeavor to rob us of our rights; to take away our property, and to

<sup>1</sup> The same writer, in another part of the address, borrows a shaft of ridicule from Montesquieu's *Spirit of Laws*, by quoting his ironical words, that, "It is impossible for us to suppose these creatures [the negroes] to be men; because, allowing them to be men, a suspicion would follow, that *we ourselves are not Christians*."

enslave us, when we have never done anything against them. And what have the Africans done against us, against the inhabitants of these colonies, and the islands, that makes it just for us to enslave them? Why, say some, they sell one another to our traders! and it can be no harm for us to buy the poor slaves of them! We don't argue so with respect to ourselves. It is universally looked upon and complained of as an aggravation, that there are any among us so bad as to sell their country, their neighbors, and all the rights of mankind, for a little lucre of money or honor. Tories, traitors, parricides, Hutchinson and Ruggles, &c., &c., &c., have long rung in our ears, from public prints and from almost every mouth, as most horrid creatures. Is it any more right, or just, or equal, that there should be tories, traitors, parricides, Hutchinsons, &c., among negroes than among us? in Africa than in America? Is not justice the same throughout the universe? Is not humanity, nay, is not cruelty, the same everywhere?

"Every negro in Africa that has the lead in collecting slaves for a Guinea trade, is a tory, a traitor, a parricide, a worse than Hutchinson; and all that assist him in trapaning, seducing, stealing, or conquering any slaves for sale, are the undertrapping tories which are so much despised and contemned; and every trader that goes there, either to catch for themselves, or purchase slaves of these tories, is a Gage, a Howe, a Tryon, a Martain, a Carlton; and every purchaser of slaves here, acts the part of a Lord North, a Bute, a Granville in the scene; and every General Assembly that upholds and countenances this slave-trade, acts the part of the British Parliament in their upholding the present managements of the ministry against us."

After drawing the horrid picture of a slave hunt on the coast of Guinea, undertaken by "the tories, the traitors, the worse than Hutchinsons of Africa," instigated and set on by "the Gages and Tryons of America," wherein blazing vil-

lages and fleeing innocents make up the back-ground, pointing to the scene, he exclaims, "See some faint resemblance of this in Bunker Hill fight; and in Charlestown, Falmouth and Norfolk flames." Much more of the same kind, in fact, nearly the whole sermon might be quoted to illustrate this style of presenting the subject—a style which, in the existing circumstances, fastened the nail of conviction in a sure place, and clenched it on the other side.

Whatever moral and religious aspects the subject of Slavery assumed in the view of philanthropists and politicians—and we know that such aspects came before some minds of that day with a terrific clearness—the prevailing anti-slavery argument with the million was what logicians call the *argumentum ad hominem*; the pungent appeal that Slavery made to their sense of consistency. The advocates of Slavery could point to honorable precedents, both ancient and modern; they could quote scripture in behalf of the system; they could withstand volleys and broadsides of mere logic; but when it came to the simple question of doing to others as they would that others should do to them, viz. allowing their slaves the possession of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," which, with a death grasp, they were extorting from their British oppressors, they were silenced, subdued, convinced.

The growth of such convictions would naturally be marked by a corresponding course of legislation, now that the restraints of Parliament and royal Governors were thrown off. A few weeks after the Declaration of Independence was made, a resolve passed the Massachusetts House of Representatives in these words: "Whereas this house is credibly informed that two negro men, lately brought into this State as prisoners taken on the high seas, are advertised to be sold at Salem the 17th inst. by public auction, *Resolved*, that the selling and enslaving the human species is a direct violation of the natural

rights alike vested in all men by their Creator, and utterly inconsistent with the avowed principles on which this and the other United States have carried their struggle for liberty, even to the last appeal, and therefore that all persons concerned with the said negroes be, and they hereby are forbidden to sell them or in any manner treat them otherwise than is already ordered for the treatment of prisoners of war taken in the same vessel, or others in the like employ, and if any sale of the said negroes shall be made, it hereby is declared null and void." When this Resolve came before the other branch of the Legislature, it was modified by striking out what relates to the inconsistency of slave-holding with the principles on which Massachusetts and all the other States were struggling for liberty. On its return, the house strenuously refused to concur in this amendment. After going back and forth several times, in as many different forms, a draft was at length made in which both branches were able to concur, without a surrender of the great anti-slavery principle which the original Resolve was intended to proclaim.

It was during this memorable year, 1776, that the public sentiment of Massachusetts virtually emancipated her slaves; for although the adoption of the Constitution, four years later may, strictly speaking, be regarded as the turning point in that momentous transition from a Slave to a Free State, yet the solemn declaration by Congress, as of "a self-evident truth, that all men are born equal," enforced, as it was, by the above named act of State legislation, was generally understood here to include Africans also. This being the understanding of the slaves and their masters both, there was no insurrection, and no thought of any. "Some took their freedom and were not compelled to return. Others asked for it and were not denied. Some towns voted that no

bondage should exist among them." (Coll. Am. Statistical Association, vol. 1, 206.) Meanwhile the Bill of Rights, prefixed to the State Constitution, improving upon the Declaration of Independence, announced that "all men are free and equal." Whether this announcement was made with particular reference to the extinction of Slavery, or only a strongly expressed article of their political creed, the result would not be essentially different. John Adams, who drew that Bill of Rights, was well aware what kind of preaching the people heard on the subject; what sentiments they held; how absurd they viewed it to be fighting for freedom with one hand, and holding men in fetters with the other. He was himself a man of consistent logic, and must have seen that such a clause, whether so intended or not, would be equivalent to a decree of emancipation. *Such was its effect.* Immediately after the adoption of the Constitution, in 1780, the shackles of Slavery fell, as if touched by a magic wand. Very few had the effrontery even to question the negro's right to a share in that liberty, which, by their united prowess, had been wrung from British tyrants, as the inalienable birthright of all. And those few were not long in learning that their pretensions, when weighed in the balance, were found wanting. Several cases were tried in the courts, and all with the same results. The last was an indictment brought, in 1781, by a slave in Worcester county against his master for assault and battery.<sup>1</sup> It was two years before it came to a final decision, and then it went against the master. This ended the conflict; Slavery in Massachusetts was dead — and it died, apparently, of a natural and incurable repugnance to the Spirit of '76.

<sup>1</sup> See a full account of this trial in a deeply interesting paper furnished by Hon. Emory Washburn of Cambridge, in the last volume of the Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections.



## CONFESSIONS OF A TOBACCO CHEWER.

BY REV. ———, D.D.

My father chewed tobacco. My mother smoked. Three elder brothers did both. A widowed aunt, who spent much of her time in our family, when I was a child, took snuff. Is it strange that I should have done one or the other? These antecedents and surroundings, if they do not exculpate, I hope will excuse. . . . . What am I saying? I sat down to write confessions, and here I am framing excuses! This propensity to apologize for the use of tobacco;

"The struggling pangs of conscious guilt to hide," to "cover my transgression, like Adam,"—so common to transgressors of every sort,—it was my intention to call up at a later stage. But having thus thrust itself uncalled into notice at the very outset, let it take the place of CONFESSION No. ONE.

My first remembered taste of tobacco was on a Sabbath day, when, at the age of seven years, I was left in charge of a younger sister, while the rest of the family had "gone to meeting." To relieve the dreadful tedium, rather than for any devotional purpose, I opened the *Massachusetts Missionary Magazine*, for August, 1807, with leaves freshly cut, which mother had been reading that morning, and my attention was attracted to a specimen of poetry entitled, "SMOKING SPIRITUALIZED," put together in oddly shaped verses, with the refrain, "*Thus think and smoke tobacco*," coming in at the end of each stanza.

On looking back to the now *old* Vol. V. of that periodical, on pp. 117-18, where all the verses stand just as they stood before my childhood's eye, the whole scene is brought so affectingly to view, that I must beg leave to pause in my confessions, long enough to give them a re-perusal. The reader is at full liberty to skip this episode, as it cannot have

the same interest with him that it has with me.

## SMOKING SPIRITUALIZED.

## IN TWO PARTS.

## PART I.

This Indian weed now withered quite,  
Though green at noon, cut down at night,  
Shows thy decay;  
All flesh is hay.

Thus think and smoke tobacco!

The pipe, so lily-like and weak,  
Does thus thy mortal state bespeak,  
Thou art ev'n such,  
Gone with a touch.

Thus think and smoke tobacco!

And when the smoke ascends on high,  
Then thou behold'st the vanity  
Of worldly stuff  
Gone with a puff.

Thus think and smoke tobacco!

And when the pipe grows foul within,  
Think on the soul defiled with sin;  
For then the fire  
It does require.

Thus think and smoke tobacco!

And seest thou ashes cast away?

Then to thyself thou mayest say,

That to the dust

Return thou must.

Thus think and smoke tobacco!

## PART II.

Was this small plant for thee cut down?

So was the Plant of great renown;

Which mercy sends

For nobler ends.

Thus think, and smoke tobacco!

Doth juice medicinal proceed

From such a naughty, foreign weed?

Then what's the pow'r

Of Jesse's flow'r?

Thus think, and smoke tobacco!

The promise, like the pipe, inlays,

And by the mouth of faith conveys

What virtue flows

From Sharon's Rose.

Thus think, and smoke tobacco!

In vain th' unlighted pipe you blow;

Your pains in outward means are so,

Till heav'nly fire

Your heart inspire.

Thus think, and smoke tobacco!

The smoke, like burning incense, tow'rs;

So should a praying heart of yours

With ardent cries

Surmount the skies.

Thus think, and smoke tobacco!

To me it was a perfect gem—the measure, rhyme, moral, and all. I had often watched those ascending and expanding wreaths of smoke, and now I had a strong inclination come over me to look at them poetically—*morally*. I determined to experiment a little myself, before mother returned. So, lighting the pipe, as I had often seen her do, I succeeded in drawing a few beautiful “whiffs,” and seeing them ascend. But the poetry of it was soon over; the moralizing lasted longer.—Perceiving that the centre of gravity in my little corporation was getting unsettled, I rushed to the door for fresh air; but before I could turn it to any medical use, my dizzy head struck on the door-stone, the effect of which, after the lapse of fifty years, is still discernible in what amateur phrenologists have called “the bump of individuality”—a term which, if it be intended to denote the singleness with which that Sabbath’s doings stand out and apart from all my other juvenile follies, is fitly enough named.

These few “puffs” answered for years. In fact I was well on in my teens when I tried the next experiment, just to keep pace with several youngsters of my age in their strides towards manhood. By degrees the dizzy and disgusting sensation became endurable, and at length agreeable; *I was a man*—in other words could smoke a cigar, and not vomit.

Entering, soon after, upon a course of study for the ministry, I found the habit of smoking, not only a considerable waste of time, but a serious inconvenience; and, by a not very difficult process, it was exchanged for chewing. Thenceforth, through college and theological seminary my mouth was never void of tobacco, except when eating or sleeping. *Never?* Yes, I broke off once for a whole week, in senior vacation at Andover. The thought of candidating among a people, in whose fastidious judgment my quid might outweigh all the gifts and graces I could bring; of offending the delicate sensibilities of the sick, while whispering

in their ear the consolations of the gospel with tobacco-stained lips; of, possibly, disgusting some fair Eve, who might otherwise become my loving help-meet in some parochial paradise—these and other like thoughts led me to pause, as I said, for a week. And in that time I had begun to *forget* tobacco; i. e. there were intervals of ten or fifteen consecutive minutes, in which the thought of it did not return to rekindle that desperate hankering which none but those addicted to rum, opium or tobacco, can be made to understand. As I look back to that first attempt to free myself from the fetters of the giant habit, I can hardly doubt that I should have succeeded, had no special temptation overtaken me. But so it was, that, on the following Sabbath, in the study of the good minister for whom I was to preach, there lay a most inviting “plug” of tobacco on the mantle-piece, with an open jack-knife by the side of it. An incision had apparently just been made, and the fragrance of “Virginia honey-dew,” joined with the tempting sight, was too much for an appetite, sharpened by a week’s abstinence, to resist. Still, I was as determined as ever to abandon the use of tobacco; *but not till after that Sabbath*.

The Sabbath over, I proceeded on my pedestrian tour, with an intenser hankering than I had ever before felt. My purpose, which had already begun to waver, entirely failed me, as I came in sight of a small grocery, (all such places were then *grogeries*) by the road-side, on the door-posts of which, as is usual in these out-skirt establishments, nearly all its contents were written with chalk or charcoal,—“tobacco,” among the rest. Purchasing a few cents worth, not to chew, however,—oh no,—but to carry in my pocket, with an indefinable notion that it would somehow quiet the inward craving that seemed almost insupportable, the journey was resumed. After walking about half a mile without touching, tasting, or handling the potent charm, but musing and moralizing in no very complaisant mood

on the frailty of human resolves in general, and of my own in particular, I came to a sudden determination to throw away the paltry stuff—which I did with a force of mental and muscular spunk which sent it into the middle of a four acre field—*after first biting off one small quid*. This quid lasted me through that day; and was replenished the next morning from the tobacco-box of a friend!

I need not inform the reader that this way of overcoming the tobacco habit, only served to strengthen its grasp; and by how much the oftener such resolutions were broken, just so much the easier it was to break them. What aches and ailments, indigestion, acidity of the stomach, and palpitation of the heart; what tricks and troubles to conceal the use of tobacco on special occasions and from particular persons; what twinges of conscience, what self-reproaches, attended my continuance in the habit for the next twenty-five years—all these are painfully remembered, but cannot be individually confessed. Take a specimen or two as illustrations of the whole.

The medicinal uses of tobacco I had studied—no, not exactly *studied*, but had heard of, from experienced chewers, who might be supposed to know all about it—and I stood ready with reasons as plenty as blackberries to justify chewing as a sovereign remedy for my complaints, physical and mental; which complaints, however, kept all the while increasing, till I threw away tobacco, and then to my surprise, *they* went with it. I have scarcely thought of them since. In my case I *know* that these ailments were caused, not cured, by this “sovereign remedy.” But more of this anon.

A dirty, slovenly use of tobacco I abhorred, and never failed to join any body whom I heard denouncing it. I had got the idea that my neat and skilful way of managing the quid, which it had cost me great care to acquire, was an effectual concealment of the *fact*—just as I remember in my boyhood to have seen young

quails thrust their heads into tufts of grass and behind leaves, with the silly notion, apparently, that they had thereby got out of sight. But “many a time and oft,” when denouncing the *filthy* use of tobacco, in language differing only by a slight shade from a denunciation of the *use* itself—not that I intended to deny that I used it, though willing to have that inference drawn—I have detected a sly wink of the eye, or curl of the lip in those around me, which, on after reflection, has brought a burning blush over my cheek; as if I heard somebody in an undertone repeat that prayer of Robert Burns:

“To see ourselves as others see us.”

Even now, while penning this sentence, I blush to think, as, judging from present experience, I have reason to think, that my tobacco chewing, when conducted in the most tidy and temperate way, was known, or strongly suspected, by every body who had sensibility enough to make me especially desire to conceal it from him. Undoubtedly the easiest way of getting along with tobacco chewing—certainly the least troublesome to the conscience—is to chew it openly, honestly, in the face and under the nose of all men and women, and to carry a respectably large tobacco-box in which to keep a fresh supply, and to deposit an unspent quid, as a frugal and unsophisticated uncle of mine was accustomed to do on sitting down to breakfast, or rising to speak in a prayer meeting.

But oh! the “horrors of the middle passage”—what are they to the horrors of your tidy tobacco chewer in a parlor full of ladies and gentlemen, when an apple or an ice-cream challenges his acceptance *with a quid in his mouth*? And let me assure the reader in all the soberness of remembered sorrow, that the longest forethought is not always a sufficient safeguard against such an exigence. Whither shall he turn? What shall he say? What can he do? As a skilful dramatist drops the curtain when he approaches a scene

that baffles description, leaving the reader or the audience, as the case may be, to supply what he can from his own imagination, and let the rest go, so I prudently forbear to portray the attempts of one in such a fix to extricate himself, but which only sink him deeper in the mire; attempts to appear natural, but which end in appearing (to himself at least) "a natural." My honest uncle, with his iron tobacco-box, would have suffered none of these things; but he had none of this hypocrisy—a very Nathaniel, "in whom was no guile." Those who can't manage a quid in that way, should let it entirely alone, or else prepare for consequences which will often remind them of crucifixion, strangulation, nightmare, &c.

I hasten to a conclusion. My experience in tobacco chewing terminated on this wise. Friends and foes had done their best by argument and ridicule; by flattering and scolding; by kind entreaties and unkind cuts; and yet it all availed nothing, till I went one evening, in company with another (we had been designated by the church for that purpose) to talk with a Christian brother, who was supposed to be violating his temperance pledge. In fact, the rumor was, that he had been repeatedly seen disguised with strong drink. He was, in all other respects, above reproach—an affectionate husband, a kind father, an excellent neighbor, an exemplary Christian. I felt extremely anxious to deliver him from what seemed to me and my fellow laborer, a perilous position. At first there were signs of resentment, on the part of our erring brother. These soon gave way to confessions, sorrowful and sad, which ended in almost hopeless discouragement. He never could rise—never could recover his lost character, he said. We insisted that he could do it with the greatest ease; let him but resolve there before God to adopt the total abstinence practice from that hour, and the work was done. "Ah," said he, with a look which gave weight to his words, "you know nothing about the

struggle which it will cost." Too hastily, perhaps, I rejoined, "Whatever it is, I would gladly bear it for you if I could." We left him with an earnest entreaty to try; and to begin that night on his knees in earnest prayer. As I went musing homeward at a late hour in that still evening, I recalled those emphatic words of my brother, "You know nothing about the struggle." True, I thought; and yet I could easily put myself in a way to know all about it. I have only to throw away my tobacco, and I enter at once upon a struggle as intense and formidable as any which he will encounter. And then my hastily expressed willingness to bear his burden came to mind, and seemed to challenge my sincerity. Before I reached home, my mouth and pocket were both emptied of tobacco, under an impression that it might strengthen and confirm the purpose of my discouraged brother at this turning point in his destiny, if I were to keep step with him in this race for dear life. The next evening we compared notes. To my unspeakable joy he had entered upon his total abstinence career; and to his great encouragement I was pledged to keep him company. From that day and hour, (now going on two years,) no tobacco has entered this mouth.

My experience thus far may be told in a few words. At first the struggle was desperate. As I now look back to the early stages of it, and try to conjure up some image wherewith to represent it, the picture of Christian and Apollyon, in their memorable fight, as set forth by John Bunyan, comes nearest to the thing. At any rate, the tobacco habit may be aptly personified in Apollyon, however inadequately I may be supposed to represent the courageous pilgrim. In the toughest times, the thought of my brother, for whose sake, mainly, I had entered the lists, shut out all ideas of retreat, and inspired me with fresh ardor in the fight. There were days when my entire manhood seemed to be giving way: the brain softening, the limbs getting loose from

their sockets, the body tumbling to pieces. And after I had so far got the mastery, that the thought of my quid did not come to mind for twenty-four hours together there would be an occasional hankering for tobacco, which, during its brief continuance, was absolute torture. Though half a year has elapsed since the last bitter conflict of this sort, I have no doubt that the dozing dragon, even now, could be roused into fury.

The first six months of abstinence from tobacco cleared my stomach, entirely, of flatulency, acidity, heartburn, indigestion, and added fifteen pounds to my avoirdupois weight. To this hour it has been a matter of daily and undiminished happiness to eat a hearty meal, and suffer no pain in its digestion. Dyspepsia is no longer a household word with us. Dieting has gone out of date. Nothing that a civilized mortal should eat comes amiss, and any decent style of cooking is as good as the best. Of course there has been quite an infusion of good nature into the family

circle; more domestic zephyrs, and fewer east winds. I say this with a full remembrance and clear perception of that factitious cheer which all chewers and smokers are wont to speak of as a recommendation of tobacco. I have often been in that same narcotic ecstasy; and also in the "blues" that follow it, and are born of it. I dare not speak of my softening brain as much improved, lest this production should belie it; but I may say these limbs are evidently getting back into their sockets, and this once shaky body has recovered even more than the compactness it had when held together by tobacco.

In conclusion, I have no words wherewith to express my abhorrence of those social usages which entice a young man, against the strong repellencies of his nature, into the adoption of a hurtful, not to say foolish and expensive habit, which, should he at a subsequent period of riper wisdom wish to abandon, will cost him such a death struggle to accomplish.

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## THE AUTHORITY OF COUNCILS.

BY REV. ALONZO H. QUINT.

WHENEVER perplexity arises in the administration of Congregational Church polity, it is either because its principles are misunderstood, or because, when understood, they are not observed with Christian manliness and fidelity by its adherents. When practical confusions arise in the working of COUNCILS,—Councils stepping out of their legitimate work,—Councils called to override Councils,—Councils arrayed against Councils,—we believe that it is because the fundamental principles which are their basis, are forgotten. Though loth, as we are, to admit that want of principle ever enters, we must yet confess that our polity is evidently intended, by its reliance only on moral power, for people in a high state of grace, and that that grace is not always

found. When Councils are opposed entirely, sometimes it is because of their abuse, sometimes because misunderstood, and sometimes because

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw  
With good opinion of the law."

"The CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH DISCIPLINE is not suited for a Worldly Interest," says Increase Mather, "or for a formal Generation of Professors. It will stand or fall as Godliness in the power of it does prevail or otherwise."

To remedy the want of grace, is not in our power. To do what little in us lies to explain some features of Councils,—especially under the rather general title above, we are glad to attempt.

Our own understanding of this matter, we premise, bases itself on a development

of the essential *principles* of Congregationalism. Certain tendencies are constantly cramping their understanding.—Thus in the union between Presbyterians and Congregationalists, has resulted a mongrel administration, of no credit to either. Of the four grades now existing between Independency and Episcopacy: Congregationalism, Presbyterianized Congregationalism, Congregationalized Presbyterianism, and Presbyterianism,—the first and last we heartily respect; the second and third, which we as heartily despise, have done great mischief. In the great bodies now alluded to, the tendencies are happily to the pure forms of government. And in coming to a better understanding of what Congregationalism is, the only method, in our absence of authoritative standards, is to enquire for *principles*. *Precedents* we care nothing about. We admire that element in our great New England lawyer, which led him, when a case came into his hands, to say to younger counsel associated with him, “the *principles* governing this case are so and so; do you hunt up precedents to match.”

What the AUTHORITY OF COUNCILS is, depends entirely on our essential principles. These are two-fold: first, the entire sufficiency of every Church, in and of itself, for all purposes of government and discipline; and, secondly, the obligations growing out of the fellowship of churches, as such, to each other, and especially in all matters concerning the general welfare. When these principles are followed, there is no practical difficulty as to the proper occasions for, or the proper work of, Councils. It is to these principles that we look, to find how Councils come into being,—their prerogatives while in being,—and the force of their decisions.

#### I. Their coming into being.

COUNCILS are merely the churches consulting on some matter particularly designated. The churches are held to be present, although for convenience' sake,

they represent themselves by delegates,—a pastor himself having a seat only by vote of his Church. The old custom in voting in Councils was to vote as churches, each Church having one vote; and this is the true way; our modern custom of taking the vote by individual delegates is erroneous in theory and productive of evil in practice, especially when a Church invited may be without a pastor, or may have two, in which case their Church must meet the delicate question of deciding between them. The only true plan is to invite churches as such, leaving them untrammelled as to number of delegates, and allowing each church one vote. We hope to see this plan re-adopted.<sup>1</sup>

Councils cannot come into being except a Church be directly concerned in the matter for consideration. Individuals cannot, for their own matters, summon a Council; a Church must be a party in inviting,—the apparent exception of ex-parte Councils called by aggrieved individuals, being no real exception, as the individual must complain of some church action, and bases his call upon the fact that the Church of which he complains *ought* to have been a party but has *unreasonably* refused. An individual complaining of another individual, a party in a Church complaining of an opposing party, dissatisfied members complaining of a pastor,—cannot call a Council. There must have been some distinct *Church* action, of which complaint is made. Thus, if an individual complaining of another, wishes for a Council, he must first bring the complaint formally before their church; if the Church do not remedy his grievance, he has no resource unless the Church do in some way deprive him of his rights; and even these rights cannot come before a Council by his demand, unless the rights affected concern his relations of fellowship with the churches at large. A party in

<sup>1</sup> All that would be necessary is for the Church inviting to omit from the letter missive the words “by pastor and delegate,”—leaving it to read “we invite you to meet in ecclesiastical Council,” &c.



a Church complaining of another party, cannot demand of the other to join in calling a Council; nor can the two together call one; but they can bring matters directly before their Church; and if that Church sees fit, it can call a Council to advise as to its internal difficulties. A Church must in all cases be a party concerned.

Nor is a Council at all indispensable to the validity of Church action as such. There is no matter of internal order to which the particular Church is inadequate. An idea sometimes prevails in Presbyterianized Congregationalism, that a Council is essential to complete certain particulars of Church action. This is a mistake. The Church is sufficient of itself. Two or ten churches cannot agree as to some common matter without mutual consultation, but each single Church can transact its own business by itself. To deny this, would be to deny the independence and sufficiency of the Church, and thus to deny the first essential principle of Congregationalism, as always held. The Independents in the Westminster Assembly declared (Neal, I: 462,) "The absolute independence of each Church so far as jurisdiction and discipline are concerned." The Cambridge Platform (viii. 6,) calls each Church "free," and carries the same idea throughout. The Savoy Confession says (Neal, I: 178,) that "every particular society is a complete Church . . . and hath full power," &c. The Synod of 1662 insists that "every Church . . . hath received from the Lord Jesus Christ full power and authority ecclesiastical within itself regularly to administer all the ordinances of Christ, and is not under any other ecclesiastical jurisdiction whatever." John Cotton (Way, &c., p. 21,) says that "a Church is *unavoidably* independent of any other Church or body." Hooker says (Survey, II. 80,) "Every particular congregation hath sufficiency in itself to exercise all the ordinances of Christ." Lechford (3 Mass. Hist. Coll., III: 74,) who wrote in 1641,

says that, in New England, "every Church hath power of government by itself." Pres. Stiles, in his Convention Sermon of 1760, says, "our churches acknowledge no jurisdiction of sister churches over them." Dr. Emmons says in his Platform sermon, referring to absolute authority, "every Church is entirely independent." It is therefore an entirely erroneous idea that a Council of churches is essential to complete any act of a local Church. The mistake is borrowed from another Church polity. But while the Church can transact its own business, and its action is entire and complete so far as *itself* is concerned, it cannot bind other churches in matters where *they* are concerned. Thus, in organizing a Church, the brethren who covenant, do thereby organize the Church, and they can do it without a Council, and it is a Church as fully as though other churches had met in consultation: but those other churches, never having been invited, have never *recognized* the new Church, which, although a Church of Christ, is not a *Congregational* Church until received into fellowship. The Church, again, ordains its own pastor, whether with or without a Council; and it may do it without a Council; if it does, the ordination is perfectly valid, but the pastor and Church have never received the fellowship of the churches in the matter, which is therefore left an open question. Councils do not ordain. The Church ordains through the Council. The Council, approving, extends the fellowship of the churches.

While this is the case in matters concerning which there is agreement, an idea sometimes prevails that Councils have appellate jurisdiction in all matters of Church action with which parties are dissatisfied. But this is a mistake. The churches as such have a right to expect to be called upon in all matters pertaining to inter-relations between churches at large, but they have no right to interfere in the internal affairs of a particular

Church except in one of two cases: first, when they are invited by the voluntary act of that Church to advise; or, secondly, when the condition or action of a particular Church directly affects the general welfare. Increase Mather, in his *Disquisition on Councils*, p. 29, expresses this: "It has ever been their declared judgment, that when there is want of either Light or Peace in a particular Church it is their duty to ask for Counsel, &c., and that in matters of common Concernment, Particular churches should proceed with the Concurrence of Neighboring churches." Thus, a Church may, by its internal dissensions, be bringing reproach upon the whole body of churches, in which case they have a moral right to be heard; thus, when the condition of Rev. Mr. Fisk's Church in Salem, a century or more ago, became disagreeable to other churches, a Council was called by a Church, which withdrew fellowship from the offending Church till it should repent and reform its behavior. This the churches have a right to do. "It is a maxim to be abhorred," said the Independents of the Westminster Assembly, "that a single and particular society of men professing the name of Christ, should arrogate to themselves an exemption from giving an account to, or being censurable by neighboring churches about them." But they have no right to investigate the internal affairs of any Church not actually inviting them, even on the complaint of injustice done to any member, unless that injustice relates to his fellowship with *them*. They have no supervisory power over the internal affairs of a Church; that Church is, on Congregational principles, entirely sufficient to take care of its own affairs. If, however, an aggrieved member is deprived of Church standing and consequently is unable to commune with the other churches, as he would be if not in regular standing with his own Church, other churches have a right to meet at his invitation (after due attempts on his part to prevail on the Church to call a

mutual Council,) and consider, *not* whether his own Church shall restore him, though they may *advise* thereto, if they will, *but* whether *they* will find any reason why *they* should not fellowship him notwithstanding the action of his Church; and the result of their action can only decide the latter question. In other words, the "churches consulting" control *their fellowship*, but not the action of the particular Church. The well known Council called by the aggrieved members of the Church of the Puritans, New York, erred, or rather their officers did, on this very point; they declared the action of the Church to be null and void, which they had no business or power to do; they could only say that *they* were willing to fellowship these brethren notwithstanding the Church action, and advise churches to receive them even without the letters which had been, as they said, unjustly withheld. If the action of a Church stops within itself,—that is, if the effect of it does not impair the regular standing of the aggrieved, the latter have no claim for a Council, nor has any Council a right to interfere. We remember an ex parte Council, which aggrieved persons who had been admonished without trial, as they said, had called (after endeavoring to obtain a mutual one, in vain;) the admonition had left the parties still in regular standing. The Council, in proceeding to organize, and censure the Church, went beyond their province and were guilty of a gross usurpation as well as impertinence. It was alleged that the Church had violated Congregational order,—which may have been the case; but that gave the neighboring churches no right to interfere, unless the case was so marked as to have justly required withdrawal of fellowship from that Church. The dissatisfied members could take letters; if these were denied, they could then have asked for a Council—on that point.

The principle then is, that "neighbor churches" have a right to expect to be called together on all matters relating to

the general welfare; they have a right to act when a party invites them who is aggrieved by Church action in such a manner as destroys his fellowship with those other churches; and they may convene when invited by any Church which wants "Light and Peace." But they have no right to demand a voice in the internal affairs of any Church, and no power whatever to supervise them. They control the fellowship of the churches, but not the action of any Church in its own matters. The remembrance of this simple principle would sweep away half our Councils, and all of those which have become an offense in the nostrils of community. Invited churches ought never to accept an invitation to interfere with the business of a Church which does not concern them. The Church is sovereign in its own province.

*How* Councils are convened, is perfectly simple. It is by letters missive from a Church, or from an individual whom a Church has *unreasonably* refused to join in calling a Council; said letters missive must state precisely the matters to be considered; and those matters must be such as relate to the general welfare, or to the relations of themselves to the parties concerned, or to a desire for advice in difficult matters. When desired to go beyond this, churches should say "no."

On these principles,—the recognition of new churches as entitled to their fellowship; the setting apart of ministers to their holy office so far as relates to fellowship; the revising cases of discipline so far as concerns fellowship; the misconduct of churches so far as impairs fellowship; and the giving of light to parties seeking it, as is required by kind fellowship; these are the only cases wherein Councils have any proper being. "Common Concernment" is their sole basis.

II. The prerogatives of a Council in being.

The sole charter of a Council is the

letter missive upon which its existence is based, and by this it must be governed in all cases,—having of course all the ordinary rights of a deliberative body,—the right to judge of its membership, of appointing proper officers, of deliberating, and of adjourning from time to time. But in all things it is to observe the letters missive.

1. It must follow the letters missive as to its *membership*. The parties inviting have already settled what churches shall compose the Council, and the Council has no more right to deprive an invited church of its voice, than the Senate of the United States has to repel a sovereign State from its floor. It has no right to add to its membership by inviting others, either as actual members additional or under the ridiculous title of "corresponding." We have seen the conduct of those who have, in particular cases, opposed the admission of "corresponding" members, characterized as "discourteous;" the fact is, that those who receive such, are guilty of usurpation. They have no right to go beyond the letters missive; and the only question a Council is competent to consider in this respect, is, "Who bring proper credentials in accordance with the letters missive." There is reason in this. First, the instrument which is the basis of their existence must of course govern them; they have no more right to add to their number than a jury has. And secondly, the churches which have sent delegates have done so with distinct information of every Church with which it was to meet; it may be that a Church subsequently invited to sit would have prevented their assent; or that the inviting Church may be dissatisfied. There is no right to assume that, in any case, it would not have been so; for, if unobjectionable in some one case, it is opening a dangerous precedent for times when it might be very objectionable,—let alone the fact that any change from the invited number is a breach of good faith.

This of course does not prevent the Council from acting according to their best

judgment in any case of perplexity arising from the obscurity of the letters missive, a case by no means uncommon; the Council must then seek to ascertain the real intent of the parties inviting, as the sole method of explanation.

2. The Council will find its *character* in the letters missive. It may be a Council invited by one party where but one exists, desiring light; or, a mutual Council, where the parties unite in asking advice as to their mutual relations; or, an exparte Council, where one of the parties invites, after a vain attempt to induce the other to consent to a reasonable request for a Council. As to the first, such as where the organization of a Church is proposed, there is no difficulty. Nor is there, as to the second, as where a Church and an aggrieved member unite. But as to the third there is often doubt. If an exparte Council is not properly constituted, it has no power whatever to act. To make it proper, (1) the inviting party must have some subject of which a Council can properly take cognizance—which must be within the range already described. (2) It must have presented the subject distinctly to the other party; “when asked to agree on a mutual Council,” say a Court of Massachusetts in *Thompson v. Rehoboth* (7 Pickering, 159,) “the minister [or, equally, any other party] ought to have a general statement of the grounds and reasons of the call upon him; [and the Massachusetts decisions on these points are not legislative, but merely the declarations of able judges as to what the established principles of Congregationalism are:] “not in a precise technical form, but substantially set forth, so that he may exercise his judgment whether to unite in a Council or not.” (3) It must have been met with a refusal, or wilful neglect, to join upon a proper subject and properly set forth; if the subject is not of a kind for the action of a Council, or if it is not distinctly stated, the request, and not the refusal, is unreasonable.

If these three points exist and are set forth in the letters missive, the calling of an exparte Council is regular, and the Council so called can properly act. It has the force of a mutual Council. But if these points are not evident, then a Council should never proceed. The Council should avoid the very appearance of evil; it should insist that the case should be so clear as to be indisputable. A conviction of the *essential* justice of the cause of the inviting party should not allow the violation of those forms of justice which are the bulwarks of right, and whose transgression in a good cause is worse than the evil the transgression would remedy in a particular case, destroying the safeguards which are constantly needed in all causes; the illegal conviction of a murderer is worse than his escape.

We remember a case where an exparte Council deliberated long, and without arriving at more than a mere majority, on the question whether they were a Council at all. Prejudging the case (from private information) members insisted that the refusing party ought to join in Council, even if his technical objections were of any force. Acting on the principle of the magistrate who sentenced a man for stealing, on the ground that though the theft in this particular case was not proved, yet there was no doubt the man was a thief,—the Council concluded that if these technical objections of his were removed he would still be factious, and they determined to proceed to action. The result was that the inviting party were thus put in the wrong, and to save time then, years of dissension, distraction, and heartburnings were the results of the usurpation; while patience and careful attention to the proper steps, would have, in a slower but safe way, made every thing straight. Such cases are common. In fact, we have never yet seen more than one exparte Council that was not an impertinence; we have seen several prevented and, mutual Councils obtained,

*By Exparte Council  
impertinence*

*John  
anyone  
should for consultation*

where partisans were sobered down by judicious advice. Notwithstanding the obloquy heaped upon members of the legal profession, we believe that an intelligent Christian lawyer is the very best—earthly—adviser any party can have in these matters.

A Council, therefore, should, first, see who are its members; whether the letters missive were authorized by existing records; whether the Council,—if *ex parte*—has a proper existence, and whether the refusing party has been properly notified of the meeting of Council. If these things are clearly correct, it then has authority to proceed.

3. The Council is limited, in its action, to the subject matter of the letters missive.

The object alleged in the letters missive is the sole one which the Council is competent to consider. The reason is obvious. Deriving all power in this particular case from the letters missive, they can no more go beyond, than the government of our country can exercise powers not delegated to it by the Constitution. Nor would it be proper, on the one hand, that delegates asked for a special purpose, should act for another; nor, on the other hand, that an inviting party, having secured a Council, should use it for purposes not previously mentioned. Called together for one thing, they have no right to do another.

We are aware that this rule is frequently transgressed. Many Councils have seemed to regard themselves as irresponsible, and as being put in charge of the churches at large. It seems to be felt by some men "dressed in a little brief authority," that, under the high sounding title of COUNCIL, they are endowed with great prerogatives. Whereas they are like Courts-martial in respect to their object; limited to the precise work for which they are summoned. We do not mean that, in theory, they are called merely to do the particular thing specified,—although we remember letters

missive which requested the convening of a Council simply to "organize said Church," leaving, so far as letters missive went, the Council no option whatever; but we mean that its deliberations and action are to appertain only to the specific subject alleged in the letters missive. This allows thorough investigation and free discussion, and often, in the consideration of grounds and reasons, opens a very wide sweep of examination. For example, a Council is called for organizing a new Church, for the alleged reasons that great want of harmony exists in another in the same town; it is then perfectly competent for the Council to enquire as to the existence of the alleged dissensions, and whether they are such as to furnish good reasons for advising a new organization, and whether they are irremovable; but they have no right to proceed to an investigation into the merits or demerits of the dissensions,—because the parties are not before them, and if *they* were, the *case* is not.

4. The Council is not unlimited in its *way of procedure*. It is bound to conduct its business, in the absence of special rules, by the ordinary forms of proceeding and debate in deliberative bodies. It should adhere to the ordinary methods of examination and of hearing evidence. It must embrace all proper opportunities of obtaining light, and reject all that are improper. It must act with perfect impartiality in all its proceedings. Councils have no right to transgress those established principles of fairness which the experience of generations has settled. Councils are sometimes impatient of these, and of the rules of parliamentary order, and strike out for themselves, with a sure result of being entangled in troubles thereby. Short cuts are very apt to lead through swamps; else people would have made a path there. We remember an instance where members of a Council, impatient with the method of a questioner, took the examination into their own hands, and after an hour, or more, of "confu-

*Councils likely to  
confer power not  
their*

sion worse confounded," had to surrender it to the original examiner, who, in his old line of thought, brought the matter into shape in ten minutes. The substantial principles of legal practice, and the ordinary rules of order, interpreted by Christian common sense, are the highest guides for a Council.

5. Having carefully and prayerfully examined into the subject-matter, the Council have power to embody its opinion upon that matter, *and no other*, in a "Result of Council," which is to be signed by the Moderator and Scribe, and be formally communicated to the parties concerned.

It would hardly be necessary to say that having done this and dissolved, the very existence of the Council is forever at an end, were it not that it is sometimes asserted that a Council can be re-assembled. This is incorrect. No power under heaven exists to recall that Council. The Council is dead, except that the Scribe has certain official duties to perform, and papers to keep. If the same parties should call the very same churches, on the very same matter, by verbatim copies of letters missive, the result would be a new Council. The old one is dead. Its standing—as a being—after its dissolution, reminds us of a good minister in Massachusetts who, standing upon a ladder fixed against a limb of a tree, proceeded to saw off the limb; he succeeded, but having unfortunately placed his saw between the ladder and the trunk, fell with the limb, and broke his arm.

III. The force of the decision of a Council.

Councils have no authority whatever. They are merely advisory; their decisions are only advice. The inviting parties must consider whether to adopt or reject the advice, in the light of Christian duty. They may accept; they may reject. If they reject, there is no penalty, unless obstinacy and an unchristian spirit deserve a withdrawal of fellowship by other churches. The decision of Council can-

not be enforced when the parties refuse to accept it.

There have been repeated attempts to give Councils some authority, but so far in vain. The authorities on Congregational order have always been against it. The Cambridge Platform says, xvi: 4, "It belongeth unto Synods [which are only general Councils.] and Councils. . . not to exercise. . . any act of Church authority or jurisdiction;" also, xvi. 5, "the Synod's [or Council's] directions and determinations, so far as consonant with the word of God, are to be received with reverence and submission,"—the middle clause in which, needs no explanation when coming from Puritan lips. "In cases of difficulty or difference relating to doctrine or order," says the Savoy Confession in 1658, p. 179, "churches may meet together, to consult together by their Messengers in Synods or Councils, to counsel and give advice, but without exercising any jurisdiction." The Synod of 1662, asserted the same doctrine.

Writers have been still more emphatic. "All Congregationalists," says Increase Mather, *Disquisition on Councils*, p. 28, "deny that Synods have any such ["judicial"] power." "What is the power of a Council?" asks John Norton, in his work on Church government,<sup>1</sup> the "responsio ad totum questionem," &c., answering questions propounded by Apollonius under the directions of the divines of Zealand; "to declare the truth, not to exercise authority." Speaking of the discipline of offenders, Hooker, *Survey*, part iv. p. 19, says, "if difficulties arise in the proceeding, the Counsell of other Churches should be sought to clear the truth; but the power of censure rests still in the Congregation where Christ placed it." "Those that sent the Book [Hooker's] over to be printed [in England,]" say that his Treatise on Synods is incomplete; and continue, p. 43, "This is known to be the author's mind, which the whole discourse doth manifest, that he denies a

<sup>1</sup> The first Latin work ever published in this country.

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Councils  
authority



Synod that hath juridical power. . . . and he grants a Synod that hath power of Council;" a power "juridical," he himself says, p. 49, "is unlawful and therefore never appointed by God, nor approved by his Word." Richard Mather, in his Answer of the Elders, says, "When a Church is not able to end any matter which concerns only themselves, then they are to seek for Counsel and Advice from Neighboring Churches;" and adds, "the sentence of a Council is of itself only advice, not of itself authority nor necessity." Davenport, as preserved in Hanbury's Memorials, II. 65, says,— "When a Church wants light, she should send for Counsel, but preserve the power entirely in her own hands." "The Synods of New England," says Cotton Mather, in 1726, in his *Ratio Disciplina*, pp. 172-3, ".... pretend unto no juridical power, nor any significance but what is merely instructive and suasive. They are nothing but some wise and good men meeting together to advise the churches how to observe the rules of the most inoffensive piety. When they have done all, the churches are at liberty to judge how far their action is to be followed." "A Council," says Rev. John Wise of Ipswich, in his Churches Quarrel Espoused, p. 47, "has only consultative, not a judicial power in it." Samuel Mather, in his excellent work, "The Apology," &c. published in 1738, says, p. 118, "When they [Councils] have done all, the Churches are still free to accept or refuse their advice." President Stiles says, in his Convention Sermon, page 46, "churches universally hold a negative on the Result of Council; the decision of a Council is of no force, till received and ratified by the inviting Church; nor does it render that Church obnoxious to the community, if she recedes from advice of Council." "It is an acknowledged principle in respect to Councils," says Upham's *Ratio*, p. 185, "that they possess only advisory power." Dr. Emmons says, in his Scriptural Platform, p. 11, "their advice is only advisory,

which they [the churches] have a right to accept or reject." Punchard, View of Congregationalism, p. 114, says, "Congregationalists, however, agree in asserting that Councils have neither legislative nor executive authority over the Churches." "An ecclesiastical Council," well says Wellman, in that excellent book, The Church Polity of the Pilgrims, p. 114, "should always make the impression, both by their demeanor and their language, that their work is simply advisory or persuasive, or, as in the case of their actually ordaining a minister, that they act simply as the servants of the church, performing the work of its members for them, and only at their request." Nor is there any Congregational writer of whom we are aware, whose contrary opinion is received with respect.

Another class of testimony is found in judicial decisions, especially in those of the Courts of Massachusetts, where the essential principles of Congregationalism have passed in review before our ablest judges. These decisions, however, being of cases of dispute, intermingle other points with the one we are just now considering; these we shall not attempt to separate; they teach as follows:

(1) The parties inviting must formally accept the result before it can become mutually binding. "The result of a Council," *Stearns v. Bedford*, 21 Pick. 114, "of its own intrinsic validity, is never obligatory upon the parties." Hence the result of a Council is of no force until accepted by the parties. "These decisions," *Ibid*, "do not act *ex proprio motu*—as a judgment." Unless accepted they are of no effect.

(2) If accepted by one party and refused by the other, it will justify the one adopting, but does not bind the one rejecting; that is, the latter cannot be forced to perform any conditions recommended. "The result of a mutual Council, legally convoked, will not bind either party rejecting it. The effect of the advice of a Council is nothing more than a

legal justification of the party who shall adopt it."—*Burr v. Sandwich*, 8 Mass. 277. "Either party conforming thereto will be justified."—*Hollis Street Meeting House v. Pierpont*, 7 Metcalf. The same doctrine is taught in *Avery v. Tyringham*, 3 Mass. 160, *Burr v. Sandwich*, 9 Mass. 277. "So that," *Hollis Street*, &c., "we consider this general principle as well established and not now to be controverted." The adoption of the Result by one party will justify that party, but it cannot force the other to perform any required conditions. Thus, if pastor and parish<sup>1</sup> agree to ask advice of a mutual Council on the question of separation, and the Council advise that it take place, and the pastor adopts the advice, the parish cannot help itself, even though it refuse to accept the Result. But "where the result of a Council is the recommendation of acts to be done and conditions to be performed, by each party, the performance by one party will not impose legal obligations on the other." Thus, if in the case just supposed, the advice was that the separation take place upon the release of parsonage by the minister and the payment of a thousand dollars by the parish, the acceptance of the Result by the minister could not force the parish to pay the money. But in all ordinary ecclesiastical cases, such conditions cannot be imposed, and hence the acceptance by one justifies that party in the confidence and ecclesiastical order of the churches.

(3) The Result of a Council is conclusive as to facts. "The decision upon the evidence and the facts," (*Stearns v. Bedford*), is conclusive, and is not to be revised." In *Burr v. Sandwich*, it was declared that the acquittal of an accused person, by mutual Council, justified the acquitted in forever refusing "to call another on the same charges;" it is held that the Council's statement of facts in his case is

<sup>1</sup> We say "parish" because the decisions do. Our judges apply to parishes the principles applicable to churches, because churches have no corporate existence. For "parish" read "church" and our principles appear.

final. So far is this doctrine carried, that a minister acquitted by Council cannot be attacked by further evidence in a Court of justice in any suit to deprive him of his legal connection with a parish.

(4) The law, while it regards the decision of Council as evidence, regards it only as *prima facie* evidence; and in this is an illustration of the way in which the Christian public will view the Result of a Council. "The Court," *Thompson v. Rehoboth*, 7 Pick., "always look behind the adjudication, and before the result can be received as evidence, or allowed to have any validity, they will examine the proceedings to ascertain whether there was a suitable case for the convocation of an ecclesiastical Council; whether the members were properly selected; whether they proceeded impartially in their investigations; whether their adjudication was so formally made that it might be seen that they acted with due regard to the rights of the parties, and that they founded their decision upon grounds which will sustain it." The Court reviews so far as to see that all things have been fairly and regularly done, but it will not review the evidence. The Christian public do the same, or would, if the "children of this world were not wiser in their generation than the children of light."

If, then, a Council has been properly called, if the subject matter is such as should come before a Council, if its members are impartial, if its investigations are fair, if its decision is clear,—then its Result, while it must be adopted before it is of any authority, will justify either party conforming thereto.

There are two collateral points which need further remark, departures from the opposite sides of mutual Councils; *ex parte* Councils, and Councils of Reference.

What is the force of the Result of an *ex parte* Council? When properly in existence and acting properly, its Result has precisely the force of that of a mutual Council, which is merely advisory, and which justifies either party conforming

thereto. The unreasonable refusal of one party does not deprive the other of the right to a Council. The mistaken idea frequently had on this matter arises from an unconscious impression that the Result of a mutual Council is somehow binding. The Result of either is only advice. "If in a proper case for the meeting of an ecclesiastical Council to be mutually chosen," *Avery v. Tyngham*, 3 Mass. 160, "either party should unreasonably and without good cause, refuse their concurrence to a mutual choice, the aggrieved party may choose an impartial Council, and will be justified in conforming to the Result,"—and this is all which can come from a mutual Council.

On the other hand, a Council is sometimes made a board of referees, by whose result the parties have agreed to abide. While this is often the easiest way to get rid of difficulties, it is hardly Congregational; certainly not, when any matter of conscience is concerned. Parties, Congregationally, ask advice, not verdicts. The Church has no right to throw off upon any other body its responsibilities of deciding as to its own action. It should hear advice, then decide. To it is committed, Congregationalists hold, entire Church authority, and with that are imposed corresponding responsibilities. Neither can be delegated. Hence any pledge to abide by the decision of a Council whatever that decision may be, is, except in matters of mere expediency, entirely wrong. True, in all pecuniary matters, civil Courts will (*Stearns v. Bedford*,) enforce such an agreement. But in spiritual things, men cannot so pledge their own consciences. Nor has any Council a right to accept such authority. In fact, they seldom do. We have known such references, where the Council nevertheless made the authority of their advice to depend still on the subsequent action of the parties. Where Councils appear to be boards of referees, they often are not. Thus, the generally correct "Manual of Congregationalism," issued under the sanc-

tion of the General Conference of Maine, errs when it states, p. 57, that "this [pledge to abide by the decision] is always the case with ordaining Councils, and is frequently so in the case of Councils for the dismissal of ministers;" for, in these cases, it will be found that the ordination or dismissal has been previously actually voted, the actual consummation of the vote only being merely made conditional on the appeal of a Council; it is as though the parties said, "we have concluded to ordain (or dismiss) this man, unless you find some objection;" when such objection is found, it is by no means final; a new consideration only is had, and often another Council,—as in one case we remember where three successive councils were called in reference to a proposed ordination. Yet even this *appearance* of evil we wish to see done away. In every ordination, we hope to find a return of the old plan described in Cotton Mather's *Ratio*, p. 26; it was, that after the Council had examined and approved the candidate, the Moderator called, in public, on the Church to vote on the question whether, after what had been heard, they did "abide by their choice" and receive the candidate to be their pastor; and on an affirmative answer, the ordination proceeded. So proper and Congregational a method ought to be restored to invariable use. In dismissals, also, a Council ought to advise the Church, and the Church subsequently act; the conditional dismissal is imported from Presbyterianism, and leads to the erroneous idea that the concurrence of a Council is indispensable to the completeness of the act. Councils themselves have often fostered this feeling by their after formula of usurped power, "and he is hereby dismissed,"—in nine cases out of ten unwarranted by the letters missive, illegal, and void.

The Congregational doctrine of the authority of Councils, therefore is this: Councils come into being by the call of parties inviting. They have power to

organize; power to examine credentials; with no power to enlarge or diminish their number; power to examine the subject specified in the letters missive, but no other subject; power to hear evidence; power to deliberate on the proper course to be taken in reference to that subject; power to advise the parties inviting them, what to do in the matter, with no power to direct or order any particular course, or to reverse individual Church action; and, with power to pray a good deal more for divine assistance than many Councils do, they have power to dissolve.

If it be asked, suppose a Council is improperly trammelled by the letters missive; may they not throw themselves back upon the Rights of Councils and override the limitations? No. If dissatisfied, their

only resource is to refuse to act at all, and go their several ways, with a firm trust in Providence that the Church of God will continue a while longer, notwithstanding the loss. Councils are too often like the *genius* confined in the casket, described in the Arabian Nights' Entertainment, who, as soon as the lid was raised, came into bodily shape and swelled to enormous size; so much so that many people feel it desirable to coax them into the box again, and shut the cover fast. Their only power is reason. So far as they have any authority, it is through their piety, their integrity, their manliness, and their common sense. For "the decree of a Council," well says Richard Mather, "hath so much force, as there is force in the reason of it."

## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE, NEW YORK CITY.

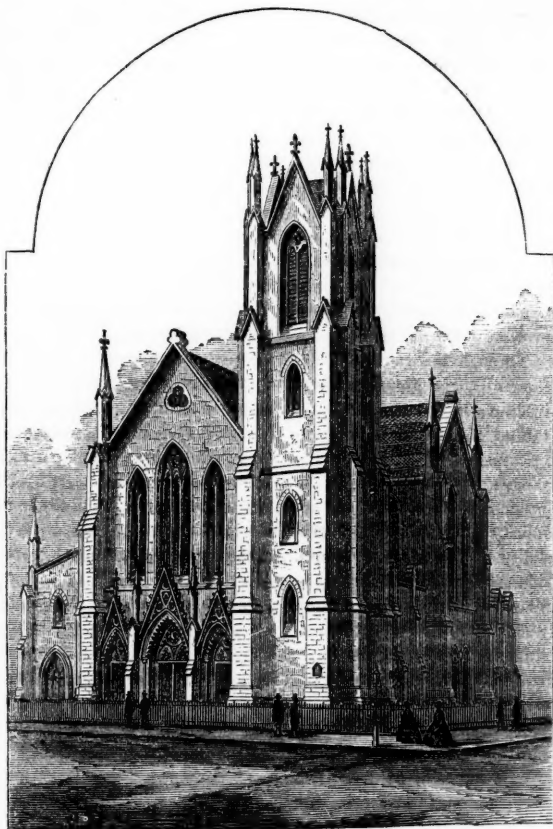
BY REV. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D.D.

THE original BROADWAY TABERNACLE was erected in 1836, upon a lot one hundred feet square in the rear of No. 340 Broadway, with an entrance from the street at that point. It was occupied at first by a Free Church, of the Presbyterian order; but, in 1840, it passed into the hands of the BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH; then newly organized upon Congregational principles. For twenty-one years this spacious edifice provided accommodations for multitudes of young men and strangers desiring to hear the gospel, and for the great convocations of Christians during the Anniversary week, and on kindred occasions. But the encroachments of business compelling families to remove up town, made it difficult, if not impossible, longer to sustain a church in that locality; and, in 1857, the Tabernacle was sold, and the last religious service was held within its walls on the 26th of April in that year.

A site was selected for the new Tabernacle at the intersection of Broadway,

Sixth avenue, and Thirty-fourth street, nearly three miles north of the old location, and the building was completed in April, 1859. The Tabernacle faces the Sixth avenue, which Broadway here crosses diagonally. It is built upon a lot which measures 100 feet on the avenue by 150 feet on Thirty-fourth street; and the building is 89 feet 8 inches in front, and 150 deep; including the chapel in the rear which is under the same roof. The main audience-room is 76 feet wide, by 90 feet in depth in the clear, exclusive of the recess for the pulpit; the entire length from the pulpit screen to the front wall is 118 feet.

In the ground plan of the interior the building presents a parallelogram; but the roof is cruciform, and the elevation of the transepts gives a pleasing variety to the exterior walls and buttresses. On the corner of Thirty-fourth street and the Avenue is a massive and finely-proportioned tower, 135 feet in height. The side view presents three tiers of windows;

**BROADWAY TABERNACLE, NEW YORK,**

Cor. Broadway and 34th Street.

the lower lighting the aisles, the second the galleries, and the third forming the clere-story of the nave. The variety in these windows has a good effect in the external view. The several heights of the building outside are, 32 feet to the top of the aisle walls, 64 feet to the top of the nave—the clere-story rising 32 feet above the aisles—and 88 feet to the ridge of the roof. The transept walls are carried up to a line with the ridge; these have a lower tier of three windows, and a great triple-window above. Directly in

the rear of the transept wall, the wall of the chapel rises to the same elevation with that of the aisles, and above this again is seen the clere-story, which here forms an apsis, in the rear of the pulpit, over the chapel. The interior effect of this is quite striking—presenting an arched ceiling 150 feet long, at an elevation of nearly 70 feet from the floor of the church.

The style of the building is perpendicular Gothic, carried out with a chaste and almost severe simplicity, which imparts an

air of grandeur and beauty to the whole structure. The interior effect is rich and imposing. Entering from the Avenue, one sees before him a nave 90 feet in length, 34 feet wide, and nearly 70 feet high—a large church of itself. At the extremity of this is the pulpit recess; behind the pulpit, at an elevation of 20 feet is the choir gallery, containing the small organ for choir accompaniments; and above and beyond this is the great organ,\* filling a large part of the space over the social rooms, which are above the lecture-room, in the second story of the chapel. Through the rich oak-hued case of the organ, there are glimpses of the groined ceiling before described, and the mellow tints of the clere-story windows above the chapel. Standing at the door of the nave, one is struck with the perfect proportions of the house, the admirable simplicity and taste of its details, and the solidity of the whole structure. On either side of the nave, supporting the pointed arches of the clere-story, are three finely-shaped pillars of cream-colored stone from the New Brunswick quarries. Beyond the pillars on either side, is an aisle—in the architectural sense—32 feet in height, divided by a gallery which extends the entire length of the building. At a distance of 50 feet down the nave, the transepts intersect it with arches 70 feet high and 34 feet wide, and heighten the beauty of the building with their lofty triple windows. Both on the ground floor and in the gallery these transepts furnish some of the most agreeable sittings in the house.

The windows are of colored glass, so happily toned as to subdue the light without making it sombre, and are free alike from grotesque figures and gaudy colors. The walls are colored uniformly in drab. The pews are of oak, without doors, and are finished with crimson upholstery; and the pulpit, the organ case, and the galleries correspond with the oaken pews. There are 312 pews in the house, 212 on the ground floor. These are arranged in

three double-blocks, with an extra tier of wall-pews upon either side; that is, there are eight rows of pews the entire length of the building, divided by four aisles. The front gallery, usually occupied by the choir and organ, contains some of the most eligible pews in the house. It extends back over the vestibule, to the front wall of the building. Each gallery contains five rows of pews through its entire length. The house will seat comfortably 1,600 persons.

The Tabernacle is built of Little Falls (Jersey) rubble; the dimension-stone and the porches throughout are of cream-colored New-Brunswick stone. The front porch, of this stone, is a beautiful specimen of carved Gothic. The outer doors are of solid oak. There are ample facilities for ingress and egress.

The lecture-room, directly in the rear of the main-audience room, is 28 feet by 85 in the clear, and will seat nearly 500 persons. This is used also as the principal Sabbath School room, the seats being fitted with reversible backs. Under this is a finished basement-room, with a good entrance from Thirty-fourth street; and over it is a fine suite of rooms for Bible classes, and parlors for social gatherings. Here is the *home* of the church.

On the north side of the main building, at the angle formed with it by the rear wall of the lecture-room, is a neat, two story edifice for the accommodation of the pastor. On the first floor is a reception-room, which may also be used for inquiry meetings, and for meetings of church committees. This is fitted up with a wardrobe and a fire-proof safe. It communicates with the lecture-room, and also with the pulpit of the church, through a passage-way 8 feet by 16. This passage is lighted from above, and is furnished with Croton water, and gas. In the second story is the study, a beautiful room, well lighted and ventilated, with ample bookshelves and closets; adjoining this, over the passage-way just mentioned, is a library, neatly fitted up with book-cases,



closets, drawers, and over this a gallery for maps and pictures. All these apartments are for the pastor's private use.

The architect of the Tabernacle was Mr. Leopold Eidlitz. The building was erected by Mr. Marc Eidlitz, mason, and

Mr. Thomas Wilson, carpenter. It was painted by Mr. L. H. Cohn; the glass was from the establishment of Mr. Henry Sharp; the gas fixtures from Haughwout & Co.; and the organ from the factory of Mr. R. M. Ferris.

## CONGREGATIONALISM IN MINNESOTA.

BY REV. D. BURT, WINONA, MIN.

THERE is a deep and consoling philosophy in the words of the Trojan hero to his companions in peril,

"Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit."

Those who are laying the foundations of Christian Institutions in the West, are often animated by this thought. It will be pleasant for us, in future years, to remember the toils of the pioneer-work. But, to enjoy these pleasant remembrances, we shall then need the means of forming a correct idea of the times, when the religious denomination with which we are connected, was an infant in the West. It will be very natural to look, for the statistics of our infancy, in our *Quarterly*, designed to preserve such items.

It is, therefore, proposed, in this article, to chronicle a few facts and reflections respecting Congregationalism in Minnesota, at the present time.

There are 47 Congregational churches in the State. Of these ten were organized last year; only three of these have a membership of less than ten. Including these, the average number of members to each Church is 28; omitting them, it is 30. We have 30 ministers; leaving 17 of our churches without a resident preacher.

In several instances, from two to four churches are under the care of one minister, who divides his labors among them.

We have only three settled pastors in the State. There are some five churches without regular preaching, which will each contribute from \$200 to \$300 per annum, for the support of a minister, if one could be secured, and the American Home Mis-

sionary Society is relied upon to increase that amount to \$500 or \$600. We have about a dozen meeting-houses completed, and more in process of erection. Many of our congregations hold their meetings in halls and school-houses, much to the detriment of their practical efficiency. During last year, the aggregate of our membership has increased 400; 170 of them by profession of faith; the rest by letters from churches out of the State.

These statistics suggest remarks on the following particulars:

1. *The necessity of foreign aid in erecting houses of worship.*

It appears that more than two-thirds of our churches hold their meetings in halls and school-houses; which they are frequently obliged to occupy in turn with other denominations. Many of these meetings are often removed from one place to another, about the neighborhood. The writer knows of several churches whose growth and prosperity are greatly hindered by this necessity. A religious meeting, held one Sabbath here, and the next there, can acquire no distinct history. The way to it is new at each time of meeting. The material objects which surround the hearers are never the same for two successive Sabbaths; and hence they can acquire none of those local associations which favor a devout frame of mind. A homeless religious meeting must always be impersonal, and its benefits few in comparison with those which result to a people who have a permanent place, in which to worship God.

Divine wisdom took care to prevent this evil in the journey of the Israelites through the wilderness. They carried their sanctuary with them, and their religious associations connected with it, remained the same, although it was often set up in a new place.

Western ministers find that preaching in school-houses and halls, is far less impressive and efficient than the same sermon would be, in a building whose accessories comport with the elevated themes of the gospel. An eagle would no longer be an eagle, if he should leave the sublime heights which are associated with him in our minds, and come down and live in the foul waters of a stagnant pool. To retain his royal name, that bird must have his home on the mountain cliff, and soar through rolling clouds. The heralds of the gospel, in speaking of its sacred themes, are greatly assisted by surrounding material objects in harmony with the state of mind which they would produce in their hearers. Require them to preach in an unsightly room, with low and dingy walls, and you fatally divest the truth which they utter, of its prestige and power over men. It will not be said of them: "How beautiful upon the mountains," when they are obliged to stand ankle-deep in the mud of a western log school-house, or on the marred rostrum of a hall floor, defiled by tobacco—that vile nuisance of the West. Their messages cannot seem to come from the regions of celestial purity when delivered in the same place, where, perhaps the night before, many of their hearers were entertained by the performances of a traveling theatre, a professor of witchcraft, or a band of wandering minstrels. To avoid this mingling of things sacred, with things vulgar and profane, our western churches must have sanctuaries adapted to, and carefully restricted to religious worship.

Then, why not build them yourselves? asks some one who has heard of our immense agricultural resources, and of our spacious and massive hotels and stores and

warehouses. Because we cannot. "Not many rich," but, "the poor of this world hath God chosen." The West is rich, but its wealth is mostly in the hands of men who have no regard for evangelical religion. They will not listen to our appeals. We are as really dependent on foreign aid, as if we were in Japan. Be not so unkind as to assert that we are able to build our own meeting-houses. We will not ask our Eastern brethren to aid us in this matter, until after we have put our own hands to the work according to our ability. If they will visit us we can show them that the American Congregational Union is one of the most beneficent Institutions of the age. We think they would return home, and say to the wealthy churches of the East, give that society a prominent place in your regards, and contribute largely to its funds, after seeing what we have seen and knowing what we know of its indispensable necessity to the churches of the great North West.

## 2. *The necessity of aid from the American Home Missionary Society.*

This Society now aids in supporting all except three or four of the 30 Congregational ministers preaching within the State. Its pledges to us, for 1859, amount to about \$9,000, and our churches in the aggregate have raised \$8,200 toward the salaries of their ministers.

What, now, would be the result should the A. H. M. S. withhold from us further appropriations? To us the answer is evident. Our churches would be left destitute of ministers. Nearly all, and in some instances, quite all the money which our missionaries receive, comes from the Missionary Society. In the country, the members of our churches are often in debt for their lands, to retain which, they are obliged to pay high rates of interest, and to meet payments within a limited time. For several years to come, nearly all the money resulting from the sale of grain will be needed by our farmers for the liquidation of debts, and to procure

the means of a comfortable subsistence for their families. The members of our city churches generally, have what little they possess in property which is not convertible, at present, into money. It is with great difficulty that many of them can continue in business, or even meet the daily wants of their families. And the members of our churches are not responsible for this state of things. It results from the course which has been pursued by capitalists and speculators, many of whom are not residents of the West. Our church members usually constitute the most careful and conservative business element in every Western community. It were unjust to accuse them of bringing the present financial troubles upon the West. They own but a small fraction of the property in the State. They are not the men who control our banking system, our rail-road policy, or our political measures in general. We entreat our Eastern friends to remember these things. We are not wasting our time and energies in attempts to compete with Shylocks, and aspiring politicians. We are opening farms and striving to transact a legitimate, and a safe business. To us, is left, to a great extent, the duty of sustaining schools, and of furnishing a large part of all the money expended for the moral benefit of the people. The incidental expenses of the Church cannot be distributed among the congregations, nor even equally among all the members of the Church. They must be met by a few of the brethren, who are not as poor as the rest. In some of our churches there are men who have cheerfully paid hundreds of dollars, in rent, for places of worship, for warming and lighting the same, for Sabbath-school papers and libraries, because other members of the Church are too poor to aid in bearing these burdens, to any great extent.

Now, it is impossible for a Church in such a condition to pay its minister a salary sufficient to afford, even a small family, a bare subsistence. It can con-

tribute something to this object in labor and in orders upon the merchants. It can supply to some extent, its pastor's table, and we consent to this inconvenient way of receiving our dues from the people, because they can do no better. Many a Western minister is obliged to acquire a practical knowledge of "Barter," unknown to the ministers of the East. Many of our missionaries, during the past year, have been obliged to pledge their quarterly appropriations from the A. H. M. S. before they become due, in order to keep themselves in a working condition. These are facts which a sensitive man, who has fared better at the East, does not like to state; but they ought to be known. Should our brethren at the East withhold their contributions from the A. H. M. S., at least six-sevenths of our ministers could not remain in their present fields of labor.

Let the \$8,200, contributed last year, by our churches for the support of their ministers, be considered as evidence that they will become self-sustaining as soon as possible. Help us, brethren, a little longer, and as soon as we become able, we will pay the debt, by sending the gospel to the regions beyond us.

From these considerations, we naturally pass to notice :

3. *The duty of our churches to cherish fraternal and grateful feelings toward the churches of the East, and especially of New England.*

In some of the Western States, it has been proposed to organize a Home Missionary Society, to be independent of that at New York. In some Western communities, there is an attempt to create a feeling that Chicago should be the head quarters of Religious Anniversaries, and of Bible, and Tract Societies for the West. Some of our papers even suggest, that we should organize a new National Tract Society, and ask the already existing Tract Society at Boston, to become *auxiliary* to it. Now, we have no objections to having Chicago made the place

for a general agency of our already existing Tract, Bible, and Sabbath School Societies. But, as the Congregational ministers of Minnesota are nearly all from New England, where, in youth, they were taught a great many Puritanic lessons about honoring parents and cherishing gratitude to benefactors, we deem it rather premature, for the Western child to exalt itself above its Eastern mother. In our opinion it savors a little of the "Young America" spirit, for this child, even while receiving paternal aid, to assume to itself the management of family affairs, and ask its venerable parent to take the secondary place of an auxiliary in its arrangements. No Western State now sustains its own feeble churches, or will be able to do so for many years to come. Men who are called from the East, by our few self-sustaining churches, do not always understand the views of brethren who are laboring under the patronage of the American Home Missionary Society. Its Missionaries regard any movement towards independent Missionary organizations in the West, as untimely and unwise. It is their opinion, that our Western churches, instead of sanctioning any plan for establishing new and independent benevolent organizations, to have their home in one of our Western cities, should say to their ministers, attend the anniversaries at Boston or New York, at least once in three years, and we will attempt to pay your expenses. They should procure their Bibles and Tracts from societies at the East, even if they could obtain them cheaper, by a small per cent. from societies which might be organized in the West. It is wiser to remit what little we contribute for benevolent purposes, directly to some society having its head quarters on the Atlantic coast, among the churches on whose bounty, we are living, than it would be, to drop the same into any treasury which might be created on the banks of the Mississippi, or the shores of lake Michigan. Why should we waste money in setting in op-

eration the machinery of new societies, when, in every department of Christian benevolence, there are already those in existence which are known to be national; which can operate in any part of the country—West as well as East? It is a glory of Congregationalism, that it has no great system of continental, ecclesiastical machinery, moved by concentrated power; but let it not be its shame that it can exhibit no unity of action.

Let not its young churches in the West refuse to cooperate harmoniously with churches of like faith in other sections of our community, in the work of home evangelization. As we are actually receiving large contributions of money from Eastern churches, and cannot live without their aid, let us not inaugurate any measures which would operate as if we were setting up for ourselves, in an ungenerous rivalry against our old benefactors. Let us rather aim to strengthen every tie that now binds us to the older churches of our faith in the East, nor dare incur the responsibility of dissolving the spiritual union between ourselves and the land which is the mother of us all.

There are, however, some new measures which ought to be inaugurated by our churches in the West. To bring them into view, I observe:

4. *There is need of some change in our present methods of Missionary labor in the West.*

There is a kind of Missionary labor, much needed in the West, which the American Home Missionary Society does not perform. Its Missionaries receive their commission, as a common rule, on the application of some Church which pledges a part of the salary, and asks the society to make up the remainder. The policy is, to encourage Missionaries to bestow their labors upon a particular Church, and to be installed over it, as soon as possible. This policy is wise; but, in new countries, it should be preceded by the labors of a few John the Baptists, to prepare the way of the Lord. Applications

for a Missionary, with a pledge to pay some part of his salary, will rarely, if ever, be made, until after a Church has been organized. It often requires months of faithful preaching, in a new community, to secure the organization of a good Church. Although the society instructs its Missionaries to visit the country around them, and to gather churches, where it can be consistently done, it is impossible for them to do this work, to any great extent. How many pastors in New England, in addition to the duties of their own pulpits and parishes, could travel, over bad roads, from fifteen to thirty miles, once in three or four weeks, and preach an extra sermon and visit scattered families? Yet, this is what we must do, if this work of gathering churches is left to us.

We cannot perform this outside labor without detriment to our own fields. To use a Western phrase, it requires much skill and attention "to run" our churches. The minister must often, be both engineer and fireman. If he leaves the machine for any length of time, the motive power is apt to decrease, and the friction to increase. There are many extensive regions of country, greatly needing the Gospel, which we cannot visit, to any purpose. We cannot wisely leave our people long enough to bestow upon these regions the amount of labor necessary to prepare the way for the organization of churches, and for permanent Missionaries. When one remembers that the area of Minnesota is greater than that of all New England, it will be seen that our State Home Missionary Secretary, cannot perform this preliminary work. A circle, with a diameter of twenty miles, can be formed in this country, in which there is no Orthodox Church. Its townships contain a population, varying from 400 to 600, among which are many intelligent and some Christian men from the Middle, and Eastern States. The writer has preached in this region to congregations of nearly 100, gathered in school houses,

and he speaks from a personal knowledge of what he says. There are districts in Minnesota much larger than this, in the same condition. Families thus situated, need a good minister to spend his whole time with them, for six months or a year, before they will come up to that point at which the Home Missionary Society, with its present policy, will aid them. While the Society is doing a noble thing, in aiding churches which can partly sustain themselves, it is doing but little to secure the organization of new churches; it can do but little, unless it can say to men, go into those destitute regions and do a pioneer work — labor for the conversion of souls. Seek the lost sheep of the house of Israel, and gather a Church as soon as convenient; and for a year or so, we will pay your salary. Were a man sent, at once, into every county of Minnesota, to do this preparatory work, those of us now on the ground, could find employment for all, without becoming idle ourselves. It would relieve many an already overburdened Missionary, and be the means of gathering in a glorious harvest of converts to righteousness.

But every one acquainted with the organization of the American Home Missionary Society, knows that such a plan is impracticable. If these pioneer missionaries were Congregationalists, it would give Presbyterians an occasion of complaint; and the reverse if they were Presbyterians. Our missionaries who occasionally go out into these destitute regions for general labor, are often accused of being actuated by denominational intentions. In one instance, a Congregational minister was deterred, for nearly a year, from organizing a church in a Congregational community, by a single Presbyterian, who was determined that the Church should not be Congregational; and there may be instances, although we know of none, in which a single Congregationalist has done the same thing. The fact is, that both Presbyterians and Congregationalists are ham-

pered, on their Western missionary fields, by their union in the American Home Missionary Society.

While the union continues, neither denomination is at liberty to be as aggressive as is the great commission of Christ, "go ye into *all* the world." Here are wide regions into which the Society can send no evangelist, because the people do not decide whether they are Presbyterians or Congregationalists, and make a formal application for aid in accordance with the Society's regulations. The "terms of union" are such, that the first steps of the missionary work needed in a new country, cannot be taken by the Society. It cannot reach those communities most in need of the gospel. The two denominations of which it is composed, look compassionately upon the waste places of the West, the occupancy of which lies beyond the scope of harmo-

nious action; but neither can *enter* them lest the other accuse it of taking an unfair advantage. Neither party is willing that the other should annex these unevangelized regions to its own denomination. Missionaries of a mongrel character, half Presbyterian and half Congregational are scarce. It is out of the question to send one of each denomination into every field, and the difficulty is disposed of, by leaving the whole matter to chance. It is time the question be raised, whether both denominations would not be more efficient and useful in the West, if this compact for missionary purposes were dissolved. If such a dissolution is necessary, before these destitute regions can have the gospel, the sooner it comes the better. If the Society claims that its organization contemplates, and can do the work in question, let it be done, and we are satisfied.

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### THE RELIGIOUS PROGRESS OF THE PAST YEAR.

BY REV. HENRY M. DEXTER.

A reflux wave is no new phenomenon in nature or in grace. Nay, in grace as in nature, we have learned to anticipate reflux waves, as the sure successors of those invading surges which deposite the brief sparkle of their crest of foam furthest from the average of the deep sea, up the slope of its girdling sands.

Excitement is a law of all reformatory processes. Reflection upon past frailty and failure, leading to resolutions and efforts for a better life, necessitates some special arousing of the mind toward the past, and some special concentration of its powers upon the future; so that, so far as the work of salvation has its human side, mental excitement must, to a greater or less degree, attend it. And that Divine power whose gracious operation awakens and animates and controls it—turning us whithersoever it listeth—performs its compassionate work by no violation of natural law, but rather by pouring

its celestial stimulus along the ordinary channels of perception and emotion and volition; so that—from whichever side we regard it—that social and spiritual movement which we agree to call "a Revival," must needs be attended with more or less of abnormal, and highly stimulated mental action.

Such action must of course obey the law of all action; and that law restores the equilibrium of the mind by periods of rest counterbalancing such periods of excitement. Night with its recuperative repose (that is not death) ever follows day with its jading toils. It is then a thing every way to be anticipated, that a year of such extraordinary religious activity as that which will go down to future times as the "great Revival year" of 1858, should draw after it a year, of a character, in that respect, so different as the year 1859, which has just closed. It would have been indeed an event almost mirac-



ulous if that lofty and intense development of religious enthusiasm, so exhaustive in the requisitions of its joy, as well as of its labor, had been continued through the following twelve months. Which fact suggests, in advance, to those who would review the religious peculiarities of the year now closed, the expectation—however rich may have been the blessings which God has poured out upon us from his heavenly treasures—that his *manner* of blessing will be found to have been essentially different from that which gave its peculiar aroma to the story of its predecessor. Nor because it may be different, must it necessarily be any the less beneficent in its revelation of His love, or less to be rejoiced over as causing gladness among the angels, on account of its substantial increase of holiness on earth.

We have room only for the briefest glance at such peculiarities of the progress of the Redeemer's kingdom on earth, during the last year, as have suggested themselves to us in our examination of such data for an opinion on the subject, as have come into our possession in the Reports of the great Religious bodies, and from other sources.

1. *The past seems to have been a year of considerable ingathering to the visible Church.* To some extent it has been the late garnering for the harvest that went before. It is impossible—from the fact that most of the statistics in our possession date back so far as to cover only additions made during the Revival year, and the first few months of its successor—to estimate, with accuracy, to what extent the churches have been increased in number during the twelvemonth now closed, by reinforcements from the world. But there is every reason to believe that the number added by profession to the Evangelical communion in the United States during 1859, has been beyond the average of former years. And there can hardly be a question that the first Sabbath in 1860 gathers around the table of the Lord a larger number of con-

fessors of the Christian faith than has ever before greeted and gladdened the gaze of the Great Head of the Church, as, from his throne on high, he overlooks the fortunes of his followers.

2. *The past has been a year of great harmony and quietness.* Not that every Christian, or every Church, has been so far able to stand against the wiles of the devil, as to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. Not that the way of truth has everywhere escaped being evil spoken of by reason of false prophets, false teachers, and the presumptuous and self-willed, who have become entangled in the pollutions of the world, and turned from the holy commandment delivered unto them, and spoken evil of the things which they understood not. But while, here and there, a community and a Church have had sad cognizance of the pernicious ways of those whose hearts are exercised with covetous practices, who speak great swelling words of vanity, and promise liberty while themselves are servants of corruption, the general experience of the churches has been one of brotherly love, and harmonious coöperation, and mutual helpfulness. Instead of the Pentecostal occurrences of the former year, or the drought and barrenness, or bitterness, of other times, we have had that experience which is recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, (ix : 31) when the churches had rest throughout all Judea, and Galilee and Samaria, and were edified; and, walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, were multiplied. An inclination to the settlement of old troubles, and the re-establishment of the regular means of grace where some time had elapsed without them, is noticeable. There has been, moreover, some decided reaction in the direction of return to the good old way of permanence in the pastoral office. Our list of pastoral changes records the gratifying fact, that more than twice as many ministers have been settled over churches, as have been dismissed from the over-

sight of them, during the past year. Let this proportion be continued for a little while, and that alarming tendency to disorganization which has of late revealed itself in the Ecclesiastical history of the land will pass away, and the angel of the Lord shall see Israel having rest, and—as when he hovered over Bethlehem—shall behold “*shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flocks,*” until that blessed hour shall come when “there shall be one fold, and one shepherd.”

Moreover, there has been a continuance of that spirit of union—of the disposition to look at points of agreement, rather than points of difference, and to work for the one Master—between different denominations of Evangelical Christians, which formed so marked and precious a feature of the Great Revival. In Young Men's Christian Associations, and through other channels of influence, this coöperation has been kept up; and by the interchange of pastoral labors, and the commingling of good men of various creeds in Union Sabbath Schools and prayer meetings, much, which has made its record on high in souls subdued and sins forgiven, has been accomplished.

3. *A third peculiarity in the religious progress of the past year, which deserves mention, is the remarkably spontaneous and isolated manner in which the Holy Spirit has been frequently pleased to convert the sinner from the error of his way.* Many cases have gone upon the record of the year, where, of a sudden, without notice to the community around, and conscious preparation, or previous thought on the part of the subject of his gracious influence, the Holy Spirit has wrought his regenerating work. At some unexpected hour, when there may have been every probability against such a visitation, and not one to herald its coming, the third Person of the Sacred Three has descended, even as when a single bolt out of the summer sky smites a selected tree in the thick wood. The work is

done, and we hear the sound thereof, but cannot tell whence it cometh, nor whither it goeth; so in this last year—has it been of many a man who has been born of the Spirit. Cases have been reported, where several individuals in the same town, without mutual knowledge, and without the cognizance of the Pastor or of any of the Church, have been, within a few days of each other, thus first smitten of God and afflicted, and then led to rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory, in the revelation of the crucified One as their Lord and Redeemer. In one or two instances, churches in remote towns which—by the removal of their members to other fields, and by that influx of ungodliness and practical heathenism which is apt to follow such enfeebling of a Church as takes away from it the regular preaching of the word—had become well-nigh extinct; have been enlivened into new efficiency, and invigorated into the hope and probability of permanence and strength, through the tender mercy of our God, whereby the day-spring from on high hath—in this manner—visited them; giving light to them that sat in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide their feet in the way of peace.

So long as:—

“The transformation of apostate man  
From fool to wise, from earthly to divine,  
Is work for Him that made him.”

it does not become us to sit in judgment upon any method by which He is pleased to “devise means that his banished be not expelled from him.” But it seems right gratefully to suggest concerning this sporadic operation of the Spirit,—that it tends to honor especially the Divine power as the only obvious instrumentality of life; while—from the absence of all exciting bewilderments,—such a soul, alone with God in its conversion, gains the highest possible probability of sincerity in its own aim, and of genuineness in the character of the work which is wrought upon it.

4. *Another, and marked feature of the*

*religious progress of the last year, has been the prominence into which, what may strictly be called, Home Missionary labors have been brought.* The eyes of God's people have been unwontedly opened to see the tidal ebb and flow of heathenism at their own doors; to consider the poor that are always with them; to remember the vicious and abandoned whose shadows daily flit across the outside of sanctuary portals which the forsaken feet never enter: while their hearts have been gladdened by remarkable displays of divine grace toward the abandoned, and thereby stimulated to expect great things, and attempt great things in Christian labor among those whom He who came to seek and save them that are lost may all the more be expected to receive, because the world has cast out their names as evil. It was the most wonderful feature of the late Revival, that, in so marked a degree, it literally verified the Saviour's words to the dignitaries of the Jews—prophetic of the method of the progress of his gospel everywhere on earth—"the publicans and the harlots go into the kingdom of God before you." Such prayer-meetings as those which were held in "Globe Hall" in Boston, and in similar leprous localities in New York, and Philadelphia and other of our large towns, were, in their results, full of stimulus to this new zeal and faith, which—while it would not leave undone its duty toward heathen over sea—would "go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel." The activity of the Church thenceforth took on new forms of development, with reference to the exigencies of the home field. Prayer-meetings were held in places more accessible to, and more congenial with the attendance of, the poor and the vicious, than those which had been usually devoted to that purpose. The territory of towns and cities was sometimes divided among the different churches, that their members might personally visit every habitation and every family, for religious conversation, prayer, and other pious labors. New

energy was expended upon the old plans of city missions. Sabbath Schools were organized in halls and school-rooms and ward rooms, in places convenient for the ingathering of those children who had before been left to the Sabbath tutelage of the streets—where, after long patience on the part of skilful and self-denying teachers, it has not been uncommon to see sitting at the feet of Jesus clothed and in their right mind, those who, a little while before, had seemed to be possessed of all manner of unclean spirits; and to hear the praises of the Redeemer sweetly sounding from children's lips that were wont to be voluble with cursing and corruption. It was remembered that our Christian culture, in the most favored fields, had been far from thorough and exhaustive; that even the most faithfully tilled soil was sadly overrun with the weeds of worldliness, and the briars of vice, and the thistles of error, and the thorn-bushes of unbelief; and it was determined, that, while the sending of the good seed of the word to a sowing upon distant and Pagan shores should still be prayerfully and vigorously done—by the grace of God, this other work of fertilizing the home acres should no longer be left undone. So, in addition to all other ministries of grace, it has been sought to throw open the doors of the sanctuary wider to the masses of the people, and to secure their attendance upon the ordinary means of grace, and to bring those means of grace not only within the reach of their purse, but within the sphere of their sympathy and taste. By consequence, the number of those reached by the preached word through the land has been considerably augmented, and many neighborhoods, which had long been passed by, have been made the centers of new and most hopeful Christian labor; so that the Gospel—in the commencement of this new year—has, beyond question, many more points of contact with the popular mind and heart, than at any former period, and the laity have, more than ever be-

fore, felt that the Saviour's last command was as really, and as imperatively addressed to them, as to the professional successors of the Apostles, so that *every man*—who has a mind to comprehend, a heart to feel, and a tongue to utter the persuasions of the Gospel,—is bound to go everywhere preaching the word,—persuading men in Christ's stead to be reconciled to God. This "going"—on the part of the great majority of the professed followers of Christ, who are "keepers at home"—must necessarily be to their kinsfolk, neighbors, and fellow-townsmen; so that the more they feel the force of that command, the more will Home Missions, in this new and stricter sense, share their interest, affections, prayers and toils.

And this leads us to the last particular of the religious progress of the departed year, for which—in pages crowded with statistics—we can find space, viz:

5. *The remarkable and cheering development of the individual activity of the members of the churches.* Where fields have waved for the sickle, the providence of God has often specially aroused old converts and new, to ask, "Lord what wilt thou have me to do;" and, where defects in somebody's Christian character have been obviously hindering the work of the Spirit—to inquire, "Lord, is it I?" The aged man has been stimulated to attempt a little more for the Master before going home; the man of business, to turn aside, even in his busiest hours, from the engrossment of toil—perhaps kneeling in his counting-room—to plead with some brother merchant for Him who loved us and gave himself to die for us; the young convert, to feel strong enough in the Lord and in the power of His might, to take up the cross, of entreating those who may very likely receive the entreaty with outward ridicule—if yet with inward respect—to waste no more of life in the vain pursuit of the pleasures of sin; and even many a little child has tottered forth from the door of the Sabbath School, to lisp in the ears of its parents, as well as its play-

mates, sweet solicitations to love the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world! Many volumes have appeared during the year—such as the "Power of Prayer," the "Old South Chapel Prayer Meeting," "The Harvest and the Reapers," "The Missing Link," "Out of the Depths," &c., &c.,—intended, and eminently calculated, to stimulate, and guide the energies of individual Christians in prayers and labors for the impenitent, and to awaken confidence that, however abandoned and wretched, and even infamous, may be the lives of any erring and forsaken ones;—

"Yet not the less that Word avails  
To cleanse away their sin;  
And not the less that Cross prevails  
To give them peace within!"

This rousing of the membership of Christ's churches to the comprehension and acceptance of their individual responsibility before God "as workers together with him," all—as with one mind, and animated by one purpose—approving themselves as the ministers of God, in much patience, in labors, in watchings and fastings—"by pureness, by knowledge, by long suffering, by kindness, by the Holy Ghost, by love unfeigned, by the word of truth, by the power of God, by the armor of righteousness on the right hand and on the left," we take it all will admit to be, in many respects, *the* great need of Christianity in our age. And, so far as God's Spirit, during the past year, has advanced His people in the knowledge and the feeling of this need, so far—all will concede—it has been a year of glory to God and of good will to man; a year for whose quiet historic value we ought as truly to thank the Great Head of the Church, as we thanked Him for the more obvious and resplendent bestowments of its forerunner.

And from all these features of His recent way with us, we ought to gather both wisdom and courage for that labor which remains; seeking to be made perfect in every good work to do His will; being not unwise, but, by the help of the constant and prayerful study of His prov-

idences, understanding that will, that our labor may not be in vain in the Lord.

It were cheering to see the dawn of the Millenium undeniably flushing the East. Doubtless we might take up the burdens of a New Year with higher hope, if ungodliness less visibly abounded, and the

presence of Jehovah on earth were more an assertion of sight, and less of faith. But His appointments are best :—

"Let us go—

We will trust God. The blank interstices  
Men take for ruins, He will build into  
With pillared marbles rare, or knitt across  
With generous arches, till the fane's complete."

## Editor's Table.

A highly esteemed pastor of an influential Church writes to us:—"I have never had occasion till now to consider the question of minors voting in Church business. Is it right or expedient for them to do so? The only authorities at hand to which I can turn at this moment are, Robinson's Works, vol. III., p. 43, explicitly adverse; Upham's Ratio Disciplinae, p. 98, where nothing is said expressly on the subject, and females only are excepted; Punchard, first edition, p. 126, same as Upham; Cummings' Dictionary, eighth edition, pp. 379, 380, refers to Robinson above quoted, and to Punchard's *History*, which I have not. In Bacon's manual I find nothing on the subject. Can you conveniently refer me to other authorities, and will you tell me what your opinion is, as to Massachusetts and New England usage, at the present time?"

In reply, we would say briefly, that authorities on either side of this question are extremely scarce. Cotton's Keys, Cambridge Platform, Saybrook Platform, &c., &c.,—all the old manuals of Congregationalism are silent on the subject. Even those explicit words of Robinson to which reference is made, were extorted from him by the slanderous imputations, which he felt called upon to repel, that, in his Church, "women and children" had "right in voting." "Not so," says he; "only men, and them grown and of discretion; making account, that as children by nonage, so women by their sex, are debarred of the use of authority in the Church, I. Cor. xiv : 34, 35; I. Tim. ii : 12."

This uniform silence, where it were so easy to speak if occasion required, is very significant. It is as much as to say, "Our voting on Church matters is regulated by the same rules that apply to voting in all other matters." And what were those

rules? Did minors vote? No. Why, then, should they do it in the Church? And, if they did not, what necessity for saying that they did not? In our times *women* do not vote in Church meetings, (here and there a Church may be cited as an exception, but it only confirms the rule,) yet out of some hundreds of Church manuals now before us, not 'one can be found in which there is any reference to their exclusion. Nor is there any more reference to minors than to women. The question of their right to vote is seldom raised, and the probability is that, as a general thing, throughout the Congregational churches of New England, the *age* of a member is not thought of as a qualification for voting. Yet when it is thought of and the right questioned, it is not easy to justify it.

Thus much, at least, must be conceded; that in any Church action which can ever be properly brought before a civil tribunal, or that stands influentially related to a proceeding which can be thus brought before such tribunal, minors should not vote; the legality of the action or proceeding is thereby marred. And as there is scarcely a supposable question, demanding a Church vote, that is not directly or indirectly connected with matters that have a civil and secular aspect, would it not be best to apply the principle, in all ecclesiastical, as we do in all secular voting, of *limiting the right of suffrage* to those who have passed through the period of their legal minority?

This side of the Atlantic there are five periodicals, (other than newspapers,) published under the auspices of Congregationalists :—

THE CANADIAN INDEPENDENT for December, 1859,—the sixth number of the sixth volume—is a welcome visitor to our table.

Its thirty neat pages are filled with short and well written articles, on topics like these: "How to Behave in the House of God;" "John Angel James,"—a life sketch from a sermon preached on occasion of his death, by Dr. Wilkes;" "Congregationalism—Whence is it; From Heaven? Or of Men?"—a very clear and satisfactory view; "The Congregational Quarterly"—still more satisfactory, for it gives to our humble efforts a commendation which we had not dared so soon to expect, but which it will be our constant aim to deserve. The *Canadian Independent*, though apparently a private enterprise, is published in the interest of the Congregationalists, and is highly creditable to the enterprise and talent of the denomination on that side of the St. Lawrence.

THE CONGREGATIONAL RECORD, is the name of a Religious quarterly, published at Lawrence, Kansas, under the auspices of the General Association. Each of the four numbers sent forth, contains twenty pages of instructive matter; chiefly, though not exclusively, relating to the ecclesiastical, historical, and religious interests of that young empire.

THE BIBLIOTHECA SACRA for October 1859, completes the sixteenth volume of this valuable quarterly. The leading articles show the usual profundity of its contributors, while the thirty pages of Book Notices which follow them, exhibit more than the usual variety and richness of this department.

THE NEW ENGLANDER comes to us in "good measure, pressed down and running over." Without any advance in price, each volume outgrows its predecessor in size, and surpasses it in richness.

Each of the above occupies a sphere by itself, neither interfering with the other; and hence it is desirable for a man to take *all*. Whether he takes all, however, or only one, how evidently necessary to the completeness of the whole is the FIFTH periodical! Whether a Congregationalist has one or all, the CONGREGATIONAL QUARTERLY, is, in its humble way, indispensable.

Some ideas of ours touching an article on "Congregationalism" in the *Christian Examiner*, and a continuation of the same subject in the *Christian Register*, although on paper, are crowded out; perhaps we shall insert them in the April number.

We should fail of common gratitude if we omitted to render proper thanks to our printer, Mr. E. L. Balch. It is especially due to him that the Statistics are as free from errors as they are. To his good taste and care in his art, he adds a sense of the fitness of things which detects mistakes that others would have left unnoticed, and an untiring application in carrying into effect the desires of his employers.

Delay in the receipt of needful facts has made us late and hurried, and so caused some mistakes—seen too late for correction.

### Books of Interest to Congregationalists.

THE PURITANS, or the Church, Court and Parliament of England, during the reign of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth. By Samuel Hopkins, in three volumes, vol. I. Boston: Gould & Lincoln, 8vo. pp. 549.

This is a book of very great value. Commencing with the reign of Edward the sixth, it traces the line of Puritan history as far down in this volume as the death of Archbishop Matthew Parker, in 1575. The policy of Edward, in carrying on the purification of the Church from the corruptions still clinging to it; the return to Papacy under Mary; and the political policy of Elizabeth who asserted her own spiritual supremacy, but, to conciliate the powerful Popish party then in her realm, insisted

on as great outward conformity to Papal ceremonies as she dared to urge, form the staple of this volume. The book bears evidence of great investigation; it is written in a sparkling style; it keeps the thread of Puritan rise and development perfectly clear; and, so far, is just to Puritanism. We could wish the author had omitted his chapters of imaginary conversations, as, although dressed in a charming style, they seem entirely out of place in a standard history.

The last paragraphs of this volume, we cannot forbear quoting, as exhibiting how the author understands the conflict between Elizabeth and the Puritans. He is speak-



ing of the Papistical features of the Establishment :

"In her eyes, the rites, the ceremonies, the vestments of the Church had not acquired importance because ordained by law ; but were ordained by law because they had importance."

"Upon these two points, then, the *Queen and the Puritans* were agreed; viz. that the things ordained had an important influence, and that that influence was Papistical. Each recognized a Papistical likeness—and so did the Papist—in the rites, and in the constitution also, of the English Church. Each regarded it as of fundamental importance; the one to the Crown and Church of England; the other to the Crown and Church of Christ. Upon this estimate of cap and surplice did the State covertly rely to justify its pertinacity. Upon the same did the Puritan openly rely to justify his. In regard to those matters, they differed only as the policy of the world differs from the policy of the Gospel. The one was right, religiously; the other, as the world goes, politically. In the opinion of each, the things about which they contended, were *worth* contending for; they were anything under heaven *but* trifles. The cap was more than woolen. The surplice was more than linen. The Puritan was fantastical, and a stickler for trifles, just as much as Queen Elizabeth, and no more.

"Calling a man a Nazarene does not make him one. He may have been born in Bethlehem."

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST, IN CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES. By Henry B. Smith, D.D. New York: Charles Scribner, 124 Grand St. London: Sampson Low, Son & Co. 1859. For sale by Crosby, Nichols & Co.

Those who know Professor Smith's ability in the department of Church History, can have no doubt of his competency to prepare such a work as that before us. It has been anticipated, since the first announcement of his undertaking, that he would render a signal service to all Christian scholars. We think that the result fully justifies the anticipation. As Prof. Smith remarks, in his preface, none but those engaged in a similar undertaking, can be at all aware of the amount of labor which these tables have cost him. It is a rare instance of the modesty of genuine scholarship—of the absence of anything like an ambitious aim,—that he has been

willing to bring out the hard toil of *seven years* in so unpretending a form. Almost any one would have said, before hand, that he was planning a stupendous drudgery. Yet he has carried out his plan—not only patiently, but with unflagging, and everywhere manifested, love for it. However great the difficulties he encountered, the wilderness of dates and facts he had to explore, he has not, by any means, produced an unreadable volume. It is thoroughly organic and vital. He has not given us the mere bones of history, but history itself in miniature. The connections, proportions and life are retained. We rose, after some hours spent in perusing the work, with such pleasure as we might suppose a traveller to feel—years after having made the tour of the Old World—upon looking at a series of *stereoscopic views*, accurately representing the scenes he had visited. All our historical knowledge, in connection with the Church, was refreshed; much that we never knew—and which we suspect but few ministers know—was brought under notice; and the various items were so well chosen, as immediately to suggest a vast amount of information not in the text. We only suggest that in the next edition he should correct the statement connecting Sabellianism with the name of the Plummer Professor in Harvard College.

The author, of course, preserves his individuality, as it regards philosophy, theology, and denominational views. He writes from his own stand point, and uses the phraseology to which he is accustomed. Some may regret this, but we have no doubt that Professor Smith is conscious of having endeavored to be fair toward all parties.

Some idea of what the learned author has done may be gained by simply glancing at the General Index. This alone would make some sixty pages, in the large octavo form. The Appendix to the work must have cost a great amount of care and labor. In it is a chronological list of councils, equal to more than twenty octavo pages. It also contains an alphabetical list of the papers, together with the dates at the beginning and end of each pontificate. And to this series is joined a list of antipopes, of patriarchs and other dignitaries in the various Oriental Churches of the An-

glican bishops and archbishops, and so forth.

The body of the work consists of sixteen Tables,—the last two of which are supplementary, and devoted to the history of Christianity in America. Of the other fourteen Tables, five are devoted to Ancient, five to Mediæval, and four to Modern Church History. Each of these divisions is further divided into two general periods. This plan strikes us as eminently simple and natural; and the limits of the different periods are so chosen as to be, in every instance, a kind of historical summit. The reader finds himself carried along from one hight to another, and at each resting-place the principal objects in the plain below, are pointed out to him. We have space to verify this remark, only by a brief reference to one of the Tables. Let us take the first, from A. D. 1, to 180; subject, the Apostolic Church. Here we have four large folio pages. The first page has three columns of matter; one devoted to the general characteristics of the period, another giving the contemporaneous history, and the other containing a summary of the culture and literature. The second page is devoted to the external history of the Apostolic Church; showing it in its connection with the Roman Empire in one column, and its growth, and who were its founders and fathers, in a second, and a third column. On the third and fourth pages, we have the internal history in six columns, devoted respectively to Church literature, Church polity, worship and ritual, discipline and monasticism, doctrines and controversy, heresies and schisms. All these topics are carried along in a synchronistic form, in parallel columns, so that each is continually throwing light upon the others; and by a skilful device, making the margins on the first and fourth pages do double service, the awkwardness of an inserted leaf is almost entirely prevented, thus securing the advantages of a single map without the inconveniences which would necessarily result from its size. The comparative importance of the facts given, is indicated neatly by the type, and the dates about which there is any question, are marked doubtful. All the Tables are constructed on the same general plan, but each one is modified in its details to suit the exigences of the period it covers.

We need not bespeak a friendly notice of this work from scholars. It will make its own friends. Any student of history, having examined it, will deem it a necessity thenceforth.

THE WORKS OF NATHANIEL EMMONS, D.D., Third Pastor of the Church in Franklin, Ms. With a Memoir of his Life. Edited by Jacob Ide, D.D. Vol. II. 8vo. pp. 838. Boston: Congregational Board of Publication. 1890.

A new and enlarged edition of the *Life and Works* of this great American divine has long been demanded. Through the generosity of a benevolent individual, as we learn, the Congregational Board of Publication is at length enabled to meet that demand, in the issue of an edition comprising six such volumes as this. The first, mainly taken up with a Memoir of his life, is not yet completed, and will probably be the last to come from the press. This second volume is devoted to "Systematic Theology." The mere table of its profound and ponderous contents covers eight pages, which may be epitomized thus:—God; Divine Revelation; The Trinity; The Standard of Moral Obligation; The Revealed Character of God; Decrees of God; Divine and Human Agency; Angels; Original State of Man; Apostacy of Man; The Present State of Man; The Character of Christ; The Works of Christ; the whole divided into thirteen parts, embracing fifty-five Sermons and Essays. The remaining theological topics comprised in the system, will fill another volume of equal size, or about 400 pages more than it has in the previous edition. It is no part of our design, in this brief notice, to discuss the theology of Dr. Emmons. In its mechanical execution, this edition of his works is all that the most fastidious could desire.

THE BOOK OF THE TWELVE MINOR PROPHETS, translated from the original Hebrew. With a Commentary, critical, philological, and exegetical; by E. Henderson, D. D. With a biographical sketch of the Author; by E. P. Barrows, Hitchcock Professor in Andover Theological Seminary. Andover: Warren F. Draper. For sale by Messrs. Crosby, Nichols & Co., 1890, 8vo. pp. xxx, 458.

Dr. Henderson was theological tutor at Highbury from 1830 to 1850, having been previously four years filling the same office at the Missionary College at Hoxton; and having been fitted for both chairs by previous years of travel and study abroad. After Highbury was absorbed into the present Institution at St. John's Wood,

Dr. Henderson undertook the pastorate at Mortlake, in Surrey; but was compelled, by declining health, to resign his charge after the service of a year and a quarter, and at Mortlake he died, on the 16th May, 1858, at the age of 73.

This beautiful volume—one of the most finely printed books we have ever seen from the American press—is, by far, Dr. Henderson's most elaborate, and important work. It is admirable in its natural rendering of the Hebrew, and in its fidelity in comment to the literal and honest sense of the original. Indeed this is his nearest approach to a fault, that he sometimes is overmuch careful to restrict prophecy to that sense which seems specific to it as a fulfilment.

There is no volume which can take the place of this to the student of these final books of the Old Testament.

HERE AND BEYOND, OR THE NEW MAN, THE TRUE MAN, by Hugh Smith Carpenter. New York: published by Mason Brothers, 1859.

Twenty-three chapters upon twenty-three subjects, named and treated in the author's most peculiar manner. The sense is always obvious; the connection of subjects sometimes less clear; now and then is an offense against good taste, and all along a feeling pervades you, that a man who could write so well, ought to write better. This book, however, may be read with profit for its suggestive qualities, for its novel modes of stating old and new truths, for its great fertility of illustration, and for its alliterative, piquant, and nervous style. We are glad occasionally to meet such a book.

MEMOIR OF REV. HENRY LOBDELL, M. D., late Missionary of the American Board at Mosul, including the early history of the Assyrian Mission; by Rev. W. E. Tyler, D. D., Graves Professor of Greek in Amherst College. Boston: published by the American Tract Society, 28 Cornhill.

This volume of 414 pages, is full of incident, instructive and edifying. Dr. Lobdell fell early on his field of moral conflict. He accomplished very much for the advancement of that cause to which he devoted the energies of a strong and well disciplined mind. There is less of what seems almost the romantic, in his, than in the life of Dr. Grant, but not less of earnest and well directed zeal, in his chosen work. We can but regard this as a valuable contribution to the foreign Missionary cause. Every young man should read this book,

especially every one in a course of education.

THE SISTERS: a Memoir of Elizabeth H., Abbie A., and Sarah F. Dickerman. By Rev. Israel P. Warren. Boston: Published by the (original) American Tract Society.

A charming little book, of 283 pages, most neatly executed. It should go into every family, especially where there are daughters. The subjects of this Memoir, are from the "ordinary walks" of life, with no particular advantages. Each made her mark, acquired and accomplished much, and all went early to their reward. The work of the compiler is well done, and the Society is doing good service in bringing such books to the easy command of the public.

GOTTHOLD'S EMBLEMS, or Invisible Things understood by things that are made. By Christian Scriver, Minister of Magdeburg in 1671: translated from the twenty-eighth German edition, by the Rev. Robert Menzies, Hoddam, England. Boston: Gould & Lincoln, 12mo pp. 316.

Gould & Lincoln have done the Church a service in publishing "Gotthold's Emblems." We have studied the English Edition with great pleasure, and, we hope, profit, and we rejoice to see this volume. It is a work, in which every day occurrences, or natural phenomena, are made to point spiritual illustrations of a kind, which by their simplicity, deep piety, and true fervor, are well calculated to minister vital nourishment to Christians. We only regret that this volume omits a part of the English edition, though the hint that a second may follow, we have no doubt, will soon be fulfilled.

THE GOSPEL IN LEVITICUS: or an Exposition of the Hebrew Ritual. By Joseph A. Seiss, D. D., Author of "Lectures on the Epistle to the Hebrews," "The Last Time," etc. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1860, 12mo. pp. 403.

We have not had opportunity to read as thoroughly as we wish, Dr. Seiss's "Gospel in Leviticus," but so far as we have examined it, we like both its design and execution. It is an attempt to present, in a popular style, (and the book is a collection of Sabbath evening discourses,) the features of the Gospel as portrayed in the old Jewish rites, and with good success. Perhaps, we should except, now and then, to some explanations, as carried too far, and possibly our readers will differ as to some of its theology; but the book has the Gospel in it, is written with ability, and is calculated to do good.

CHRISTIAN BELIEVING AND LIVING; Sermons by F. D. Huntington, D. D., Preacher to the University, and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals in Harvard College. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co., 1860, 12mo. pp. 628.

Coming into our hands just as these notices were called for by the printer, we can hardly do more than merely announce the issue of this volume, and intimate, that both in its essential elements of interest, and in its revelation of the thoroughly Trinitarian position of its distinguished author, it will claim a large share of public attention. The twentieth discourse has, as its theme, "Life, salvation, and comfort for man in the Divine Trinity," and with its copious notes, will, we presume, leave no doubt upon any mind, as to the belief of its author. All must admire the truly catholic and Christian spirit in which the subject is handled. We think the volume of special interest to all who hold the ancient faith, that they may see how this gifted mind accepts and rejoices in it.

SERMONS PREACHED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE, NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1859. I. The Prominence of the Atonement, by Prof. Edwards A. Park, D. D. II. The Assembly of Christians the Temple of God, by Richard S. Storrs, Jr., D. D. III. Preaching the Gospel the Grand Function of the Minister, by Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., to which are added, Historical Sketches of the Broadway Tabernacle and a formal Dedication of the House. New York: N. A. Calkins, 348 Broadway.

Three living and masterly efforts by three able and true men. The first, may have been heard by thousands; it should be read by millions. The second, is after its author's best manner, which is saying enough for it. The third, has the writer's characteristics, lucid, faithful, earnest and bold. The conception of publishing this volume was a happy one, and the execution is admirable. It ought to have a large sale.

A COMMEMORATIVE DISCOURSE, delivered at Boscawen, N. H., on occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the New Hampshire General Association, August 25, 1859, by Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., Pastor of the First Church in Concord. Concord, N. H.: Steam Printing Works of McFarland & Jenks, 1859, 8vo. pp. 79.

When the General Association of New Hampshire, was about to commemorate its fiftieth anniversary, in selecting Rev. Dr. Bouton to prepare the address, it did a very wise thing; and Rev. Dr. Bouton did a very excellent thing when he delivered it. Two of our number heard the address, in common with the throng gathered on that occasion, and our pleasure then is heightened in carefully reading the facts which

the author has industriously collected, admirably grouped, and pervaded with such an earnest, Christian spirit. Numerous biographical notes upon New Hampshire ministers, a list of officers and preachers at the various sessions of the General Association, Daniel Webster's Confession of Faith, and a list of pastors who have retired after thirty years' service, are appended,—which, with the history which forms the main part of the discourse, exhausts the subject. We are glad to hear that a second edition is already called for.

HISTORICAL MANUAL OF THE SOUTH CHURCH IN ANDOVER, MASS., pp. 197. Andover: 1859.

This manual has a value far beyond the promise made in its title page. Henceforth, whatever may befall the records of the South Church in Andover, or even the Church itself,—though both were blotted from the earth—its history for a hundred and fifty years is safe. And in that history is embraced an amount of instruction rarely condensed into so small a space. Should every pastor "go and do likewise," what a vast accumulation of historic materials—not rubbish, but choice, selected materials—would be accumulated for the use of some master mind, yet to arise, in the department of ecclesiastical history.

The compiler of this manual, Rev. Geo. Mooar, the present pastor, is fortunate in his predecessors. They must have been remarkably attentive to the state of the flock, and not less remarkably apt to minute it down. No living man could otherwise have made the book. We can speak the more feelingly on this point from the remembrance we have of finding a forty years' chasm in the Church records (the whole ministerial lifetime of a predecessor) when we were attempting once to compile such a manual. The catalogue of members, numbering 2,177, indicates the date and manner of admission—whether by profession or letter; the date and manner of removal—whether by death, dismission, or excommunication; generally the age of the deceased, and, if females who married during their membership, the names of their husbands. We have never seen but one list of Church members more instructive, and that was the list kept by John Eliot, of Roxbury, who not only furnished all these items, but added the leading incidents in the life of each, especially such as could

be classed under the head of "remarkables," in their religious experience.

**FADING FLOWERS:** By Meta Lander, Author of "The Broken Bud," "Blossoms of Childhood," "Light on the Dark River," etc. Boston: J. E. Tilton & Co., 12mo. pp. 288.

In *Fading Flowers*, the Messrs. Tilton have published one of the most beautiful works, as to outward appearance, we have ever seen, and one of the most touching collections of such poems as minister comfort to bereaved parents, or cheer in watching by departing little ones. A discriminating selection has arranged the contents under the heads of "Introductory Pieces," "Vigils over sick and dying Children," "Words to dying Children," "Voices of dying Children," "The Mother's Grief," and "Litanies." Here and there, an original poem by the compiler (and it is no secret that "Meta Lander" is Mrs. Margaret Woods Lawrence,) shows that she is qualified for such a work, both as having poetic taste, and as one of those who "passing through the valley of Baca, make it a well."

**WEBSTER'S PICTORIAL, AN AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,** by Noah Webster, LL. D. Revised and enlarged by Chauncey A. Goodrich, Professor in Yale College. To which are now added Pictorial Illustrations, Tables of Synonyms, Peculiar Use of Words and Terms in the Bible, Appendix of New Words, Pronouncing Table of Names of distinguished Persons, Abbreviations, Latin, French, Italian and Spanish Phrases, etc. Springfield: G. & C. Merriam, 1860.

Our earliest recollections are associated with the name and fame of Noah Webster. His *Spelling Book*; his compendious *Dictionary* of 1806; his *Quarto*, in two volumes, of 1828; his second edition, *Royal Octavo*, in two volumes, of 1840; then, the *Unabridged*; and now last, not least, the *Pictorial*, have been, successively, in our hands, or within our easy command, for almost half a century. Other primary books and definers have not been ignored, but none have supplanted these. The Websterian is our standard. And were not the *Pictorial* so much an improvement upon the *Unabridged*, we should have received the latter as sufficiently complete. And now we are persuaded that if anything more is essential in our English Lexicography, the Editors and Publishers of Webster are the men to discover and give it to the public in the shortest time and cheapest form. They have a prestige and a foundation in exact, clear, and original

definitions, in etymological derivations, and in philosophical and common sense orthography, which give them facilities not easily secured. And whatever of ripe scholarship, or of mental discipline, or of wide and careful research, or of time, money, and enterprise may be wanting, will be furnished, to keep Webster's *Dictionary* as far in advance of any that may be produced, as it is now in advance of any that has yet appeared.

The new features in the present edition, cannot fail to be appreciated. Subordinating the pictorial art to the work of defining and illustrating was a happy design. The execution here is admirable. The classifying and grouping of kindred objects is a decided convenience. Terms and illustrations of Botany, of Architecture, &c., are together, and seen at one glance, each referring to the page in the text, and from the text a star guides us to the picture. Being thus grouped, they are printed on superior paper, which develops their characteristics, and marks their outlines as could not otherwise have been. Prof. Goodrich has added a new monument to his literary fame by his *Table of Synonyms*. Few men are so well qualified for such an undertaking, and no man would work more patiently, or discriminate more exactly, or arrange more judiciously such a table. It is just what is wanted, and where it is wanted. It has been a labor of ten years, to gather the more than nine thousand new words which have been added, and neither labor nor expense have been spared to include all that deserves a place in our language. The *Tables*, giving the pronunciation of 8000 names of distinguished persons of modern times, and the peculiar use of words, phrases, &c., in the Bible are valuable additions. And then, the low price, \$6.50, at which all can be secured! This places Webster, "last and best," within the reach of every one. And it seems to us—the facts that so large a proportion of the school books and periodicals of our country, are essentially Websterian in their orthography, and that Webster holds the place of ultimate appeal in our courts of justice and public debates—together with the well and widely known enterprise and ability of the Messrs. Merriam ought to proclaim a truce, and will put an end to the "war of Dictionaries."

## Congregational Necrology.

Rev. EBENEZER COLMAN, died at Detroit, Michigan, June 15th, 1859, aged 69 years and 4 months.

He was born in Ashby, Ms.; graduated at Brown University, in 1815, with proofs of distinguished scholarship. He studied theology at Rindge, N. H., under Rev. Seth Payson. After three years, he was ordained pastor at Tiverton, R. I., on which occasion his venerable instructor delivered the sermon, from the text: "Am I therefore become your enemy because I tell you the truth?" Gal. iv: 16. From this time he entered at once upon his work, to which he most faithfully devoted himself for forty years of his life; laboring in various portions of Rhode Island and New Hampshire, until 1842, when he removed to Western New York, where he remained until 1855. The last three years of his ministry were spent in connection with the Congregational Church at Lamoile, Illinois, usefully and pleasantly.

The development of an apoplectic form of disease, led his physician to enjoin upon him a cessation of labor, which, with great reluctance, and at the repeated solicitations of his family and friends, he obeyed. He passed the last year at the residence of his daughter in Detroit, Michigan, in quietness and peace; with nothing, save regret at being laid by from his work before death, to disturb the "perfect peace" of his calmly flowing life. As he had anticipated, the summons came suddenly, as the bolt from the cloud; but he had long been ready. On the same day he had attended as usual, the morning prayer meeting, leading in singing and engaging in prayer. In the afternoon, as he was conversing with his wife, he suddenly became unconscious, and stood at once in the presence of that Saviour whom he had long delighted to honor.

Mr. Colman was highly esteemed among the people of his charge, and invariably commanded respect and confidence for his sterling uprightness, and the kindness and earnestness of his daily life. To a mind

naturally scholarly he added great scriptural knowledge, fervent piety and most unwavering faith. As the faithful pastor, he had the unspeakable satisfaction of seeing many souls converted from the error of their ways. His preaching was earnest, convincing, solemn; and was attended with several seasons of reviving. In after years, a lady, not an acquaintance, informed him that the very first sermon which he ever preached, (in Greenfield, N. H.) was the means of her own conversion.

From his ministerial brethren has come the testimonial that he was well-beloved, wise in counsel, a good minister of Christ, nourished in the words of faith and sound doctrine. Yet was he ever the humble Christian, ready at all times to minister to the most needy of the flock, hoping for nothing in return. Thus he was known by a life of labor for Christ and the Church, till gathering years and failing strength admonished him that the summons of the Master was not far.

While his bereaved widow and children mourn a husband and father, kind and amiable in all his relations, and for whose mild reproof or approval they shall henceforth look in vain, they most surely know that for him the daily lessening strength and the transitory scenes of this world, have been most happily exchanged for fullness of joy in the presence of his Lord.

Mrs. SARAH HILLS ADAMS, wife of Rev. George M. Adams of Conway, Mass., and daughter of the late James Crosby of Bangor, Maine, died at Conway, Sabbath evening, Sept. 4, 1859.

She was born at Bangor, March 24, 1828. Aug. 27, 1848, she became a member of the First Congregational Church in her native place. She was married and commenced her residence in Conway, in Jan. 1852. She entered fully into the interests of the people of her new home, and won the affection of all classes of the community, in an unusual degree. Her own at-



tachment to them grew stronger and stronger, and expressed itself among her last words. She especially bore on her heart their spiritual welfare, and in seasons of revival, her joy was full. Some scenes are now cherished, never to be forgotten by surviving friends; as when, for example, one after another came to unfold their feelings to their pastor, and at every step at the door, her joy and gratitude to God grew brighter and higher; or, when, during her protracted illness, Christian friends returned from the house of prayer, to tell of the evidence of the Holy Spirit's presence, and she drank in the intelligence with rising delight, until her face shone, as it had been the face of an angel.

For the last five years of her life, her health was gradually declining. She was by nature very cautious, inclined to scrutinize her own feelings with jealous care; and, doubtless, her native sweetness of temper, and her early habits, formed under careful Christian teaching, had made the change at conversion so little marked in outward respects, as sometimes to lead her to doubt its genuineness. To this there was added a deep and humiliating conviction of her own utter sinfulness in God's sight; so that although the under current of her feelings was cheerful and trusting, there were many times in her protracted sufferings, when she could say: "Will you pray that if it be God's will, He will give me clear views of Himself and of my own sinfulness, and cheer my soul with some assurance that I am forgiven, instead of these occasional gleams of light. But if this be not His will, pray that I may truly trust Him, even in the dark. I think this is my strongest desire."

But it is the precious promise of the Master: "My grace is sufficient for thee;" "As thy day, so shall thy strength be." And when the shadow of death was advancing over this lovely disciple, she could whisper: "Jesus seems like an *old friend*. But I have wandered away from him. Tell everybody not to wander away from him; you will, won't you?" "I feel more than I have before that Jesus is my Saviour, and that he will take care of me. I can trust myself in his hands."

Mrs. HARRIET O. PERKINS, wife of Rev. F. T. Perkins, and daughter of Dea. Nathaniel Olmstead, of New Haven, Ct., was born in Farmington, Ct., March 29, 1815; married October 18, 1842; and died in Williamsburgh, Ms., Sept. 9, 1859, aged 44.

She was of a delicate organization, with refined sensibilities, an active mind, a social nature; rare powers of conversation, great kindness of heart, and an irrepressible desire to be doing good.

Her religious character was very marked and happy. The child of many prayers and much pious counsel, she was often, even in early life, deeply affected by thoughts of her sinfulness and enmity to God; but saw no beauty in the Saviour, and sought peace in forgetfulness of the future, and in the enjoyment of the present.

At the age of fifteen, her consciousness of opposition to God became overwhelming; the conflict between her soul and God was fearful; despair began to prevail over her; her strength failed, and life itself seemed about to give way; when at a morning prayer-meeting, early in the year 1831, her rebellious will bowed sweetly to God. A calm and holy peace succeeded the raging tempest. Her face beamed with joy and gladness. From that hour of dawning light, she hardly knew a cloud of despondency or shadow of doubt. She united with the Chapel Street Church, New Haven, in the spring of 1831. Thenceforward, her path was as the "shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

In her family she was eminent for wisdom and efficiency. She entered with all her energies into the labors and interests of her husband; continually encouraging and aiding him in his professional studies and labors, by her counsels, criticisms and prayers. When trials came, her weakness took on strength, and helped him to bear them. When confined at home, as she often was by suffering and illness, her fervent prayers were unceasing for a blessing on him and his labors; and it had come to be a matter of assurance with her, and of fact to him, that, when her heart was so drawn

out, a blessing was quite sure to be granted. To such prayers have been traced several seasons of special religious interest, and one powerful work of grace, resulting in the hopeful conversion of about one hundred youths.

By her warm sympathies and free conversations, she won the confidence of young converts; and by her clear knowledge of the workings of the human heart, exerted a moulding influence over them. From the marked character of her own experience, she was led to labor for a thorough work. The Sabbath School had her heart and hand. For several years before her marriage, she was the efficient female superintendant of the Chapel Street Sabbath School, New Haven; and afterwards relinquished her labors with her bible class only when compelled to do so by want of strength.

Wherever she lived, in New Haven and Manchester, Ct., and in East Cambridge and Williamsburgh, Ms., many will long remember her self-denying labors, and her disposition to do good to all as she had opportunity. But the female prayer meeting was her favorite place. Full of thought and feeling, and able to express what she thought and felt, and intent on promoting the Divine life in the hearts of all, her soul was ever alive, and enlivening.

She was repeatedly called to view death as probably near, and always with cheerfulness and joy. For years, though desiring to live for the comfort of her friends, yet, for herself, she longed for death; and was ready for its coming as a friendly messenger from her precious Savior, to usher her into his joyous presence. Hence her death, calm and peaceful, radiant with faith and hope, was full, not only of consolation, but also of Christian joy, for her bereaved friends.

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Rev. JOSEPHUS MORTON, died in Plymouth, Wisconsin, Sept. 15, 1859, aged 60 years, 6 months and 19 days.

He was born in Brookfield, Vt., Feb. 26, 1799. At the age of fourteen he was deprived of his father by death, but the prayers and instructions of a pious mother exerted a continual influence upon him for good,

though he did not become a hopeful subject of renewing grace till he was twenty-three years old. His attention was then turned to the ministry of reconciliation as the business of his life, and abandoning the trade which he was then pursuing, he connected himself with the manual labor school at Whitesboro, N. Y., where he pursued his studies for three years. He read theology with the Rev. Mr. Gale of Whitesboro, was licensed by the Black River Association, and commenced preaching at Lorraine, N. Y.

In 1833, he was ordained to the Gospel ministry, by the Black River Association, and soon after entered upon active service as a missionary at the West. He preached two years at Solon, Ohio, a year at Fredonia, Mich., four years at Somerset, Mich., two years at Unadilla, Mich., two and a half years at Lybona, Mich., six months at Salem, Mich., two years at Wheatland, Mich. In 1854, he removed to Wisconsin, and labored at Plymouth, and in the vicinity, till the closed of his life. He was able to preach on the very Sabbath before his death. One of his last sermons was on the resurrection, and it was remarked by many of his hearers, that he preached with more than usual fervor. His death was occasioned by a stroke of apoplexy.

He married first, in February 1833, Sarah C., daughter of Rev. Enos Bliss of Lorraine, N. Y., by whom he had Mary E., born Jan. 3d, 1834; Sarah J., born Aug. 17, 1836, died in 1852; Harlan P., born Aug. 23, 1838, died in 1845. Mrs. Morton died early in 1853, and he married again in Oct. 1853, Tabitha S., daughter of Ebenezer Wells, of Peacham, Vt. P. H. W.

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Rev. ENOS GEORGE, was born in Southampton, N. H., June 2d, 1781. He was the youngest of three brothers, and his parents were so desirous of keeping him with them, that they promised him a "good farm" if he would remain at home. But having been desirous of an education from early life, he left the paternal roof, and entered Atkinson Academy, at the age of sixteen. The Hon. John Vose, a teacher of celebrity, was then principal of that institution. Here Mr. George, by his genius,

pleasant disposition and manners, industrious habits and ready wit, secured the favor and confidence of his classmates and teacher. He sustained himself by his own efforts at this Academy, about three years. A considerable portion of his support was derived from an evening dancing school which he opened and continued for several terms. But in the 19th year of his age, better notions of life and duty began to be cherished by him, and he at once gave up this lucrative, and then not particularly disreputable employment. At the close of the dance of the last evening of the term, he said to his preceptor, who was present, and to the school: "This forever closes my services as a teacher in dancing." About this time he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and soon left the Academy and commenced the study of theology, having been persuaded to abandon his long cherished purpose of obtaining a Collegiate education. This step was ever after, a source of regret to him and to others.

At the age of twenty, he commenced preaching in the Methodist connection. His first sermon was addressed to an audience assembled in a barn. He attended the meeting not knowing that the appointment was made for him; but on his arrival, he was told that he *must preach*. He hesitated, doubting whether to attempt to speak or leave. But the text, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ," &c. (Rom. i: 16,) instantly occurred to his mind. He preached and from that time his friends deemed it his duty to prepare himself for the work of the ministry.

Soon after this, he was led to adopt the doctrinal views of Calvin in preference to those of Arminius, and he consequently left the Methodist connection. He now studied theology with Rev. Mr. Hull, of Amesbury, Mass., and supported himself by teaching. While thus engaged, a friend invited him to go to Barnstead, N. H. In May, 1803, he left Salisbury for that place. On entering the town, he saw from an eminence a new meeting house, situated on a plain, and surrounded by forests. His heart thrilled with joy, he said, mentally: "This is my home." The impression

seemed prophetic, for in this house he preached his first and last sermons, between which was an interval of more than fifty-six years. His first sermon in Barnstead, was preached June 12, 1808, at the age of twenty-two. He was engaged as a teacher also, and instructed in the town more or less, every year, for nearly thirty years. His preaching was immediately followed by an improvement in the morals of the people, especially in the observance of the Sabbath.

In the autumn a call was extended to him by the people to settle as Congregational minister in the town. But there being no Church, he waited for further indications of the Divine will. In the spring of 1804, three persons became hopefully pious and five others were revived. These eight were organized into a Congregational Church, July 23d, 1804. The call was renewed, and he was ordained September 26, 1804.

Rev. Mr. Hibbard, of New Hampton, made the introductory prayer, and Rev. Mr. Hull, of Amesbury, preached the sermon from II Cor. v: 20; "Now then we are ambassadors for Christ," &c. Rev. Mr. Balch, of Barrington, made the ordaining prayer; Rev. Mr. Kelley, of Hampstead, gave the charge; Rev. Mr. Tucker, of Loudon, gave the right hand of fellowship, and made the concluding prayer.

Though introduced into the ministry at the early age of twenty-three, he appears to have been abundant in labors. Nor did he labor in vain. Revivals of religion were repeatedly enjoyed by his Church and people, and the years 1809, '14, '18, '19, '31, '38, '42 and '43, were years of the right hand of the Most High to the people of Barnstead.<sup>1</sup> To the Church, since the commencement of his labors at B., about 400 members have been added, of whom 168 have died.

In the course of his ministry, Rev. Mr. George solemnized 693 marriages, officiated

<sup>1</sup> It is worthy of note, that in the revival of 1832, Mr. John Pitman was baptized by Rev. Mr. G. upon the stepping stone of his door, in the presence of many spectators, on the 6th day of May, the day he was 100 years old. His wife, aged 90, was received as a member of the Church at the same time. He died Feb. 29, 1834, aged 101 years. 9 mos., 20 days.

at about 1000 funerals—about 800 in Barnstead and more than 200 in neighboring towns—and preached 6,965 times.

The most prominent features of his ministry were its length and success. No pastorate in old Strafford county, (which embraced what is now Strafford, Belknap and Carroll,) it is believed, has been so long. Yet its long continuance in B. is not to be attributed to any want of proper appreciation of his powers in other places, for he was repeatedly invited by other churches to settle over them. But he loved his people, and his people loved him. And there are striking illustrations of this attachment, which might be mentioned did the limits of this sketch allow it.

When we compare Barnstead as it was at the commencement of this century, with Barnstead as it now appears, we see reason to rejoice that the life and labors of our venerable father in the ministry were given to this town. It is an illustration of the many advantages of long pastorates.

For some years before his decease, his health began to fail; yet he continued to labor with some interruptions, (one of which, we believe, continued for nearly a year) until his last sickness. In this he was in great bodily distress, especially during the last few days of his life. "He bore his sufferings," says Rev. Jeremiah Blake, (from whom many of these particulars are received,) "which sometimes amounted to extreme agony, with great patience and Christian resignation."

The tokens of affection frequently brought in by his people during his sickness greatly moved him, and he said of them: "This is my hundred fold reward in this life."

His last interviews with his children are said by Rev. Mr. Blake to "remind one of the scene when the Patriarch Jacob called around him his sons," previous to his death, to hear his last words. And among other charges to his children, was one to adhere to the views and practices of the Congregationalist denomination. They were doctrines and practices which, through the Divine blessing, had sustained him, and had crowned his labors with success; and he would bequeath them as a rich legacy to

his descendants. His death took place Oct. 20, 1859—having been pastor of the Congregational Church in Barnstead fifty-five years, one month and fourteen days. His funeral was attended on Tuesday, Oct. 25, by a very large concourse of the citizens of Barnstead and neighboring towns, many not being able to enter the crowded house, and a goodly number of the clergy were present.

Rev. Mr. George was married July 10th, 1805 to Miss Sophia Chesley, of Durham, N. H.. She was born Nov. 6, 1781, and died Feb. 13, 1858, aged 76. This union was productive of great happiness. Nine children were given them. Their oldest three were sons, and died in infancy. Elizabeth Mary, born September 28, 1808, married Timothy E. Hodgdon, Barnstead. Julia Ann, born June 4, 1810, married Joseph Emerson, Farmington. Sophia Jane, born January 30, 1812, married Charles H. Hodgdon, Portsmouth. Franklin, born May 28, 1814, married Emma Francis Holland, of Jasper Co., Ga., where he is now a practising physician and surgeon. Charles Smith, born Sept. 15, 1816, married Almira C. Waldron, Barnstead; was admitted to the New Hampshire Bar in 1845, and now resides in Barnstead. Hannah Robinson, born January 27, 1819, married Andrew Sherburn, Portsmouth. Rev. Mr. G. has left, besides these six children, thirty-one grandchildren, and one great grandchild.<sup>1</sup>

Rev. Enos George was more than an ordinary man. His intellectual powers were

<sup>1</sup> Francis George, with one brother, emigrated from one of the Southern counties of England, in the latter part of the 17th century, to Newbury, Mass. His brother settled in Haverhill, Mass. James George, son of Francis, married Susannah French, of Salisbury, Mass. Micah George, son of James and Susannah, was born 1725, and married Mary Tabour of Newtown, N. H., and settled in Salisbury, Mass. Enos, the only son of Micah and Mary George, was born Feb. 22, 1747, and married Dorothy Jewell of Amesbury, Mass., who was born Dec. 20, 1751. To these parents were born three sons, viz: Micah, in Salisbury, Mass., born Sept. 29, 1769, died Aug., 1859, in Vermont. Moses, born in Salisbury, Mass., Nov. 29, 1770, and died in New York about 30 years since. Enos, the subject of this sketch, was born in South Hampton, N. H., June 2, 1781. These were the only children of Enos and Dorothy George.

highly respectable. Few men had quicker perception, or were more prompt or pertinent in remark or reply. His ready wit in this respect was remarkable.

His affections were not only tender and strong, but characterized by a natural delicacy. Through these he was amiable, gentle, genial, and exercised no little power over others, and was, perhaps, sometimes influenced through the same medium with those with whom he associated.

His voluntary powers were perhaps less developed, yet, on occasions he had, and manifested no little strength of will, and showed that in this chief element of manliness he was not wanting. With these powers thus possessed, it might well be supposed that he acquired, to a great extent, the love and confidence of men.

Of this regard, he received many proofs, for he was elected town clerk of Barnstead years in succession, representative of the town two years, and Chaplain of the House of Representatives, besides filling other offices which were in the gift of the people.

As a minister of the gospel, he was sound in faith. In his best days his power in the pulpit, secured him no little popularity. He excelled in extemporaneous preaching, and in prayer, and was especially interesting on funeral occasions.

His piety manifestly increased as his years advanced, and as death approached he set his house in order. From the time of the decease of his companion the work of preparation for his own departure perhaps always occupied his thoughts. He felt that God had said, with long life will I satisfy him, and show him my salvation, and that he could take hold of the promise. Later still, with greater confidence, he could say, "Weep not for me." His end was peaceful and triumphant.

Rev. LEVI ALPHEUS FIELD, was born in Leverett, Mass., Sept. 17, 1821. His father, Alpheus Field, was a farmer in early life, and subsequently called to several posts of public trust and honor; but in the midst of his days and usefulness, his health failed, and he sought its restoration under the milder climate of the Bermuda

Isles, where he died. This son was thus deprived of his father at an early age, and left to the care of his mother and elder brother, whose house he always afterwards called his family home. In his childhood and youth, he manifested a degree of gentleness and amiability that greatly endeared him to his relatives and friends. When about seventeen years of age, his mind was earnestly and anxiously exercised on the subject of religion. In a powerful revival of religion, that occurred at that time, he was deeply and painfully convicted of his sins. This was more noticeable, because he was one of those upright and lovely characters, who seem to some to have no sin, and to need no moral change. In the course of two weeks, however, he obtained a Christian hope, which first found expression in singing when alone in his room. Soon after this change in his feelings, he united, on the same day with his mother, with the church in Leverett.

After he thought he had become a Christian, he entered upon a course of study with reference to the work of the ministry. He prepared for College at the Academy in Monson, and graduated at Amherst in 1846. He studied Theology at Andover, and graduated there in 1849.

During his preparatory course, his Christian life appears to have been very consistent and serene. It is said by those who knew him best, that he was never known to speak an angry word. As a scholar he was industrious and thorough. After leaving the Seminary, he devoted himself assiduously to those branches of reading and study that were connected with, and suited to fit him for his work. In his strong love for books, he watched the issues of the press, that he might at once possess himself of every thing new and valuable. During his last sickness, he desired that the notices of newly published books might be read to him, and he continued to make additions to his library to the close of his life, in prospect of future studies. Nor was he a reader of books *merely*. He was an earnest and careful thinker. His perceptions were clear; his investigations thorough; and his conclusions accurate.

But it was as a Christian minister and pastor that he was best known and most highly appreciated. The preaching of the Gospel was his chosen work. The first year after leaving the Seminary, he supplied the pulpits of various churches. March 4th, 1851, he married Nancy M., daughter of Cyrus W. Holmes, Esq., of Monson, Mass. He then preached two and a half years at Agawam Falls, in West Springfield. After receiving calls from two other parishes, he was ordained in Marlboro, Mass., Aug. 31, 1853. From that time he supplied the pulpit continually until Oct. 1858. About that time he took a violent cold, which obliged him to suspend his labors for some weeks, and which seems to have laid the foundation of the disease that brought him to his grave.

During the last year of his life, he was able to preach six sabbaths, and occasionally to perform some other pastoral labor; but most of the time he was wholly incapacitated for his work. It was evidently a great trial to him to be thus laid aside from his duties as a minister; but he was very submissive, and during his whole sickness, cheerfully yielded to every wish of his friends. He sometimes thought the Master was calling him to leave his field of earthly labor, and enter into his heavenly kingdom. When he had this feeling, he seemed resigned and disposed to say, "Thy will be done." But generally, he entertained a hope of recovery, and the belief that this sickness would be sanctified to his greater usefulness in the world. Thus he lived on to the very close of life. Three weeks before his death, he attended the funeral of a child, and subsequently a prayer meeting, where his peculiarities as a Christian and minister were apparent to all. But death came suddenly at last. He was seized with congestion of the brain, and delirium, from which he never recovered, but continued to sink until Saturday morning the 22d of Oct., when he died, aged 38 years. In his delirium he was talking of his work, of meetings, preaching, hymn books and other topics connected with the ministry. Once he said: "The way is bright, I am going home." This may have been the utterance of a lucid moment; but

if not, it showed that the mind in its wanderings was tending toward heaven.

Though his career was short, yet he lived long enough to show himself a faithful and efficient minister of Christ. His sermons were the result of careful preparation. Logical in their arrangement, sententious and beautifully simple in their style, they were well suited to arrest attention, and convince the understanding; and were readily apprehended by all his hearers. In their moral and spiritual tone, they were highly evangelical. While the cross was the central topic of his thoughts, they radiated in all directions so as to cover the whole ground of moral obligation. As a preacher, he was modest and unpretending, but graceful, winning, and earnest in his manner. As a man and a pastor, in his intercourse with the people and members of his flock, he was courteous, kind and benevolent. He made those around him feel that he was their friend, and that he would gladly do them good. Combining these elements in his character and life, his labors were crowned with signal success. The attendance upon the means of grace, the unity and general efficiency of the society, were greatly promoted. The Holy Spirit descended, and many were added unto the Lord. No root of bitterness ever sprung up to disturb the union, and hinder the labors of pastor and people. Seldom has a pastor been found more devoted to the people of his charge, and seldom have a people shown more respect, kindness and affection toward a pastor. Their attentions toward him were always marked, but especially so in his last sickness. Mutually interested in each other, their efforts were blessed of God in the prosperity of Zion. His death, in the midst of so much usefulness and promise, seems to his brethren in the ministry, to the members of his flock, and to his large circle of friends, premature and sad. He leaves a widow in deep affliction, and one child, a little daughter of two years, too young to know her loss. It is the work of Him who doeth all things well.

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Mrs. J. E. H. BOARDMAN, daughter of Bela B. Haskell, Esq., of Waldoboro,



and wife of Rev. S. W. Boardman, Professor in Middlebury College, and recently of Norwich, Vermont, died of consumption, in Waldoboro, Maine, Oct. 29th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., aged 26 years, 4 months and 14 days.

Mrs. Boardman was endowed with a fine mental, and physical organization. She had a nature full of sensibility, a discriminating taste, and a quick, vigorous, and comprehensive intellect, with an irrepressible energy of character, and an animated and highly expressive countenance. She was ardent, impulsive, self-forgotten. If her friends ever charged her with a fault, it was neglect of herself while she was laboring for others. She could hardly be made to feel the necessity of caring for herself, and did not feel exhaustion till her strength was all spent. She was cheerful, happy, grateful, and was continually thinking nobody had so many blessings as herself. She was shrinking, self-distrustful and reserved, and this with her superiority in studies, and almost fastidious sense of propriety, was sometimes, in early life, mistaken for pride. Simple, affectionate and artless, there was a singular loveliness in her nature, which can no more be preserved in words, than the fragrance of a summer flower. She was loved and admired as a general favorite from her childhood.

But it is her relation to the Redeemer which invests her memory with the highest interest. All that sweetness, loveliness and beauty which He had given her by nature, he elevated and sanctified by grace. The Saviour drew her with the bonds of love; she saw him so infinitely good, that she felt she *ought* to love him, and after a brief struggle, at the age of seventeen, she gave to him her whole heart, as to a real, personal, though divine and unseen Friend.

Henceforth, to the end, Jesus was her all in all. She loved him with a simple, ardent, and reverent affection. Her chief joy was in Him. She loved her nearest friends most for the Christ formed in them. She loved literature, nature, art, society, chiefly as related to her Redeemer. She daily sought and found in the closet, Him, whom having not seen, she loved. She fed

upon his words contained in the scriptures, as manna. Her chief desire in life was to do something for him. She loved the prayer-meeting, the Sabbath school, and to win souls. But though she loved much, she never dared to be very confident. She was a penitent, humble, self-distrustful disciple; and while she deemed herself unworthy of the master's notice, it seemed to others as if she were indeed that disciple whom Jesus loved. This deep sense of her own sinfulness and unworthiness, made her watchful, and kept her near to Christ, and caused her to work out her own salvation, with fear and trembling. It made her hunger and thirst after righteousness. The Lord was obviously with her. She was joined to Him in living union, and she became a living proof of that promise, "so shall ye bear much fruit."

In heaven, she is one of those who shall shine as the stars forever and ever. There were hopeful conversions constantly occurring under her labors. Many, also, were awakened to a higher Christian life by her influence.

She was married and removed to Norwich, Vt., in September, 1857. There she lived and labored two years, and finished her work. They were years of great enjoyment. A tender attachment was formed between herself and that people, which, it is believed, will endure forever. She loved them to the end, and they have testified in every way, the strength of their love, and the sincerity of their grief at her early removal. Her last sickness commenced on July 12th, and continued 109 days: wearisome days and nights, and long uncertainty were appointed unto her. Yet she meekly submitted to her heavenly Father's holy will. Not a murmur ever escaped her lips. She passed down into the dark valley still looking unto *Jesus*, the author and finisher of her faith. Sweet was her reliance upon Him, who has said "I am with you unto the end." She bore her sufferings, thinking of his sufferings, and awaited death without fear, because He had died before her. She told us to tell her Sabbath School Class, how sweetly she rested in Jesus, there on her bed of weakness. She made her last tender appeals to her friends

to serve Him, and to serve Him better. Of her sick chamber, as of heaven, it might be said, there was no night there. It was rather the dawn of an eternal day. She failed rapidly, and on the morning of Oct. 29, the Redeemer said "this day thou shalt be with me in paradise." Her friends were gathered around her bed, and expected her immediately to depart, but at length emerging from the mortal struggle, into full consciousness again, there dawned upon her countenance a light of joy "unspeakable and full of glory." She was obviously in a state vastly above any which she had ever known before. It was as if heaven had been opened, and we had looked in for a brief hour upon one of the bright faces around the throne. Doubt and fear seemed to be gone forever. The native sweetness of her countenance was transfigured, and we could only call it glory. She spoke with extreme difficulty, and we lost much of what she attempted. The first happy fragment which we caught from her dying lips was, "*The Saviour! The Saviour! I cling to Him.*" No expression in human language could have been more significant to those who knew her confiding nature, than those words "*I cling to Him.*" The great shepherd who had so long led her in green pastures and beside still waters, now with strong rod and staff, bore her safely through the valley of the shadow of death. Again, we caught at intervals from her happy spirit, these utterances: "Peace!—Peace!—Glorious things!—honor him more—I want all around me to praise Him—I love thy kingdom Lord—By grace are ye saved—The day breaks! Oh how glorious!" And then, after another scream of distress, when she opened her eyes for the last time, a momentary cloud of disappointment passed over her countenance, to find herself still here, and she exclaimed "*I want to go back to Jesus.*" But instantly the full light returned, and looking on each one of us in turn, with her last and sweetest smile on earth, while that same holy joy still lingered on her features, she closed her eyes, and was probably soon lost to consciousness in the final struggle of nature. Suddenly that heavy breathing ceased; a mo-

ment—a single moment, and she was absent from the body and present with the Lord.

Rev. SAMUEL TALBOT, pastor in Alna, Me, died at Waldoboro, Nov. 15, 1859.

He had gone there to assist in the ordination of Mr. Robie, and while sitting in the Council, it was discovered that he could not speak. By the aid of two brethren he *walked* to his lodgings at Mr. Read's, where all that kind friends and skillful physicians could do was done, but his tongue was *never loosed*. He lay for over three weeks, conscious and rational, and with entire control of the muscular system, but without ability to express any idea, only by answering "yes," or indicating by the pressure of his hand, or other symbol, his wishes. Thus he declined, till he calmly fell asleep in Jesus. His disease was pronounced apoplectic. He was buried from his church in Alna, on the 18th, followed to the grave by a large procession of his people and ministering brethren.

From his funeral sermon, preached by his class mate, Rev. J. U. Parsons, of Bristol, it appears that he was born in Freeport, Me., Jan 11, 1801. His parents were farmers, in moderate circumstances, and his education was, by hard struggling, obtained by his own exertions, without aid from the Education, or any other society. He graduated at Bowdoin College, in the class of 1824, with President Pierce and Prof. Stowe, taught in Biddeford long enough to defray his College bills, and entered at Andover, in 1828, and graduated in 1831. This Seminary class was one of the largest that ever entered that institution, numbering first and last some sixty members, of whom, at the end of 28 years, he is only the *seventh* called away.

Immediately from the Seminary he went to Wilton, Me., where he was ordained, Feb. 1st, 1832, and continued a highly esteemed pastor, till the fall of 1842.

Without the loss of a Sabbath he then removed to Alna and was installed Oct. 5, 1842, where he remained till called home. As a man and a Christian his distinguishing features were those that constitute *goodness*. The most sensitive conscientious-

ness, gentleness, kindness, benevolence, *self-renunciation*. The latter was his most striking characteristic. He seemed to love others better than himself, and be willing to do for others more than he would have them do for him. These traits made him, with but ordinary intellectual endowments, highly respected by all classes, in both pastorates, useful and successful as a minister. There were two special seasons of revival under his ministry at Alna, during which, about sixty, or two-thirds of the living members, were brought in.

In the social relations he experienced the usual mingled cup of joy and grief. His

mother, a widow of fourscore, and all his brothers and sisters survive him. The companion of his youth, a darling daughter of five years, and an infant child were laid in the grave, near together, some twelve years ago. An only son, and a more recent companion alone remain.

He was the oldest pastor in Lincoln Conference of churches, and by his prudent counsels, sympathizing heart, and warm, Christian brotherly love, had endeared himself to all his brethren. Though but 58 years of age, all felt that the topic of the preacher was eminently appropriate to his case: "I AM NOW READY TO BE OFFERED."

## Congregational Quarterly Record.

### Churches Formed.

- May 19. At HAMILTON, Hancock Co., Ill.  
 " 22. At ONOLASKA, La Cross Co., Wis.  
 Aug. 30. At TWIN GROVE, La Salle Co., Ill.  
 Sep. 11. A Second Cong. Ch. at BELOIT, Wis.  
 " 21. At ISLAND FALLS, Aroostook Co., Me.  
 Oct. 1. At NEW BERLIN, Sangamon Co., Ill.  
 " 6. At UPPER STILLWATER, (Oldtown,) Penobscot Co., Me.  
 " 8. At KENSINGTON, N. H.  
 " 29. At ROSEFIELD, Peoria Co., Ill.  
 Nov. 6. At ELMWOOD, (opp. St. Joseph,) Kansas.  
 " 13. At UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, Cleveland, O.  
 " 17. At SOUTH NATICK, Ms.  
 " 22. At HILLSBORO', Montgomery Co., Ill.  
 " 25. At ALBION, Ashland Co., O.  
 " 29. At HANNIBAL, Marion Co., Mo.  
 Dec. 8. At EVANSTON, Ill.  
 — At OSKALOOSA, Jefferson Co., Kansas.  
 — At CENTRALIA, Nemaha Co., Kansas.

### Pastors Dismissed.

- Sept. 12. Rev. SAMUEL WOLCOTT, from the High St. Cong. Ch. in Providence, R. I., to accept the call of the New England Cong. Ch. in Chicago, Ill.  
 " 13. Rev. GEORGE N. WEBBER, from the South Cong. Ch. in St. Johnsbury, Vt., to accept the call of the North Cong. Ch. in Hartford, Ct.  
 " 20. Rev. E. G. CARPENTER, from the Cong. Ch., Newcastle, Me., to labor as a Home Missionary in Aroostook Co.  
 Oct. 1. Rev. J. G. HALE, from the Ch. in Lyndon, Vt.

- " 5. Rev. H. ALLEN, from the Cong. Ch. in Saxonville, Ms.  
 " 12. Rev. E. W. COOK, from the Cong. Ch. in Townsend, Ms.  
 " 15. Rev. WM. C. DICKINSON, from the Ch. in Kenosha, Wis., to accept a Professorship in Lind University, Chicago, Ill.  
 " 17. Rev. A. K. PACKARD, from the Ch. in Yarmouth, Ms.  
 " 24. Rev. FINDLEY WALLACE, from the Ch. in Rockland, Me.  
 " 26. Rev. JAMES P. KIMBALL, from the Ch. in Keokuk, Iowa.  
 Nov. 2. Rev. HORACE BUSHNELL, D.D., from the North Cong. Ch. in Hartford, Ct.  
 " 2. Rev. AMASA LORING, from the Ch. in Edgecomb, Me.  
 " 29. Rev. HENRY CLARK, from the Ch. in Burlington, Ct.  
 Dec. 9. Rev. J. W. TUCK, from the Ch. in Ludlow, Ms.  
 " 20. Rev. H. M. BRIDGE, from the Ch. in Warwick, Ms.  
 " 26. Rev. HENRY LOOMIS, JR., from the "Union" Ch. in Southbridge, Ms.  
 — Rev. N. J. MORRISON, from the Ch. in Rochester, Mich.  
 — Rev. CHARLES O. REYNOLDS, from the Ch. in Morrisiana, N. Y.

### Ministers Ordained, or Installed.

- July 26. Mr. GEO. B. CLAFFIN, as Missionary to Africa, at Bangor, Me. Sermon by Rev. J. O. Fiske, of Bath. Prayer of ordination by Rev. Dr. Pond, of Bangor.  
 Aug. 31. Mr. JAMES BREWER, over the Ch. at Twin Grove, Ill.  
 Sept. 14. Rev. J. WARREN HEALY, (late of Gardner, Ms.), over the Ch. in Walpole, Ms. Sermon by Rev. J. M. Manning, of Boston; Installing Prayer by Rev. Dr. Ide, of W. Med-

- way, Ms.; Charge by Rev. S. Hunt, of Franklin, Ms.
- " 15. Rev. JOSIAH BALLARD, (late stated supply at Plympton, Ms.), over the Ch. in Carlisle, Ms. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Blanchard, of Lowell, Ms.; Installing Prayer by Rev. Dr. Hooker, of Boston; Charge by Rev. B. F. Clark, of North Chelmsford, Ms.
- " 16. Mr. CHARLES M. BARNES, late of Chicago Theo. Sem., as an Evangelist, at Lamoille, Ill. Sermon by Rev. E. Beecher, D.D.
- " 20. Mr. E. B. PALMER, over the Ch. in New-castle, Me. Sermon by Rev. Wooster Parker, of Belfast, Me.
- " 21. Rev. EDMUND K. ALDEN, (late of Lenox, Ms.), over the Phillips Ch., So. Boston, Ms. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Dwight, of Portland, Me.; Installing Prayer by Rev. A. L. Stone, of Boston; Charge by Rev. Dr. Adams, of Boston.
- " 21. Mr. JOHN H. DODGE, at Wenham, Ms., to be a Missionary of the Am. Miss. Association. Sermon by Rev. A. B. Rich, of Beverly, Ms.; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. D. Fitz, of Ipswich, Ms.; Charge by Rev. Dr. Allen, late Missionary to India.
- " 21. Mr. EDWIN C. BISSELL, over the Ch. in Westhampton, Ms. Sermon by President Stearns, of Amherst Coll.; Ordaining Prayer by Prof. Warner, of Amherst Coll.; Charge by Rev. Z. Eddy, of Northampton, Ms.
- " 21. Mr. O. S. TAYLOR, as colleague Pastor with Rev. Dr. McLean, over the Ch. in Simsbury, Ct. Sermon by Rev. Pres. Woolsey, of Yale Coll.
- " 22. Mr. MOSES SMITH, over the Church in Plainville, Ct. Sermon by Rev. L. Perrin, of New Britain, Ct.
- " 22. Mr. URIEL W. SMALL, over the Ch. in Sterling, Ill. Sermon by Prof. Haven, of Chicago.
- " 27. Rev. E. B. CHAMBERLAIN, over the Ch. in Shoreham, Vt. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Leavitt, of Vergennes; Installing Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, of Crown Point; Charge by Rev. Mr. Hyde, of Middlebury, Vt.
- " 27. Rev. SAMUEL WOLCOTT, late of Providence, over the New England Cong. Ch. in Chicago, Ill. Sermon by Rev. E. D. Kitchel, D.D., of Detroit; Installing Prayer by Rev. A. L. Chapin, D.D.; Charge by Prof. Haven.
- " 29. Mr. WM. J. BATT, over the 1st Cong. Ch. in Stoneham, Ms. Sermon by Rev. Prof. Phelps; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. R. Emerson, of So. Reading; Charge by Rev. E. Thurston, of Fall River, Ms.
- " 29. Mr. JOHN HARTWELL, over the Ch. in Leverett, Ms. Sermon by Prof. Vermilye, of East Windsor Hill; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. W. H. Beaman, of No. Hadley; Charge by Pres. Stearns, of Amherst College.
- Oct. 2. Rev. E. N. HIDDEN, over the Ch. in Candia, N. H. Sermon by Rev. Charles Tenney, of Haverhill, N. H.; Installing Prayer by Rev. C. W. Wallace, of Manchester, N. H.; Charge by Rev. W. T. Herrick, late of Candia.
- Mr. JAMES H. FITZ, a member of the Ch. in Candia, was ordained as an Evangelist at the same time, and by the same services.
- " 2. Rev. M. P. KENNEY, over the 1st Ch. in Janesville, Wis. Sermon by Prof. Haven of Chicago.
- " 4. Mr. FRANCIS LOBDELL, late of the Union Theological Seminary, N. Y., over the Ch. in Warren, Ct.
- " 5. Mr. THEODORE J. HOLMES, as an Evangelist, at Richmond, Vt. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Wheeler, of Burlington, Vt.; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. A. D. Barber.
- " 5. Mr. WM. T. RICHARDSON, as an Evangelist, at Saybrook, Ohio. Sermon by Rev. A. M. Richardson; Charge, by Rev. E. J. Comings, of Lenox.
- " 5. Rev. J. E. SWALLOW, (late of Nantucket,) over 1st Ch. in Southampton, Ms. Sermon by Rev. Z. Eddy, of Northampton; Installing Prayer by Rev. A. M. Colton, of Easthampton; Charge, by Rev. Dr. Davis, of Westfield, Ms.
- " 6. Prof. W. S. TYLER, D.D., of Amherst College, as an Evangelist, and Mr. JOHN W. UNDERHILL, over the Ch. at No. Amherst, Ms. Sermon by Prof. Phelps, of Andover; Ordaining Prayer by Pres. Stearns, of Amherst College; Charge by Rev. Prof. Hitchcock, of Amherst College.
- " 6. Rev. C. H. MARSHALL, over the Ch. at Hudson, Wis. Sermon by Rev. I. P. Langworthy, Chelsea, Ms.
- " 12. Mr. HENRY M. TUPPER, over the Ch. in Waverly, Morgan Co., Ill. Sermon by Rev. N. P. Coltrain, of Griggsville.
- " 15. Mr. Wm. SNELL (son of Rev. Dr. Snell, of No. Brookfield, Ms.) as an Evangelist, at Winona, Minn. Sermon by Rev. H. Willard, of ———; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. B. P. Stone, D.D., of Concord, N. H.
- " 18. Mr. CHARLES T. MELVIN, (late of Andover Theol. Sem.) as an Evangelist, at Chester, N. H. Sermon by Rev. I. Arnold, South Coventry, Ct.; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. S. Tenney, Ellsworth, Me.; Charge by Rev. Charles Tenney, of Biddeford, Me. Mr. Melvin goes to Columbus, Wis.
- " 19. Rev. J. E. ADAMS, over the Ch. in New Sharon, Me.
- " 19. Mr. EDWARD P. TENNEY, at West Concord, N. H. As an Evangelist. Sermon by Rev. A. Tenney.
- " 19. Mr. GEORGE DUSTAN, over the Ch. in Peterboro, N. H. Sermon by Rev. S. C. Kendall, of Milford, N. H.; Charge by Rev. Mr. Tolman, of Wilmington, Ms.
- " 19. Mr. GEORGE M. SMITH, over the Ch. in Rocky Hill, Ct. Sermon by Rev. L. Bacon, D.D., of New Haven; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. J. Hawes, D.D., of Hartford. Charge by Rev. Mr. Rockwood, late pastor of the Ch.
- " 19. Rev. F. B. DOE, (late of Lancaster, Ms., over the Church in Appleton, Wis. Sermon by Rev. C. D. Delmer, of Milwaukee.
- " 20. Rev. JACOB G. MILLER, over the Ch. at Brandford, Ct., as colleague with Rev. Timothy P. Gillette. Sermon by Rev. Leverett Griggs, of Bristol.
- " 25. Mr. THOMAS S. ROBIE, over the Ch. in Walboro', Me. Sermon by Rev. Edward Robie, of Greenland, N. H.
- " 25. Mr. G. J. MEANS, over the Ch. at Perry Center, Wyoming Co., N. Y. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Daggett, of Canandaigua, N. Y.
- " Rev. A. K. FOY, over the Ch. in Farmington, Pa. Sermon by Rev. T. K. Rouse, of Jamestown, N. Y.
- " 26. Rev. CALVIN CHAPMAN, (formerly of Lakeville, Ms.), over the Ch. of Foxcroft and Dover, Piscataquis Co., Me. Sermon by Rev. E. W. Gilman, of Bangor, Me.
- " 26. Rev. HARVEY NEWCOMB, over the Ch. in Hancock, Delaware Co., N. Y. Sermon by Rev. Charles S. Dunning, of Franklin.
- Nov. 2. Rev. WM. C. JACKSON, (late of Lincoln, Ms.) over the Ch. in Dunstable, Ms. Sermon

by Rev. J. C. Bodwell, of Framingham; Installing Prayer by Rev. E. A. Bulkley of Groton; Charge by Rev. J. P. Cleveland, D.D., of Lowell, Ms.

" 2. Rev. GEO. N. WEBBER, (late of St. Johnsbury, Vt.) over the No. Cong'l Ch. in Hartford, Ct. Sermon by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Installing Prayer by Rev. Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, Ct.; Charge by Rev. Mr. Colton, of Wethersfield, Ct.

" 3. Mr. ROBERT SAMUEL, at New Rutland, Ill.

" 8. Rev. ARTEMAS DEAN, over the (new) Cong'l Ch. in Schenectady, N. Y. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Wheeler, of Burlington, Vt.

" 10. Rev. J. L. ARMS, over the Ch. in Wilmot, N. H. Sermon by Rev. T. N. Haskell, of East Boston; Installing Prayer by Rev. Horatio Merrill, of Salisbury, N. H.; Charge, by Rev. Dr. Bouton, of Concord, N. H.

" 15. Mr. JACOB HOOD, as an Evangelist, at Nottingham, N. H.

" 16. Rev. GEORGE HALL, over the Ch. in North Plainfield, Ct. Sermon by Rev. A. C. Washburn, of Berlin, Ct.

" 17. Mr. E. STRONG, over the (new) Ch. in South Natick, Ms. Sermon by Rev. Prof. Stowe, of Andover.

" 17. Rev. WILLARD JONES, over the Trinitarian Cong. Ch. of Northfield, Ms. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Crawford, of Deerfield, Ms.; Installing Prayer by Rev. Mr. Wells, of Hinsdale, Vt.; Charge by Rev. Dr. Chandler, of Greenfield, Ms.

" 29. Mr. JOHN TATLOCK, over the Ch. in So. Adams, Ms. Sermon by Prof. Tatlock, of Williams College; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. A. Ballard; Charge by Rev. President Hopkins.

" 29. Mr. GEORGE A. MILLER, over the Ch. in Burlington, Ct. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, of East Windsor Seminary.

" 30. Installed over the Congregational Church at Stratford, Canada West, Rev. ROBERT ROBINSON. Charge to Pastor by Rev. James Howell, of Guelph; Address to the Church, by Rev. Edward Ebbs, of Paris. In the evening of same day, Rev. John Wood, of Brantford, preached a discourse on "Congregational Independency."

" 30. Mr. EDSON L. CLARK, over the Ch. in Dalton, Ms. Sermon by Rev. R. Foster, of Pittsfield; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. A. M. Colton, of Easthampton; Charge by Rev. John Todd, D.D., of Pittsfield.

Dec. 7. Mr. CHARLES B. RICE, over the 1st Ch. in Saco, Me. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Harris, of Bangor, Me.

" 7. Rev. O. M. GOODALE, over the Ch. in De Witt, Mich. Sermon by Rev. W. B. Williams, of Charlotte, Mich.

" 8. Rev. D. B. SEWALL, over the Ch. in Fryeburg, Me. Sermon by Rev. H. Q. Butterfield, Hallowell, Me.; Installing Prayer by Rev. R. Kimball, Conway, N. H.; Charge by Rev. J. T. Hawes, Bridgeton, Me.

" 8. Rev. SAMUEL J. AUSTIN, (late of Wilton, N. H.) over the Evangelical Cong. Ch. in Gardner, Ms. Sermon by Rev. M. Richardson, of Worcester; Installing Prayer by Rev. C. W. Allen, of Hubbardston; Charge by Rev. F. D. Austin, East Jaffrey, N. H.

" 21. Rev. LYMAN WHITING, over the High St. Cong. Ch. in Providence, R. I. Sermon by Rev. Jacob M. Manning, of Boston.

— Mr. S. G. NORCROSS, as Junior Pastor over

the Ch. at South Bridgeton, Me. Sermon by Rev. Prof. Shepard, of Bangor Theo. Sem.

— Mr. CHARLES R. DYE, over the Ch. in Torrington, Ct.

## Ministers Married.

Sept. 13. Rev. JOHN FRASER, of Derby, Vt., to Miss RUTH M., youngest dau. of Col. Levi B. Child, of D.

" 20. Rev. HENRY F. HAMMOND, of the *Congregational Herald*, Chicago, Ill., to Miss FRANCES E., dau. of Dea. Calvin Jennings, of Brookfield, Ms.

" 22. Rev. AMOS H. JOHNSON, of Middleton, Ms., to Miss FRANCES S. BENJAMIN.

Oct. 3. Rev. JAMES C. SEAGRAVE, of Bridgewater, Ms., to Mrs. ELIZABETH S. CLARK, of Providence, R. I.

" 5. Rev. WILLIAM J. BATT, of Stoneham, Ms., to Miss MARY D. DAYOL, of Fall River, Ms.

" 6. Rev. JOHN H. DODGE, of Wenham, Ms., to Miss ELVIRA M. WAITT, of Amherst, Ms., (under appointment to go to West Africa as missionaries.)

" 13. Rev. EVARTS SCUDDER, of Kent, Ct., to Miss SARAH P. LAMSON, of Andover, Ms.

" 26. Rev. MOSES TYLER, of Owego, N. Y., to Miss JENNIE H. GILBERT, of New Haven, Ct.

Nov. 2. Rev. AARON M. COLTON, of Easthampton, Ms., to SARAH A. BOGUE, of St. Albans, Vt.

" 30. Rev. FREDERIC R. ABBE, of Abington, Ms., to Miss MARY THAXTER THAYER, of Boston.

" 30. Rev. LYMAN WHITE, of Easton, Ms., to Miss MARY C. HURD, daughter of the late Rev. Carlton Hurd, D.D., of Fryeburg, Me.

Dec. 2. Rev. C. S. SHATTUCK, of Unionville, N. Y., to Miss ANTOINETTE BRADSHAW, of Newark, N. J.

## Ministers Deceased.

Aug. 24. In Danbury, Ct., Rev. NATHAN BURTON, aged 79.

Sept. 14. In New Vineyard, Me., Rev. DAVID TURNER, aged 70.

" 15. In Plymouth, Wis., Rev. JOSEPHUS MORTON, aged 60.

Oct. 20. In Barnstead, N. H., Rev. ENOS GEORGE, aged 84.

" 22. In Marlboro', Ms., Rev. LEVI A. FIELD, aged 38.

" 27. In Edgecomb, Me., Rev. JOHN BAKER, of Wilton, Me., aged 48.

Nov. — In East Bridgewater, Ms., Rev. JOHN M. PRINCE, Pastor of the Cong. Ch.

" 15. In Waldoboro', Me., Rev. SAMUEL TALBOT, aged 58.

Dec. 9. In Yarmouth, Me., Rev. CALEB HOBART, aged 65.

" 14. In East Granville, Ms., Rev. TIMOTHY M. COOLEY, D.D., aged 87.

" 16. In Groveland, Ms., Rev. GARDNER B. PERRY, D.D., aged 70.


## Quarterly Meeting of the Congregational Library Association.

Rev. Martin Moore, of Boston, read a paper on Governor Edward Winslow, embracing also the principal events which befel the Mayflower Company while he was with them. It is singular that we have so little information of the parentage and early years of this distinguished Puritan. Almost nothing is known of him till he comes suddenly to view as a youthful traveler in Holland, where he falls in with Mr. Robinson's church, and starts off, newly married, at the age of twenty-five, with that heroic band who were destined to be henceforth forever known as "THE PILGRIM FATHERS." His Puritan piety, his practical good sense, his enterprise and resolution, joined with an amiable spirit and self-denying life, placed him in the front rank of those foremost men of the age. His estate in Marshfield, after continuing in the hands of his descendants for two hundred years, became the homestead of Daniel Webster, whose remains now rest in the little secluded family burying-ground of the Winslows.

Donations and deposits of books were reported, amounting to about 40 bound volumes and 75 pamphlets, from various individuals. But the most valuable gift during the quarter is from Rev. John Waddington, D.D., of London, in the form of ten pictorial illustrations of his lectures on the Pilgrim Fathers, engraved on zinc, and printed on cloth, (each about one yard square) by the "Working Men's Educational Union, London." They are designed to show the interior of the Clink prison in which the early Congregational Confessors were confined: the execution of John Penry in 1593; geographical localities of interest in the counties which gave birth to the Mayflower Pilgrims; scenes illustrative of their sojourn in Holland; their departure from England to America; their arrival at Cape Cod; their settlement at Plymouth; and some of the relics there preserved in Pilgrim Hall. These drawings were prepared and sent over for his use near the close of his sojourn amongst us. On the eve of his departure he generously gave them to the Congregational Library Association, to be loaned to pastors of churches and superintendents of Sabbath Schools, in illustrating the history of our fathers,—which, in his view, as in ours, is to be employed as an element of immense moral power in renovating the world. Wherever that "one collection" in aid of this Association is yet to be taken up, these drawings will be found especially helpful in showing forth the design which is intended thereby to be accomplished. And this reminds us to say, what would have been more seasonably said at an earlier day, that, soon after the Annual meeting, the Directors authorized the Corresponding Secretary to invite Congregational ministers in all parts of the land to preach a discourse, on the Sabbath next preceding or following *Forefathers' Day*, appropriate to that great event in our New England history, and, if not previously given, to ask for the aforesaid contribution in connection with it. To what extent this simultaneous effort has been made, cannot be determined before this number is put to press. But those who, for any cause, found it impracticable at that particular time, will understand that their offerings will be just as welcome hereafter, and hardly less needed.

We confidently anticipate from our subscribers, a favorable reception of this first number, for the year 1860. It is not in all respects, what we had hoped to make it, but we honestly believe, (and we think our friends would agree with us, if they were to see the printers' and papermakers' bills,) that it is richly worth all which it will cost them. It will be seen that we are using a better quality of paper, than we could afford last year—which, we take it, will meet with no disfavor from our readers.

We venture to invite particular attention to the following statistics of our denomination, which, if we mistake not, are presented in a fuller, neater, compacter, and every way more useful form, than has ever been attempted before. In addition to the Statistical Secretaries in the various states, our thanks are due for especial assistance, to Dea. E. F. Duren, of Bangor, Me., Rev. J. G. Davis, of Amherst, N. H., Rev. W. H. Moore, of Newtown, Ct., Rev. Chas. W. Camp, of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, Rev. A. L. Rankin, of Salem, Ill., Rev. Edward Ebbs, of Paris, C. E., Rev. Robert Wilson, of Sheffield, N. B., Rev. Geo. Whipple, of New York, Rev. E. J. Montague, of Summit, Wis., Rev. Wm. C. Pond, of Downieville, Cal., and Rev. P. B. Chamberlain, Portland, Oregon.

 We exchange the numbers of last year—if sent to our office in good condition—for volumes neatly bound in cloth, for twenty-five cents "to boot."



# STATISTICS OF THE AMERICAN ORTHODOX CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES, AS COLLECTED IN 1859.

COMPILED BY REV. A. H. QUINT.

## EXPLANATIONS.

THE following tables are compiled from the Minutes of the various State, Territorial or Provincial organizations, as published in 1859, and corrected and completed by various persons (generally the Statistical Secretaries,) in the respective localities. For the sake of uniformity we have reduced them to the form most generally prevalent, and which is the basis of all. The differences between our "totals" and those in several of the State publications, is explained by the corrections made, and by the transfer of churches from Associations out of their own State, to their proper statistical place.

The States are arranged in their usual order of enumeration; towns in each State, alphabetically; churches in each town, according to age; and, of the church, first, its town,—secondly, its locality in the town, if special,—and thirdly, its name, which is always, or is intended to be, followed by "ch." Thus, the "ch." in "Amherst, South," denotes that in South Amherst; while "Amherst, South ch.," denotes the South Church in Amherst proper.

The columns specifying Churches and Ministers are corrected up to the present date, although churches formed since the statistics of any State were printed by their own bodies, while included in the number of churches, are suffered to make no alterations in the total membership. — Church members are reported at a date varying in the respective States, but specified in each case. Additions, removals, and baptisms, cover the year ending with the date last alluded to. "Absent" members are non-residents, and are included in "males," "females," and "totals," unless express mention of the contrary is made. "Sabbath Schools" include actual membership of officers, teachers and scholars, at the date of reporting. Discrepancies between the sum of males and females, and the "total" in any case, are caused by the

neglect of some churches to distinguish as to sex; the proportion of each is not affected.

All *Post Office* addresses are to be found in the "List of Clergymen" following these tables, and *not* in the tables themselves,—because the *towns* in the latter are often different from the P. O. addresses, and because in the List changes are entered to a date later than that of the printing of the tables.

The letters "p.," and "s. s.," denote respectively, "pastor," and "stated supply." One regularly chosen pastor, and actually and formally settled as such, (in whatever way the parties choose,) is "pastor;" all others, "stated supply;" the pastorate is, theoretically, a permanent office; that of "stated supply" is temporary. When neither designation occurs, the actual position of the minister is to us unknown.

When blanks occur in the list of ministers, or where the term "vacant" is found, it by no means implies that the church is destitute of preaching or ordinances, but that it has no one person regularly supplying its pulpit. When blanks occur in the columns of figures, they are never to be considered as equivalent to "none," (which is always designated by a cipher,) but as showing that no returns have been received,—and generally denote ignorance or carelessness. In no instance are figures copied from returns of previous years; when this deleterious practice has been followed, we have struck out (not the names, but) the figures; and we have inserted the aggregate of the membership of such churches, from previous reports, at the close of the table of each State.

The names of officers, with the times and places of the next sessions, of the various State bodies, follow the list of clergymen.

We have spared neither pains nor expense in collecting, nor care in printing. The mistakes which will nevertheless be found, we shall greatly regret; and we will thank all persons discovering errors to notify us thereof.

### THE STATISTICS.

## MAINE.

CHURCHES.				MINISTERS.				CHR. MEMBERS.			ADDITIONS.			REMOVALS.			BAPTISMS.		
								June 1, 1859.			1858-9.			1858-9.			1858-9.		
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com.	Male	Female	TOTAL	Present	Prof.	Perf.	TOTAL	Deaths.	Discon.	Excom.	TOTAL.	Adult.	Infant.	Sun. Sch.		
Abbot,	1841	John A. Perry, s.s.	1859	5	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75		
Acton,	1781	Francis B. Smith, s. s.	1859														60		
Albany,	1803	Samuel L. Gould, s. s.	1856	29	44	73	13	8	2	10	2	0	0	2	7	0	80		
Albion,	1830	Vacant.		10	20	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Alexander,	1854	"		2	13	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20		
Alfred,	1791	John Orr, p.	1846														49		
Alma,	1799	Sam'l Tabbot, * Nov. 15,	1859	28	60	88	21	13	1	12	2	0	0	0	5	3	0		
Amst. & Aurora,	1829	Charles Soule, s. s.	1856	12	15	27	13	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	81		
Andover,	1800	Vacant.		27	40	67	9	30	1	31	0	2	0	2	0	0	68		
Anson,	1804	Eliph. S. Hopkins, s.s.	1857	16	41	57	24	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	60		
Athens,	1836	Levi Loring, s.s.	1857	3	5	8	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	60		
Atkinson,	1842	Rufus W. Emerson, s.s.	1858	10	10	20	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0		
Auburn, West,	1844	Thomas N. Lord, p.	1858	69	93	162	30	10	4	14	2	2	0	4	8	1	130		
Augusta, South ch.	1780	Edwin B. Webb, p.	1859	100	244	344	5	54	6	0	0	0	0	7	6	0	725		
" North ch.	1829	Vacant.		4	16	20	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Bangor, 1st ch.	1814	Edward W. Gilman, p.	1859	87	206	293	33	48	8	16	4	28	1	17	20	25	200		
" Hammond st. ch.	1838	John Malby, p.	1859	105	218	323	44	32	15	47	7	9	1	17	16	0	20		
" Central ch.	1847	{ George Shepard, p. }	1847																
" Central ch.	1847	{ Samuel Harris, p. }	1855	88	154	242	40	7	9	16	1	4	0	5	5	5	550		
Bath, Winter st. ch.	1795	John O. Fi-ke, p.	1843	82	214	296	30	65	7	72	7	5	3	15	33	0	1273		
" Central ch.	1835	Eliph. Whiteley, p.	1851	70	131	201	6	74	2	76	4	4	0	8	31	7	160		
" Weeks st. ch.	1855	"		4	9	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Baldwin,	1821	Cyril Pearl, s.s.	1850	4	11	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50		
Bella-st, 1st ch.	1796	Wootter Parker, p.	1856	26	85	111	12	7	4	11	4	0	0	13	1	2	85		
" 2d ch.	1858	Vacant.		20	35	55	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Benton,	1858	"		3	15	18	1	6	3	9	0	3	0	3	2	0	40		
Bethel, 1st ch.	1799	J. B. Wheelwright, s.s.	1859	50	87	137	5	11	1	12	0	0	0	5	5	1	123		
" 2d ch.	1849	David Garland, p.	1849	19	37	56	3	5	2	7	0	0	0	3	8	0	80		
Biddeford, 1st ch.	1780	Charles Peabody, s.s.	1857		76	0	6	3	9	1	0	0	1	7	8	0	200		
" 2d ch.	1805	Charles Packard, p.	1858		250	67	40	5	45	7	6	0	13	36					
" Pavilion ch.	1857	Charles Tenney, p.	1858	15	85	80	4	11	5	16	2	0	2	10	0	0	100		
Bingham,	1805	Vacant.		20	22	42	22	0	0	4	0	1	5	0	0	0	50		
Blanchard,	1852	John A. Perry, s.s.	1848	19	30	49	12	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	150		
Blackfield,	1801	George W. Hathaway, p.	1833	28	79	107	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	150		
Bluehill,	1772	Benjamin D. Henry, s.s.	1859	37	67	104	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	71		
Boothbay, 1st ch.	1776	Jonathan Adams, s.s.	1852	23	59	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60		
" Harbor,	1845	John J. Bulfinch, s.s.	1859	19	25	44	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65		
Bradford,	1838	No preaching.		8	13	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Bremen,	1829	Flavius V. Norcross, s.s.	1858	7	13	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70		
Brewer, 1st ch.	1800	Eph'm C. Cummings, p.	1858	45	77	122	31	12	1	13	3	4	1	8	7	9	140		
" Village,	1843	Thomas Smith, p.	1846	23	42	65	2	19	1	20	0	0	1	1	13	0	91		
Bridgton,	1781	Josiah T. Hawes, p.	1851	28	53	81	12	4	0	4	1	2	0	3	2	0	60		
" South,	1829	{ J. S. Gerard Norcross, p. }	1859	14	28	42	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30		
" North,	1832	Edward S. Palmer, s.s.	1859	17	33	50	17	6	0	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	80		
Bristol, 1st ch.	1765	John U. Parsons, s.s.	1859	13	20	33	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
" 2d ch.	1855	"		9	26	35	2	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	70		
Brooks & Jackson,	1812	Flavius V. Norcross, s.s.	1859	22	33	55	21	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	15	18		
Brooksville & Sedgwick,	1833	Vacant.		19	25	44	9	1	2	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	30		
" West,	1826	"		24	32	56	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	40		
Brownfield,	1804	"		13	17	30	13	7	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	40		
Brownville,	1819	William S. Sewall, p.	1839	58	54	112	18	0	1	1	0	3	1	4	0	0	75		
Brunswick,	1747	Geo. E. Adams, D.D., p.	1829	72	156	228	42	18	2	20	4	2	6	11	2	13	213		
Bucksport,	1803	Henry K. Craig, p.	1855	34	95	129	25	7	3	10	2	5	0	7	8	1	177		
Burlington,	1827	Vacant.		13	22	35	2	7	0	7	1	0	0	1	5	0	70		
Buxton,	1763	Joseph Bartlett, p.	1847		55	3	15	1	16	1	0	0	0	1	12	0	80		
" "	1763	George W. Cressey, s.s.	1852		66	6	3	1	4	1	0	0	1	2	62	0	80		
Calais,	1825	Seth H. Keeler, p.	1839	65	164	229	58	6	1	7	2	7	0	9	3	5	175		
Camden,	1805	Franklin P. Chapin, p.	1857	87	86	173	15	14	2	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	165		
Cape Elizabeth,	1794	Vacant.		5	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40		
Carmel,	1853	"		3	10	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60		
Castine,	1820	Alfred E. Ives, p.	1855	21	80	101	15	4	0	4	3	1	0	4	0	165	165		
Cherryfield,	1833	Vacant.		6	10	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50		
Chesterville,	1790	Jonas Burnham, s.s.	1858	10	19	29	0	20	5	25	3	35	38	0	0	0	30		
Citaton,	1858	Vacant.		3	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30		
Cooper,	1826	"		5	15	20	5	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	30		
Cornish,	1840	Alb't Cole, s.s.	1858		12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Corville,		No report.																	
Cornubland,	1793	Vacant.		45	97	142	18	3	0	3	1	2	0	3	1	8	185		
Bedham,	1841	James Wells, p.	1858	20	27	47	8	6	3	9	0	0	0	2	3	8	385		
Deer Isle, 1st ch.	1773	Vacant.		45	100	145		34	2	36	5	15	0	20	25	39	200		
" 2d ch.	1858	William A. Merrill, s.s.	1858	14	16	30	0	13	17	30	0	0	0	0	7	2	54		
Denmark,	1829	Cyril Pearl, s.s.	1858	10	29	39	10	4	0	4	2	0	0	2	8	1	20		

CHURCHES.	Org.	MINISTERS.	Com.	CHR. MEMBERS.			ADMIT'NS.			REMOVALS.			BAPTISMS.				
				June 1, 1859.			1858-9.			1858-9.			1858-9.				
				Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Prof.	Letter.	TOTAL.	Deaths.	Disin.	Excom.	TOTAL.	Adult.	Infant.	SAB. SCHOOLS.	
Dennysville and Edmonds,	1805	Edward P. Baker, s.s.	1857	47	85	132	22	36	5	41	3	0	0	3	17	4	100
Dexter,	1834	Daniel Sewall, s.s.	1859	16	35	51	17	14	5	19	1	2	0	3	5	0	40
Dixfield,	1806	William V. Jordan, s.s.	1836	6	27	33	7	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	35
Dixmont,	1807	Vacant.		5	4	9	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	50
Dover & Foxcroft,	1822	Calvin Chapman, p.	1859	54	106	160	19	38	5	43	1	3	0	4	17	0	123
Durham,	1796	Vacant.		11	26	37	10	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	70
Eastport,	1819	Samuel D. Hosmer, s.s.	1856	23	83	106	40	6	0	6	2	3	0	5	8	0	120
Edgecomb,	1783	Vacant.		27	61	88	25	6	0	6	2	2	0	4	4	0	80
Elliot,	1721	Olis Holmes, p.	1858	23	82	105	1	8	4	12	2	2	0	4	7	6	125
Ellsworth,	1812	Sewall Tenney, p.	1835	20	77	97	20	7	3	10	1	3	0	4	3	0	123
Fairfield,	1815	No ordinances.	No report.														
Falmouth,	1754	John C. Adams, s.s.	1859	31	88	119	9	28	2	30	4	3	1	8	6	0	100
Farmington,	1830	Samuel S. Drake, s.s.	1859	35	65	100	18	24	4	28	2	1	0	3	10	7	70
Falls,	1814	John S. C. Abbot, p.	1858	49	66	115	18	14	6	20	2	4	0	6	8	0	70
Fayette,	1859	Jonas Burnham, s.s.	1858	11	22	33	4	15	18	33	1	1	0	2	15	0	170
Flagstaff,	1844	No ordinances.		5	15	20	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Fairfield,	1843	Elbridge Knight, p.	1852	5	5	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Foxcroft, (see Dover.)		Vacant.															
Frankfort, 1st ch.	1820	Benjamin Dodge, s.s.	1859	11	52	63	11	2	0	2	2	1	0	3	1	0	100
" 2d ch.	1851	James G. Roberts, p.	1858	9	24	33	3	14	0	14	0	1	0	1	12	0	80
Freedom,	1858	Joseph H. Conant, s.s.	1859	12	13	25	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Freeport,	1789	Vacant.		66	134	200	28	0	28	3	0	0	6	12	2	150	0
Fryeburg,	1857	Amory H. Tyler, s.s.	1858	40	52	92	21	11	4	15	1	0	1	9	0	0	100
Gardiner,	1775	David B. Sewall, s.s.	1859	57	137	194	19	13	1	14	1	3	0	3	5	312	0
Gardner,	1835	Harvey M. Stone, p.	1857	35	91	126	27	23	13	36	3	1	1	5	10	0	123
Garland,	1820	Peter B. Thayer, p.	1848	31	49	80	0	18	0	18	2	1	2	5	9	0	80
Gilead,	1818	Edmund Burt, s.s.	1856	6	23	29	10	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	45	0
Gorham,	1750	Vacant.		59	169	219	36	22	0	22	2	8	0	10	6	0	150
Gray,	1803	James P. Richardson, p.	1859	19	39	58	6	0	0	0	2	4	0	6	0	0	75
Hallowell,	1790	Horatio Q. Butterfield, p.	1857	53	144	196	47	37	4	41	3	2	0	5	24	3	164
Hampden,	1-17	Javan K. Mason, p.	1849	27	71	98	15	9	0	9	4	1	0	5	3	0	139
Harpeswell,	1753	(?)		22	49	71	11	28	0	28	3	1	0	4	14	0	65
Harrison,	1826	Edward S. Palmer, s.s.	1859	24	43	67	22	0	0	0	3	5	0	8	0	0	95
Hebron & W. Minot,	1802	Horatio Hsley, s.s.	1859	22	40	62	2	4	0	4	1	0	0	1	2	0	80
Hiram,	1726	Cyril Pearl, s.s.	1858	5	9	14	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	40
Hodgdon,	1845	Vacant.		6	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holten,	1828	Francis Southworth, p.	1857	36	54	90	18	11	0	11	3	0	0	3	7	0	106
Houlton,	1833	Elbridge G. Carpenter, s.s.	1859	2	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Industry,	1808	J. Forbush, s.s.	1858	20	33	53	17	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	0	0	110
Island Falls,	1859	Vacant.		8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ile au Haut,	1857	Joshua Eaton, s.s.	1853	6	15	21	1	11	0	11	0	0	0	9	0	35	0
Jefferson,	1843	Vacant.		2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Jonesboro',	1840	No report.															
Kenduskeag,	1834	Vacant.		19	40	59	8	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	34
Kennebunk,	1826	Franklin E. Fellows, p.	1858	14	39	53	4	0	2	2	1	2	0	3	0	0	42
Kennebunkport, 1st,	1730	Morris Holman, s.s.	1858	61	101	161	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
" South,	1838	Philip Titcomb, p.	1855	53	4	57	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	60
Kingfield,	1819	David Turner, s.s.	1859	1	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Kittery,	1714	Edward P. Tenney, p.		45	10	55	3	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
Lebanon,	1765	William A. Fobes, p.	1859	22	58	80	16	2	4	6	1	0	0	1	2	1	71
Letter F,	1834	Marcus R. Keep, s.s.	1857	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Lewiston Falls,	1826	Aaron C. Adams, p.	1858	46	110	156	11	44	8	52	0	7	0	7	0	0	135
" Pine st. ch.	1854	Uriah Balkam, p.	1856	40	109	149	15	55	22	78	3	3	1	7	37	19	161
Limerick,	1795	Vacant.		98	0	98	0	23	1	24	1	2	0	4	0	0	60
Linington,	1789	John Parsons, p.	1857	115	84	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	70
Lincroft,	1831	Alvan J. Bates, p.	1847	11	34	45	11	14	0	14	0	2	0	2	14	0	85
Lisbon,	1839	Vacant.		6	15	21	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Litchfield,	1811	David Thurston, D.D., s.s.	1859	33	37	70	19	0	3	3	1	1	0	2	0	1	60
Lovell,	1793	Joseph Smith, p.	1853	45	65	110	14	28	1	29	2	3	0	5	22	5	115
Luber,	1818	No report.															
Lyman,	1801	Wales Lewis, p.	1857	43	81	124	7	1	0	1	3	4	0	7	0	3	90
MacInnis, 1st ch.	1800	Henry F. Harding, p.	1855	51	101	152	17	14	0	14	2	0	0	2	8	2	230
" East,	1825	Vacant.		32	62	94	10	17	0	17	3	0	0	6	15	0	120
" Port,	1831	G. Bacheller, s.s.	1831	30	27	57	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	50
Madison,	1826	Thomas G. Mitchell, s.s.	1851	14	35	49	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
" Desert & Tremont,	1858	John Forbush, s.s.	1859	2	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Mechanic Falls,	1840	Horatio Hsley, s.s.	1859	22	40	62	2	4	0	4	1	0	0	1	2	0	80
Mercer,	1822	John Forbush, s.s.	1857	22	37	59	17	12	2	14	3	2	0	5	7	7	50
Milo,	1829	No report.															
Minot,	1791	Eljah Jones, p.	1823	70	95	165	60	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	8	5	50
Monmouth,	1853	Henry S. Loring, s.s.	1855	13	19	32	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Monson,	1821	No preaching.		28	38	66	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	3	1	0	60
Monticello,	1833	Elbridge Knight, s.s.	1859	2	5	7	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	15
Mt. Desert & Tremont,	1792	John W. Pierce, s.s.	1859	40	66	106	0	5	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Naples,	1858	James P. Richardson, s.s.	1858	3	8	11	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	75
Newcastle, 1st ch.	1799	Vacant.		15	24	39	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	20
" 2d ch.	1844	Edwin B. Palmer, p.	1859	64	128	192	19	1	2	8	2	3	0	5	1	1	175
Newfield,	1801	Jonas Fisk, s.s.	1858	25	36	61	18	6	1	7	3	0	0	3	2	10	0

CHURCHES.	Org.	MINISTERS.	Com.	CHH. MEMBERS.			ADDITIONS.			REMOVALS.			BAPTISMS.		
				June 1, 1859.			1858-9.			1858-9.			1858-9.		
Place and Name.		Name.		Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Prof.	Let.	Total.	Deaths.	Discon.	Excom.	Adult.	Infant.	Sab. Schools.
New Gloucester,	1705	Charles Packard, p.	1854	50	91	141	22	0	0	3	5	2	10	0	2 120
New Portland,	1833	Eliph Hopkins, s.s.	1859												
New Sharon,	1801	Jona. E. Adams, p.	1859	22	38	60	0	9	2	11	0	4	0	4	2 5 75
New Vineyard,	1822	Simon Hackett, s.s.	1857	8	19	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 50
Norridgewock,	1797	Berj. Tappan, Jr., p.	1858	42	82	126	23	0	3	3	0	3	0	3	0 150
Northfield,	1833	Vacant.		6	8	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 50
North Yarmouth,	1803	Caleb Hobart, p.	1823	29	72	101	10	0	1	1	2	1	0	3	0 2 100
Norway, 1st ch.	1804	Nath'l Richardson, s.s.	1858	14	45	59	8	13	4	17	4	0	0	4	7 0 75
" 2d ch.	1853	Vacant.		14	53	67	13	0	0	0	0	7	1	8	0 0 69
Oldtown,	1834	Ebenezer Douglass, p.	1855	26	64	90	6	2	8	1	0	1	1	4	2 125
" Upper Stillwater,	1859					30	0								
Orland,	1850	Vacant.		9	27	35	3	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0 108
Orono,	1825	Stephen L. Bowler, s.s.	1854	24	51	75	12	5	0	6	1	2	0	3	0 125
Orrington,	1834	Wellington Newell, p.	1859	19	45	64	12	7	1	8	0	1	0	1	4 0 60
Oxford,	1797	William Davenport, s.s.	1859	34	53	87	45	5	0	5	3	8	1	12	5 0 100
Oxford,	1820	Vacant.		17	33	50	29	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	1 0 0
Paris, South,	1821	Alanson Southworth, p.	1859	42	85	127	23	2	4	0	1	0	1	2	1 125
Parsonfield,	1795	No preaching.		8	18	25	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
Passadumkeag,	1847	Vacant.		2	8	10	1	6	1	7	0	0	0	0	1 0 25
Patten,	1845	Ephraim Fobes, s.s.	1853	4	5	9	1	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0 50
Pembroke,	1833	No preaching.		7	12	19	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0 100
Perry, 1st ch.	1822	Vacant.		10	21	31	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0 40
Phillips,	1822	No preaching.		17	28	45	16	4	0	4	1	0	1	0	0 150
Phillipsburg,	1765	Francis Norwood, s.s.	1858	51	119	170	60	5	0	5	0	0	0	2	4 103
Pittston, 1st & 2d, 1812-49		Peter McVicar, s.s.	1858	37	57	94	8	4	6	10	0	1	0	1	2 0 70
Poland,	1825	Steph. Gould, * July 30,	1859	12	24	35	15	1	1	2	2	1	0	3	0 0 35
Portland, 2d ch.	1787	J. J. Carruthers, D.D., p.	1843	73	270	342	42	2	10	12	6	52	4	62	6 255
" 3d ch.	1825	Wm. T. Dwight, D.D., p.	1832	70	194	273	33	17	6	23	4	10	0	14	7 6 120
" High st.	1831	J. W. Chickering, D.D., p.	1835	114	298	412	60	26	7	33	6	19	0	25	10 30 450
" 4th ch.	1835	Amos G. Beman, s.s.	1858	13	31	44	8	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0 7 90
" Bethel,	1840	Samuel H. Merrill, p.	1856	17	26	43	8	15	0	15	1	1	0	2	1 0 70
" State st.	1852	George L. Walker, p.	1858	85	155	240	50	18	08	4	7	0	11	0	0 200
" Union,	1859	Henry D. Moore, p.	18 7	110	174	284	51	13	64	1	2	0	3	33	4 400
" St. Lawrence st.	1858	Edward P. Thwing, p.	1857	26	48	74	1	25	16	39	0	1	0	1	4 2 200
Pownall,	1811	Vacant.		31	63	94	21	0	1	2	2	0	4	0	3 100
Presque Isle, (see Letter F.)															
Princeton,	1858	Thomas L. Ellis, s.s.	1859	3	4	7	0	3	4	7	0	0	0	1	0 40
Raymond and Casco,	1812	Jas. P. Richardson, s.s.	1858	3	6	9	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0 35
Richmond,	1828	Truman A. Merrill, s.s.	1859	12	34	46	13	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0 70
Robbinston,	1811	Vacant.		34	67	101	19	19	0	19	0	5	8	7	8 105
Rockland,	1858	Finley Wallace, p.	1856	18	82	100	14	14	4	18	0	1	0	1	14 0 104
Rockport,	1854	John E. M. Wright, p.	1857	12	28	40	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	0 80
Rumford,	1802	John Elliot, s.s.	1858	13	30	43	6	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0 35
Saco,	1793	Charles B. Rice, p.	1858	26	267	293	21	3	33	8	0	0	13	0	25 250
Salem on Brook,	1845	Elbridge Knight, s.s.	1852	3	5	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0 40
Sandy Point, (see Stockton.)															
Sanford,	1786	Chris. Marsh, * June 30,	1859			76	14	30	2	32	1	1	0	2	24 84
" South,	1786	Clement Parker, s.s.	1847	8	18	26	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0 30
Sangerville,	1828	R. W. Emerson, s.s.	1859	7	15	22	5	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0 50
Scarboro',	1728	John H. Garman, s.s.	1857	42	59	101	21	3	1	4	1	0	1	0	3 75
Searsport, 1st ch.	1815	Steph. Thurston, D.D. p.	1826	47	125	172	27	7	0	7	2	10	7	19	3 2 125
" 2d ch.	1855	Hiram Houston, s.s.	1859	10	18	28	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0 0 48
Sebec,	1838	Vacant.		2	8	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 50
Sedgwick Village	1847	"		12	20	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
" and Brooksville, . . . (see Brooksville.)															
Shapleigh,	1823	Vacant.		3	10	13	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0 40
Sidney,	1829	Benj. Southworth, s.s.	1858	7	42	49	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	1 0 0
Skowhegan,	1841	Leonard W. Harris, s.s.	1856	17	30	47	8	18	4	22	1	1	0	2	16 2 50
Solon,	1842	George W. Fargo, s.s.	1858	3	7	10	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0 40
" South,	1806	Vacant.		15	19	34	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 35
South Berwick,	1702	Edward W. Allen, p.	1858	24	92	116	22	0	2	2	3	7	0	0	0 100
Springfield,	1845	Charles H. Emerson, p.	1857	12	18	30	2	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0 90
St. Albans,	1830	Daniel Sewall, s.s.	1859	10	25	35	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0 0 50
Standish,	1768	Mark Gould, s.s.	1859	14	43	57	16	1	2	3	1	1	0	2	0 0 38
Stockton, (Sandy Pt.)	1839	Hiram Houston, s.s.	1859	22	32	54	9	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0 50
Strong,	1810	Vacant.		50	50	100	50	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	0 70
Summer,	1802	Benj. G. Wiley, s.s.	1851	38	72	110	25	33	0	33	2	0	2	16	7 0
Swanville,	1826	Vacant.		2	9	11	1	1	1	19	5	24	0	0	2 1 33
Sweden,	1817	"		27	40	67	12	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0 60
Temple,	1808	Simen Hackett, p.	1851	27	42	69	20	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0 85
Thomaston,	1809	James McLaine, p.	1859	16	60	76	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	5	0 0 85
Thordike,	1834	Vacant.		5	15	20	6	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	1 0
Topsham,	1789	Daniel F. Potter, s.s.	1856	33	68	101	37	4	3	7	1	0	0	1	2 0 75
Turner,	1784	Samuel Bowker, s.s.	1855	33	72	108	10	3	1	4	0	2	0	2	3 1 90
Union,	1803	Edward Buck, s.s.	1859	18	33	54	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 40
Unity,	1804	Joseph H. Conant, s.s.	1859	6	19	25	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0 30
Vassalboro',	1818	Benj. Southworth, s.s.	1858	7	42	49	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	1 0 40
Vease,	1835	Smith Baker Jr., s.s.	1858	13	27	40	10	6	0	6	0	0	0	5	1 98
Waldoboro', 1st ch.	1807	Thomas S. Noble, p.	1859	65	153	218	33	0	2	0	2	2	1	3	6 185
" 2d ch.	1856	Flavius V. Norcross, p.	1856	11	17	28	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 40

CHURCHES.				MINISTERS.				CHH. MEMBERS. June 1, 1859.			ADDIT'NS. 1858-9.			REMOVALS. 1858-9.			BAPTISMS. 1858-9.		
Place and Name		Org	Name.	Com.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Aves'nt.	Prof.	Letter.	TOTAL.	Deaths.	Discon.	Excom.	TOTAL.	Adult.	Infant.	Sab. Schools.	
Warren,		1828	David Cushman, p.	1857	47	107	154	20	30	4	34	4	3	0	7	21	1155		
Washington,		1817	Edward Buck, s.s.	1859	10	22	32	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50		
Waterford,		1799	John A. Douglas, p.	1821	64	108	172	14	5	3	8	4	0	0	4	3	0	120	
Waterville,		1828	Edward Hawes, p.	1858	22	67	89	11	33	8	46	3	6	0	9	18	4228		
Weld,		1809	Stephen Ticeomb, p.	1855	21	23	44	0	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	125		
Wells, 1st ch.		1701	Giles Leach, s.s.	1854	46	103	149	37	0	0	0	3	3	0	6	0	1120		
" 2d ch.		1831	Jonathan B. Cook, p.	1855	20	43	63	13	0	0	0	2	2	4	4	0	60		
Westbrook, 1st ch.		1765	Vacant.		14	33	47	5	6	0	0	3	3	4	0	0	80		
" 2d ch.		1822	"		28	96	124	3	2	5	2	6	8	1	0	0	80		
Whiting,		1833	"		4	7	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50		
Whitneyville,		1836	Gilman Bacheller, s.s.	1859	17	13	30	1	2	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	50		
Wilton,		1818	John Baker, * Oct. 27,	1859	35	50	85	23	6	4	10	1	1	0	2	5	1	84	
Windham,		1743	Luther Wiswall, p.	1854	9	40	49	10	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	50		
Windsor,		1820	Vacant.		10	18	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Winslow,		1828	David Shepley, s.s.	1851	14	47	61	21	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	80		
Winthrop,		1776	Vacant.		49	89	134	35	15	1	16	5	6	11	8	2	120		
Wiscasset,		1773	Josiah Merrill, p.	1857	37	113	150	15	17	2	19	4	5	9	3	2	1000		
Woolwich,		1765	M. L. Richardson, s.s.	1859	19	43	62	1	11	0	11	1	0	1	0	0	75		
Yarmouth,		1730	Asa T. Loring, s.s.	1859	47	130	177	20	30	3	33	7	52	0	59	13	4165		
" Central,		1859	Vacant.		14	38	52	1	0	52	62						50		
York, 1st ch.		1673	William W. Parker, s.s.	1859	25	63	88	16	0	0	2	3	0	5	0	0	100		
" 2d ch.		1782	Samuel H. Partridge, s.s.	1859	8	26	34	7	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	35	
Chhs. specified but not reported—from previous reports,					9	16	25										96		

SUMMARY.—Churches, 247; Ministers, 149; Church members,—5,684 Males, 12,067 Females; TOTAL, 19,136, including 2,918 absentees. Additions in 1858-9,—1,935 by profession, 483 by letter; TOTAL, 2,424. Removals in 1858-9,—325 by death, 543 by dismissal, 41 by excommunication; TOTAL, 909. Baptisms,—981 Adult, 330 Infant. In Sabbath Schools, 20,353.

OTHER MINISTERS.—John R. Adams, Gorham; John L. Ashby, Saccarappa; Silas Baker, Standish; Joseph Blake, Bradley; John Boynton, Wiscasset; Caleb Bradley, Westbrook, (ord. Oct. 9, 1799); Charles M. Brown, Mt. Desert; John Dodd, North Bridgton; Nathan Douglas, Bangor; John W. Ellingwood, D. D., Bath; M. W. Goodsell, Falmouth; Thomas S. Goodwin, Skowhegan; [Samuel Harris, D.D., Prof. in Bangor Theol. Sem'y, Bangor]; Albert B. Houston, Mt. Desert; Marcus R. Keep, missionary, No 11, Ashland; Daniel Kendrick, Portland; Joseph Loring, Monson; John H. McMonagle, Cooper; Henry A. Merrill, Windham; Josiah G. Merrill, Wiscasset; Alphous S. Packard, Prof. in Bowdoin Coll. and William A. Packard, Brunswick; Joseph Peart, Whitneyville; Enoch Pond, D.D., Prof. in Bangor Theol. Sem'y, Bangor; Daniel J. Poor, Gorham; Charles W. Richardson, Northfield; Daniel Sewall, South Paris; [George Shepard, D.D., Prof. in Bangor Theol. Sem'y, Bangor]; Alfred L. Skinner, Portland; Daniel T. Smith, D.D., Prof. in Bangor Theol. Sem'y, Bangor; William Smyth, and Egbert C. Smith, Prof. in Bowdoin College, Brunswick; Samuel Stone, Falmouth; Henry G. Storer, Evangelist, Scarborough; Benjamin Tappan, D.D., Sec. Maine Miss. Soc., Augusta; George F. Tewksbury, Oxford; Thomas C. Upham, D.D., Prof. in Bowdoin College, Brunswick; William Warren, Dist. Sec. A. B. C. F. M., Gorham; Isaac Weston, Cumberland Center; James Weston, Standish; Richard Woodhull, Agent Am. Bible Soc., Bangor; Leonard Woods, D.D., Pres. Bowdoin College, Brunswick; Franklin Yeaton, Precep. of Family School for Girls, New Gloucester.—41.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF MAINE, which collects the statistics, is composed of delegates, ministerial and lay, from the fourteen County Conferences into which the churches enumerated above (with one in New Brunswick, and one in New Hampshire) are organized, viz.: Aroostook, Cumberland, Franklin, Hancock, Kennebec, Lincoln and Sagadahoc, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Somerset, Union, Waldo, Washington, and York. Their statistics include an additional column of "donations,"—of which, 218 churches reported \$26,922. The tables also include the date of ordination of each minister, and the month and day of all dates.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[Reported to Aug. 1, 1859.]

NOTE.—In the statistics of this State, 'Absent' are included in the TOTAL, but not in 'males' and 'females.'

Arworth,	1773	Anous Foster, p.	1857	58	99	172	15	0	6	7	3	0	10	0	0	6100		
Alstead, 1st ch.	1857	Abel Patten, s.s.	1858	9	23	48	16	0	2	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	65	
" New,	1788	Bezaleel Smith, p.	1852	26	44	98	28	4	1	5	4	0	1	5	1	0	140	
" Paper Mill,	1842	Nath'l F. Goodhue, s.s.	1858	7	11	25	7	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	50	
Alton,	1827	Vacant.		6	28	32	3	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	6	2	60	
Amherst,	1741	Josiah G. Davis, p.	1844	68	139	233	26	11	10	21	3	5	0	8	4	2	280	
Andover,	1841	Vacant.		5	10	16	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	
Atkinson,	1772	Jesse Page, s.s.	1845	21	45	86	19	2	4	6	2	2	0	4	1	1	121	
Auburn,	1843	James Holmes, p.	1849	23	35	69	11	3	9	12	1	2	0	3	2	0	140	
		Enos George, died	1859															
Barnstead,	1804	Jeremiah Blake, s.s.	1859	54	74	191	63	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	200	
Barrington,	1775	Charles Willey, s.s.	1859	13	20	41	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	70	
Bath,	1778	William Page, s.s.	1859	24	78	139	37	21	1	22	3	2	5	12	1	1	250	
Bennington,	1839	Wm. Claggett, s.s.	1859	15	38	63	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	
Bethlehem,	1802	T. H. Johnson, s.s.	1858	13	19	32	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	85
Boscawen, East,	1740	Amrose Smith, p.	1853	48	87	100	25	3	1	4	5	1	0	6	1	3	125	
" West,	1804	Edward Buxton, p.	1837	55	81	166	30	1	3	4	4	3	0	7	0	6	160	
Bradford,	1803	Vacant.		15	21	54	17	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
Brentwood,	re-org. 1756	Hugh McLeod, p.	1859	19	43	72	10	9	1	10	1	3	0	4	8	0	140	
Bridgewater,	1790	Vacant.		3	5	8	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	50	0	
Bristol,	1826	Wm. S. Spaulding, s.s.	1859	18	31	55	6	2	3	5	1	1	0	2	1	0	60	

CHURCHES.		MINISTERS.		CHH. MEMBERS.			ADDIT'NS.			REMOVALS.			BAPTISMS.			
				Aug. 1, 1859.			1858-9.			1858-9.			1858-9.			
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Prof.	Leit.	Prof.	Leit.	Prof.	Leit.	Prof.	Leit.	Prof.	Leit.
Brookline,	1793	T. P. Sawin, p.	1856	26	39	69	4	2	6	1	2	0	3	1	0	120
Campton,	1774	James B. Hadley, p.	1858	27	51	107	29	13	4	1	1	2	0	3	2	6
Canaan,	1803	Moses Gerould, s.s.	1853	6	19	37	12	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Candia,	1770	E. N. Hidden, p.	1859	82	128	241	81	0	0	0	6	8	0	14	0	1
Centerbury,	Unknown.	H. Moody, p.	1843	30	55	118	33	0	0	0	2	4	0	6	0	4
Center-Harbor,	1838	Almon Benson, p.	1840	17	26	54	11	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Charlestown,	1835	Joseph Garland, s.s.	1856	10	38	54	6	1	2	3	2	2	4	0	0	0
Chester,	1731	H. O. Howland, p.	1857	52	118	204	30	3	6	2	8	0	10	1	2	40
Chesterfield,	1771	Jeffries Hall, s.s.	1858	6	26	36	4	5	1	6	2	0	0	2	4	0
Chichester,	1791	Joshua S. Gay, s.s.	1857	40	65	146	41	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	110
Claremont,	(?) 1770	Rob't F. Lawrence, p.	1839	58	131	243	54	6	6	6	1	2	1	4	1	2180
Colebrook,	1852	Vacant.	1852	14	20	52	18	0	1	3	1	0	4	0	0	0
Concord, 1st,	1730	N. Bouton, D.D., p.	1825	47	147	239	45	2	1	3	6	6	0	12	1	2190
" South,	1837	Henry E. Parker, p.	1851	86	176	312	60	19	9	23	1	7	0	8	5	520
" West,	1833	Asa F. Tenney, p.	1833	55	109	200	35	7	0	7	4	4	0	8	6	100
" East,	1842	E. O. Jameson, s.s.	1857	27	45	97	25	0	1	1	3	1	0	4	0	0
Conway,	1778	Reuben Kimball, s.s.	1856	19	65	103	19	18	1	19	0	0	0	2	9	1
Cornish,	1783	Alvah Spaulding, p.	1835	21	33	73	19	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1
Croydon,	1778	1 Sab. in 4, by Asso.	1816	11	17	33	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalton,	1816	Licentiate.	1816	5	14	25	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Danbury,	1809	Daniel Goodhue, p.	1855	32	35	67	0	18	18	1	1	0	1	2	9	210
Dartmouth College,	(see Hanover.)			54	79	235	102	1	1	2	1	10	0	11	0	1020
Deerfield,	1766	U. W. Condit, p.	1855	43	74	138	18	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Deering,	1789	Vacant.	1855	7	20	34	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Derry, 1st ch. 1749 & 1810				64	111	215	40	4	3	7	7	2	0	9	1	235
" 1st Con. ch. 1837		E. G. Parsons, p.	1851	29	83	130	18	9	5	14	2	5	0	7	5	0
Dorchester,	1828	Vacant.	1828	7	13	20	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	50
Dover, 1st ch. 1838		E. H. Richardson, p.	1856	57	181	350	112	46	2	48	1	9	0	10	28	1250
" Belknap ch. 1856		B. F. Parsons, p.	1856	13	45	70	12	0	3	3	0	4	0	4	0	0
Dublin,	1827	Vacant.	1827	7	17	38	14	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0
Dunbarton,	1789	John M. Putnam, p.	1830	43	68	129	18	23	1	24	0	1	0	1	4	785
Durham,	1728	Alvan Tobey, p.	1833	12	47	68	9	7	0	7	1	1	0	2	6	0
Effingham,	1833	Vacant.	1833	5	18	32	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enfield,	1826	Isaac Rogers, p.	1859	4	6	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Epping,	1747	J. H. Stearns, p.	1857	17	21	39	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Epsom,	1761	Charles Willey, s.s.	1857	26	51	86	9	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	100
Exeter, 1st ch. 1838		Vacant.	1838	51	99	155	5	8	7	15	5	2	0	7	5	0
" 2d ch. 1744		O. T. Lanhphar, p.	1858	33	104	139	21	11	7	18	1	4	0	5	6	2100
Farmington,	1819	Vacant.	1819	9	29	41	3	2	3	5	2	1	0	3	1	280
Fisherville,	1850	Albert W. Fiske, p.	1857	23	53	81	5	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	1	0
Fittswilliam,	1771	Vacant.	1857	43	83	149	23	4	1	4	3	0	7	0	3	1373
Francestown,	1773	Charles Cutler, p.	1857	84	157	287	47	23	4	27	12	9	0	21	9	12400
Francestown,	1814	T. H. Johnson, p.	1858	5	11	21	5	4	1	5	1	0	0	1	4	0
Franklin,	1822	William T. Savage, p.	1849	28	66	135	41	24	4	28	0	0	0	1	12	075
Gilmanton Center,	1825	R. M. Sargent, p.	1852	39	63	121	19	4	1	5	1	9	0	10	2	90
" 1st ch. 1774		Vacant.	1852	7	14	28	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	40
" Iron Works,	1830	Jairus Ordway, s.s.	1857	31	48	108	29	2	5	7	0	0	0	0	1	70
Gilsum,	1772	Ezra Adams, p.	1851	15	22	40	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	190
Goffstown,	1801	John W. Ray, s.s.	1857	31	86	131	14	6	7	13	5	1	0	6	1	1383
Goshen,	1802	Henry Richardson, s.s.	1850	14	24	50	7	2	2	9	3	3	0	6	0	60
Groton,	1779	Liba Conant, s.s.	1845	12	16	30	2	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	70
Great Falls, 1st ch. 1827		G. N. Anthony, p.	1855	41	98	169	30	34	5	39	0	12	43	23	4	225
" 2d ch. 1857		R. M. Sawyer, p.	1854	17	38	62	7	20	10	80	0	4	0	4	16	9
Greenfield, 1st ch. 1792		John Le Boquet, s.s.	1849	34	66	110	10	7	2	9	2	2	0	4	2	3125
" Ev. ch. 1798		Dan'l McClennig, s.s.	1859	32	48	114	34	11	1	12	3	1	0	4	2	490
Greenland,	1706	Edward Robie, p.	1852	8	38	50	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hampstead,	1762	T. C. Pratt, p.	1859	16	53	70	1	0	3	3	1	0	4	0	0	175
Hampton,	1638	John Colby, p.	1855	64	124	211	23	0	3	3	6	3	1	10	0	1125
H. Falls & Seabrook,	1839	G. W. Thompson, s.s.	1858	12	16	42	14	1	0	1	3	4	0	7	0	25
Hancock,	1783	Asahel Bigelow, p.	1850	53	87	155	16	14	0	14	1	15	2	18	7	1220
Hanover, Dart. Col. ch. 1859		John Richards, D.D.	1859	54	79	235	102	1	1	2	1	10	0	11	0	1020
" Center, 1810		John Adams, s.s.	1857	25	44	100	31	14	0	14	1	3	4	13	0	75
Harrisville,	1821	William G. Tuttle, p.	1851	12	19	53	22	3	6	9	1	2	1	4	2	0
Haverhill,	1790	John D. Emerson, p.	1858	35	103	171	33	16	3	19	1	3	4	8	5	1500
Hebron,	1779	Liba Conant, s.s.	1845	11	29	40	2	3	3	6	2	2	0	4	0	0
Henniker,	1769	J. M. R. Eaton, p.	1851	34	100	174	40	18	1	19	0	10	0	10	5	3200
Hill,	1815	Vacant.	1815	8	14	27	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Hillsboro' Bridge,	1839	H. Brickett, s.s.	1859	20	49	72	3	8	5	13	0	0	0	2	1	180
" Center, 1769		Vacant.	1859	12	22	52	18	2	3	5	0	2	0	2	1	0
Hinsdale,	1821	Moses H. Wells, p.	1856	34	65	110	11	5	4	9	0	5	0	5	1	6110
Hollis,	1743	Piny B. Day, p.	1852	90	146	250	14	58	1	69	6	20	1	27	30	4220
Hooksett,	1828	E. H. Caswell, s.s.	1857	8	29	54	17	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	150
Hopkinton,	1757	M. B. Angier, p.	1857	73	100	198	25	3	4	7	6	4	0	10	2	1440
Hudson,	1841	Daniel L. French, s.s.	1857	12	33	54	4	0	1	1	2	2	0	4	0	70
Jaffrey,	1780	John S. Batchelder, p.	1858	32	92	155	81	6	0	6	0	2	0	2	2	1150
" East, 1850		F. D. Austin, s.s.	1857	22	52	78	4	0	9	9	1	4	0	5	0	408
Keene,	1788	Z. S. Barstow, D.D., p.	1818	66	219	294	9	21	7	28	7	6	1	14	10	19420
Kingston,	1725	John H. Melish, p.	1855	15	48	73	10	0	2	2	4	0	1	5	0	0
Laconia,	1824	J. K. Young, D.D., p.	1831	44	103	187	40	6	3	8	2	2	3	7	2	2135
Lancaster,	1836	Prescott Fay, p.	1856	38	94	134	2	6	4	10	0	4	0	6	2	1220



CHURCHES.	MINISTERS.	CHH. MEMBERS.			ADDITIONS.		REMOVALS.		BAPTISMS.	
		Aug. 1, 1859.			1858-9.		1858-9.		1858-9.	
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Deaths.	Discon.	Adult.	Infant.
Langdon,	1792			13	27	40	8	6	0	2
Lebanon,	1768	Charles L. Downs, p.	1849	43	102	150	6	3	6	0
Lempster, 1st ch.	1781			31	62	93	10	15	3	0
" 2d ch.	1837	Robert W. Fuller, s.s.	1856	7	13	27	7	3	1	0
Littleton,	1808	Wm. S. Palmer, s.s.	1859	30	75	120	15	1	1	0
Loudon, 1st ch.	1789	Enoch Corser, s.s.	1857	21	47	76	8	0	0	0
" 2d ch.	1828	Vacant.		10	21	39	8	0	0	0
Lynde,	1771	Erdix Tenny, p.	1831	119	230	383	34	16	9	2
Lyndeboro',	1757	E. B. Claggett, p.	1846	47	67	114	17	12	3	0
Manchester, 1st ch.	1828	C. W. Wallace, p.	1840	82	224	304	78	24	19	4
" 2d ch.	1844	W. H. Fend, p.	1859	41	110	224	84	19	5	24
" Mis. ch.	1832	Lyman B. Marshall, s.s.	1856	11	22	62	19	2	6	8
Marlborough,	1778	Giles Lyman, s.s.	1840	25	62	108	31	1	4	5
Mason,	1772	Daniel Goodwin, s.s.	1857	38	66	126	22	4	2	6
" 2d ch.	1847	George E. Fisher, p.	1859	21	64	121	38	4	8	2
Meriden,	1780	Amos Blanchard, p.	1840	25	39	104	40	11	2	13
Meredith,	1815	Charles Burnham, p.	1857	20	41	69	8	4	1	0
Merrimac,	1771	E. J. Hart, p.	1856	68	115	199	26	11	0	4
" South,	1829	Daniel Sawyer, s.s.	1858	12	29	62	21	0	1	0
Milford,	1788	S. C. Kendall, p.	1858	76	172	300	62	6	12	1
Milton,	1815	James Doldt, s.s.	1848	22	54	76	0	2	1	3
Mount Vernon,	1780	Charles E. Lord, p.	1857	40	80	140	20	3	0	4
Moultonboro', 1st ch.	1777	Vacant.		13	27	48	8	0	15	1
" 2d ch.	1856			5	5	10	0	0	10	0
Nashua, 1st ch.	1885	Charles J. Hill, p.	1857	87	282	461	92	30	9	39
" Olive st.	1834	Austin Richards, p.	1836	100	243	443	100	1	5	6
" Pearl st.	1846	E. H. Greeley, p.	1856	57	161	254	36	21	5	26
Nelson,	1781	A. H. Cutler, s.s.	1856	31	42	130	57	0	0	1
New Alstead, (see Alstead.)				9	28	37	0	0	0	0
Newcastle,	1671	Lucius Alden, s.s.	1846	4	84	156	25	2	2	4
New Ipswich, 1st ch.	1760	Samuel Lee, p.	1836	29	62	93	12	4	0	4
" 2d ch.	1851			16	23	51	12	1	2	3
Newmarket,	1828	Elias Chapman, s.s.	1858	16	23	51	12	1	2	3
Newport,	1779	Henry Cummings, p.	1851	71	119	250	60	1	5	6
Northfield & S. Br.,	1822	Corban Curtice, p.	1843	38	91	157	28	1	0	1
North Hampton,	1739	John Dinsmore, p.	1858	68	91	167	18	14	0	14
North Wolfboro',	1836	Stephen Merrill, s.s.	1850	17	27	58	14	0	1	1
Northwood,	1768	Henry C. Fay, p.	1858	42	81	140	17	0	3	3
Nottingham,	1840	Jacob Hood, s.s.	1858	1	1	5	3	0	0	0
Orford,	1822	Windsor A. Smith, s.s.	1857	18	45	82	19	2	0	2
Orfordville,	1770	Licentiate.		17	62	93	24	1	2	3
Ossipee,	1806	Horace Wood, s.s.	1848	27	38	75	10	0	0	0
Peilham,	1751	Wm. T. Herrick, s.s.	1858	17	49	79	13	4	3	7
Pembroke,	1808	Lewis Goodrich, p.	1857	30	79	142	33	9	0	4
Peterboro' Un. Ev.,	1858	George Duxton, p.	1859	24	48	75	3	0	2	2
Pittsford,	1803	Increase S. Davis, s.s.	1840	78	52	144	14	0	2	1
Plainfield,	1739	J. Augustine Hood, p.	1854	47	113	200	40	0	4	2
Plainfield,	1804	Jacob Scales, s.s.	1842	5	16	28	7	1	0	1
Plaistow,	1730	Vacant.		23	54	86	9	4	0	4
Portsmouth,	1671			68	205	322	49	4	9	13
Plymouth,	1765	Wm. R. Jewett, p.	1845	39	74	138	34	2	3	5
Raymond,	1791	Vacant.		63	80	160	17	3	0	3
Rindge,	1765	A. W. Burnham, D.D. p.	1821	88	129	224	12	2	0	2
Rochester,	1737	J. M. Palmer, p.	1859	19	94	113	2	11	8	19
Roxbury,	1816	T. W. Duncan, s.s.	1853	4	10	16	2	0	0	1
Rye,	1726	J. T. Otis, p.	1844	32	76	108	3	0	3	2
Salem,	1740	John Lawrence, s.s.	1859	12	23	46	11	0	4	4
Salisbury,	1773	Horatio Merrill, p.	1858	26	54	82	2	9	5	14
Salmon Falls,	1846	Dana B. Bradford, p.	1858	10	41	95	44	20	5	25
Sanbornston,	1771	Janes Boutwell, p.	1852	42	77	134	15	2	1	3
Sandwich,	1814	Royal Parkinson, s.s.	1858	12	22	47	13	0	0	0
Sandwich North,	1832	Vacant.		7	10	25	8	0	0	0
Shelburne,	1818	Edmund Burt, s.s.	1858	0	4	4	0	1	0	1
South Newmarket,	1739	Winthrop Fildell, s.s.	1852	9	17	33	7	0	0	0
Stewartstown,	1846	Joseph B. Hill, s.s.	1857	13	22	39	4	1	2	2
Stoddard,	1787	N. W. Sheldon, s.s.	1858	2	18	25	5	0	0	0
Stratham,		Vacant.		15	28	46	3	3	3	6
Sullivan,	1792	George W. Stinson, s.s.	1859	27	46	87	14	3	0	7
Surry,	1769	Vacant.		2	10	13	1	1	0	1
Swansey,	1741	John G. Wilson, p.	1859	15	35	62	12	3	5	4
Tamworth,	1792	John H. Merrill, p.	1853	46	69	154	39	1	0	4
Temple,	1771	George Goodyear, p.	1855	30	62	111	19	2	9	1
Thornton,	1780	Vacant.		8	6	14	0	0	0	0
Troy,	1815	Luther Townsend, p.	1845	18	34	67	15	0	2	2
Tuftonboro',	1839	Vacant.		5	12	21	4	0	0	0
Wakefield,	1785	Martin Leffingwell, s.s.	1857	10	26	45	9	0	1	1
Walpole,	1761	John M. Stow, p.	1855	19	75	101	7	2	1	3
Warner,	1772	Daniel Warren, p.	1857	27	63	98	8	0	3	0
Washington,	1789	John F. Griswold, s.s.	1844	4	29	33	0	0	0	2
Wentworth,	1830	Silas M. Blanchard, p.	1859	9	26	52	17	0	5	6

CHURCHES.		MINISTERS.		CHH. MEMB'RS.		ADDIT'NS.		REMOVALS.		BAPTISMS.							
				Aug. 1. 1859.		1858-9.		1858-9.		1858-9.							
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Absent.	Prof.	Trans.	TOTAL.	Dish.	Bem.	Excom.	TOTAL.	Adult.	Infant.	SAB. SCHOOLS.
West Lebanon,	1849	Rufus Case, p.	1851	38	63	106	5	0	3	1	3	0	0	4	0	4	120
Westmoreland,	1874	Vacant.		15	60	75	10	0	0	3	2	0	5	0	0	8	0
"    Ev.	1853	Oscar Bissell, p.	1856	4	14	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmot,	1829	J. L. Arnes, p.	1859	16	20	36	2	5	1	6	1	0	0	1	2	6	0
Wilton, 2d ch.	1823	E. S. Jordan, p.	1857	26	63	119	27	5	4	9	1	0	0	1	5	6	169
Winchester,	1733	John P. Humphrey, p.	1847	50	94	174	30	2	2	4	2	0	0	6	0	0	180
Wolboro',	1834	John Wood, s.s.	1859	17	43	63	3	5	2	1	2	0	0	2	2	2	0

**SUMMARY.**—Churches, 184; Ministers, 150; Church members,—5,388 Males, 11,464 Females; TOTAL, 20,246, including 3,502 absentees. Additions in 1858-9,—928 by profession, 139 by letter; TOTAL, 1,397. Removals in 1858-9,—341 by death, 483 by dismissal, 64 by excommunication; TOTAL, 888. Baptisms,—468 Adult, 267 Infant. In Sabbath Schools, 22,752.

**OTHER MINISTERS**—Samuel J. Austin, Milton; Nathiel Barker, Wakefield; Abraham Bodwell, Sandborn (ord. Nov. 13, 1806); G. W. Campbell, Kensington; Enoch H. Caswell, Hooksett; John Clark, Plymouth; William Clark, Amherst; Jacob Cummings, Exeter; Joshua Dodge, Moultonboro' (ord. Dec. 21, 1808); Walter Follett, Temple; [Charles B. Haddock, D. D., West Lebanon, supplying at Quechee, Vt.]; Edwin Jennison, Walpole; John E. B. Jewett, Jeffrey; Isaac Jones, Derry; Erastus M. Kellogg, Nashua; David Kimball, Hanover; Samuel Kingsbury, Tamworth; Nathan Lord, D. D., Pres. Dartmouth College, Hanover; Jonathan McGee, Nashua; Enos Merrill, Orford, Humphrey Moore, D. D., Milford (ord. Oct. 13, 1809); William P. Putnam, Manchester; Daniel S. Putnam, D. D., Prof. in Dartmouth College, Hanover; William Patrick, Bosworth (ord. Oct. 23, 1808); Daniel Noyes, D. D., Prof. in Dartmouth College, Hanover; Rufus A. Putnam, Pembroke; Aswell Shurtlett, D. D., Hanover, (ord. 1809); Benjamin P. Stone, D. D., Concord; John Ward, Fitzwilliam.—28.

THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, in a few minutes these churches (except Shelburne,) are reported, together with six Presbyterian churches, has hitherto been a clerical body, composed of representatives from fourteen clerical associations, viz: Belknap, Caledonia, Derry, Harmony, Hollis, Hopkinton, Lancaster, Manchester, Monadnock, Orange, Piscataqua, Sullivan, Suncook and Union. Nearly all of the churches themselves are arranged in eight independent conferences. THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION, at its session of 1859, voted to introduce, in future, a lay delegation from the several conferences.

## VERMONT.

[Reported to May 1, 1859.]

Addison,	1804.		6	11	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Albany,	1818	A. R. Gray, s.s.	18	28	46	7	0	3	0	2	0	2	1
Alburgh,	1822	Calvin B. Cady, s.s.	9	25	34	7	9	1	10	4	0	0	3
Bakersfield,	1811	C. W. Piper, s.s.	32	68	100	21	15	1	16	0	1	0	5
Barnard,	1782		14	35	49	15	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
Barnet,	1858	Henry Fairbanks, s. s.	9	32	41	5	1	40	41	3	0	0	3
Barre,	1779	E. I. Carpenter, p.	54	126	180	11	14	3	17	1	8	9	6
Barton,	1817	J. H. Beckworth, s.s.	25	38	63	4	4	0	4	2	1	0	3
Bellows Falls,	1850	Isaac S. Perry, s.s.	16	33	52	12	7	2	9	1	0	1	2
Bennington, 1st ch.	1762	Isaac Jennings, p.	73	161	234	30	20	6	26	4	9	0	13
" 2d ch.	1836	C. H. Hubbard, s.s.	65	85	150	1	28	2	30	3	0	0	4
Benson,	1790	Ebenezer Smith, p.	47	84	114	18	12	3	14	3	0	0	3
Berkshire East,	1820		12	22	34	2	0	1	1	1	2	0	3
Berlin,	1798	Rufus Childs, s.s.	33	60	95	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	3
Bethel,	1817	Thomas S. Hubbard, s.s.	19	53	72	26	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
Bradford,	1793	Silas McKean, p.	41	113	154	17	17	2	19	2	2	0	4
Braintree,	1794	Ammi Nichols, s. s.	9	15	39	15	3	0	3	0	8	8	1
Brandon,	1785	J. D. Kingsbury,	68	143	211	16	7	9	16	1	3	1	5
Brattleboro, West,	1770	Joseph Chandler, p.	48	97	139	16	15	2	17	6	7	9	22
" East,	1816	George P. Tyler, p.	115	228	344	91	30	11	41	3	6	1	10
Bridgewater,	1730	F. W. Olmstead, p.	17	35	52	2	20	10	30	1	0	1	13
Bridport,	1790	F. W. Olmstead, p.	39	79	135	22	0	0	3	0	0	1	2
Brighton,	1841	Daniel Sewall, s.s.	3	8	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bristol,	1805		13	16	29	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brookfield, 1st ch.	1787	Daniel Wild, p.	52	69	121	15	3	4	7	1	2	0	3
" 2d ch.	1848		39	44	75	16	0	0	0	1	1	1	75
Brownington,	1800	Samuel R. Hall, p.	27	45	73	6	9	8	17	1	3	0	4
Burke,	1807	J. Underwood, s. s.	28	45	73	12	8	1	9	5	2	0	7
Burlington,	1805	Spencer Marsh, s.	137	291	428	85	14	11	25	3	17	0	20
Cabot,	1801	" " Hubbard, s.s.	51	96	147	20	22	4	26	0	2	0	2
Cambridge,	1792	Edwin Wheelock, p.	25	29	54	8	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
Canaan,	1846	J. B. Hill, s.s.	14	23	35	2	0	7	7	2	0	2	1
Castleton,	1784	Willard Child, d. D., p.	98	181	279	31	8	2	10	4	3	0	7
Cavendish,		No report.											
Charlestown, West,	1844	J. T. Howard, s.s.	do										
Charlotte,	1792	C. M. Seaton, p.	48	94	112	0	5	0	0	3	8	0	11
Chelsea,	1789	J. C. Houghton, s.s.	57	93	150	6	5	5	10	3	10	15	28
Chester,	1773	Chester G. Jeffords, p.	46	104	110	21	16	0	16	0	8	1	9
Chittenden,			1	8	9	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Clarendon,	1822	M. G. Grossveror, s.s.	25	32	67	10	6	0	6	0	1	0	1
Colchester,	1805	Buel W. Smith, s.s.	9	35	45	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Concord,	1820	W. H. Kingsbury, s.s.	37	65	102	2	23	0	23	1	0	7	100
Cornwall,	1785	A. A. Baker, p.	67	116	182	40	18	2	20	8	1	9	8
Covey,	1810	Phiny H. White, s.s.	45	107	157	17	10	4	14	2	1	0	3
Craftsbury,	1785	L. Ives Hoadley, s.s.	35	66	101	13	1	1	2	1	2	0	3
Cuttingsville,			0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CHURCHES.				MINISTERS.		CHR. MEMBERS.		ADDITIONS.		REMOVALS.		BAPTISMS.					
						May 1, 1859.		1858-9.		1858-9.		1858-9.					
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Prof.	Letter.	Prof.	Letter.	Deaths.	Excom.	TOTAL.				
Danville,	1782	John Eastman, s. s.		53	93	146	26	2	7	9	3	9	12	2	1	100	
Derby,	1807	John Fraser, s. s.		49	84	133	30	15	4	19	1	2	0	3	8	0	80
Dorset,	1784	Parsons S. Pratt, s. s.		31	67	98	7	12	2	14	2	4	1	7	3	6	125
Dummerston,	1779	B. F. Foster, p.	1846	27	93	120	7	5	0	5	2	1	0	3	2	0	80
Duxbury,		S. Morgan, s. s.		6	12	18	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	50	
Eden,	1812			6	16	22	8	2	1	3	0	4	0	4	2	1	92
Enosburg,	1811	Cephas H. Kent, p.	1852	63	101	164	33	18	0	18	2	1	0	3	3	2	160
Essex,	1797			33	70	103	12	11	7	18	2	3	0	5	4	0	60
Fairfax,	1806			8	15	23	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fairfield,	1800	James Buckham, s. s.		12	32	44	10	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	20
Fairhaven,	1808	E. W. Hooker, D.D., p.	1856	30	52	96	14	4	1	5	0	3	2	5	2	2	56
Fairlee,	1833	Enos Merrill, s. s.		10	27	37	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	50
Fayetteville,	1774	S. Bixby, s. s.		23	67	90	37	3	0	3	2	3	0	5	2	0	75
Ferrisburg,	1824	C. F. Muzzy, s. s.		10	22	32	0	3	4	7	2	0	0	2	3	0	100
Franklin,	1817	Lyndon S. French, p.	1845	17	24	41	4	0	5	3	1	1	5	0	2	60	
Georgia,	1793	George E. Sanborne, p.	1857	32	64	96	15	6	0	6	1	0	0	1	1	0	100
Glover,	1817			12	43	55	3	3	0	3	0	6	0	0	3	0	140
Granton,	1785			42	72	114	50	0	0	0	2	7	0	9	0	4	75
Granby & Victory,	1825	Jeremiah Glines, s. s.		11	22	33	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	40
Greensboro',	1804	James P. Stone, s. s.		38	63	101	26	1	2	3	4	1	0	5	0	4	130
Guliford,	1791	William S. Thomson,		8	23	31	9	8	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Guilford,	1799			17	38	55	11	12	0	12	1	0	0	1	10	0	50
Halifax West,	1791	No report.															
Hardwick,	1803	Henry A. Hazen, s. s.		51	82	133	20	12	11	23	3	0	0	3	5	5	148
Hartford West,	1830	J. B. Gilbert, s. s.		24	35	59											50
Hartland,	1779	Heman Rood, s. s.		23	46	69	9	1	4	5	1	1	0	2	0	0	72
Highgate,	1811	E. H. Squier, s. s.		28	54	82	3	7	4	11	0	0	0	5	0	80	
Hinesburgh,	1789	Clark E. Ferrin, p.	1856	26	50	94	18	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	125
Holland, (No report.)	1842	J. T. Holland, p.	1844														
Hubbardston,	1784	Azariah Hyde, s. s.		10	23	33	12	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	50
Hyde Park North,	1858	— Bane, s. s.		7	6	13	0	3	10	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
Irasburgh,	1818			26	20	46	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	50
Jamaica,	1791	Nelson Barber, s. s.		18	27	45	6	2	6	8	3	6	5	14	0	1	70
Jericho Center,	1791			49	62	111	18	19	3	22	1	0	0	1	10	2	120
" Corner,		No report.															
Johnson,	1817	James Dougherty, p.	1851	47	71	118	20	7	8	15	3	8	0	11	7	0	100
Londonderry,		L. Owen, s. s.															
Lowell,	1816	Thomas Baldwin, s. s.		9	10	19	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	50
Ludlow,	1806	Asa F. Clark, p.	1859	29	54	83	14	8	3	11	4	0	0	13	6	3	87
Lunenburg,	1802	William Sewall, s. s.		33	71	107	16	31	1	32	1	0	1	2	20	7	125
Lyndon,	1797	John G. Hale, s. s.		39	73	112	30	23	6	29	1	2	0	3	15	3	100
Manchester,	1784	Nath'l L. Upham, p.	1859	58	101	159	3	66	7	71	1	5	0	6	32	19	180
Marlboro',	1776	Job Cushman, s. s.		21	50	71	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
McIndoe's Falls,	1829	B. F. Ray, p.	1856	26	58	84	25	10	4	14	1	4	0	5	0	0	100
Middlebury,	1790	James F. Hyde, p.	1857	149	250	399	90	16	3	19	13	7	0	20	12	8	200
Middletown,	1783	Calvin Granger, p.	1858	20	35	55	15	5	4	9	0	1	0	1	4	3	75
Milton,	1804	G. W. Ranslow, s. s.		9	34	43	2	2	3	5	1	2	0	3	2	0	45
" West,	1853	B. W. Smith, s. s.		12	11	23	1	2	0	2	1	1	0	2	2	3	65
Monkton,	1827			3	10	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery Center,	1817	Sewall Paine, p.	1843	20	36	56	7	7	2	9	0	2	0	2	2	0	30
Mount Holly,				7	7	14											
Montpelier,	1808	William H. Lord, p.	1847	160	234	394	70	45	12	57	3	0	0	3	15	17	150
Morgan,	1823	Jacob S. Clark, p.	1827	11	21	32	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
Morristown,	1807	S. Robinson, p.	1835	35	47	82	18	5	2	7	2	2	0	4	2	3	100
Newbury, 1st ch.	1764	H. N. Burton, p.	1828	26	179	255	70	33	11	47	3	4	1	8	13	13	130
Newhaven,	1800			63	164	167	28	3	1	4	7	0	0	11	3	0	90
Newport,		R. V. Hall, s. s.		17	27	44	0	24	0	24	0	2	0	2	16	0	60
Northfield,	1822	L. H. Stone, s. s.		28	75	103	7	13	8	21	3	0	0	3	4	8	140
Norwich,	1819	Sam'l W. Boardman, p.	1857	83	168	251	42	38	9	47	5	6	0	11	11	7	204
Orwell,	1789	R. S. Cushman, p.	1848	67	117	184	36	1	1	2	2	3	0	5	0	0	100
Pawlet,	1781	S. M. Wood, s. s.		28	63	122	31	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	100
Peacham,	1794	Asaph Boutelle, p.	1831	82	168	250	30	10	7	17	9	7	0	16	7	1	200
Perkinsville,		No report.															
Peru,	1807			42	81	123	24	15	4	19	5	3	2	10	7	22	75
Pittsfield,	1803	Charles Scott, s. s.		26	42	68	14	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	59
Pittsford,	1784	Chas. Walker, D.D., p.	1846	68	103	171	37	12	3	15	2	9	1	12	2	3	115
Plainfield,	1797	Horace Herrick, s. s.		45	40	55	11	1	4	5	1	0	0	1	1	0	75
Plymouth,		No report.															
Pomfret,	1783	Wm. H. Bacon, s. s.		6	22	28	3										
Post Mills,	1838	— Smith, (Baptist) s. s.		7	22	29	6	0	1	1	1	2	0	3	0	0	30
Poultney, East,	1780			53	94	193	46	10	0	10	2	7	0	9	5	0	70
Pownal, North,	1851	John Ba-com, s. s.		11	19	30	5	3	1	4	1	0	1	2	2	0	40
Putney,	1776	Henry M. Grout, p.	1858	21	60	81	4	7	7	14	1	4	0	5	3	1	80
Quechee,	1851	Chas. B. Haddock, D.D., s. s.		4	25	29	5	4	1	5	0	3	0	3	1	0	60
Randolph,	1786	Jacob U. Cross, s. s.		33	56	89	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	4	1	1	100
" West,	1831	S. Sparhawk, s. s.		42	84	126	24	5	5	10	0	2	0	2	0	0	100
Richmond,		No report.															
Ripton,	1828	A. Hemmenway, s. s.		24	32	56	18	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	0	0	40
Rochester,	1800	Caleb H. Tracy, s. s.		49	95	144	30	15	2	17	13	4	0	7	1	1	150
Royalton,	1777	Cyrus B. Drake, p.	1837	84	159	243	60	5	8	13	8	11	0	14	1	3	100

CHURCHES.	MINISTERS.	CHH. MEMBERS. May 1, 1859.	ADDITIONS. 1858-9.	REMOVALS. 1858-9.	BAPTISMS. 1858-9.												
						Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Absent.	Prof.	Letter.	TOTAL.	Deaths.	Disch.	Excom.	TOTAL.	Adult.
Rupert,	J. B. Clark, s.s.	No report.	98	137	235	28	29	9	38	2	2	0	4	15	10	240	
Rutland, West,	1773 Aldace Walker, p.	1840	132	251	383	61	15	76	4	7	1	12	35	13	150		
Rutland,	1788 Silas Aiken, D.D., p.	1849	43	59	102	18	5	7	12	3	2	0	5	2	0	94	
Salisbury,	1804 G. W. Barrows, p.	1845															
Sandgate,		Vacant.															
Saxon's River,	1823 Benjamin Ober, s.s.		18	38	56	18	3	3	6	0	4	1	5	2	0	50	
Sharon,	1782 Philetus Clark, s.s.		11	26	37	10	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	
Shelburne,	1851 J. Wheeler, D.D., s.s.		11	18	29	11	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	
Sheldon,	1816 Charles Duren, s.s.		16	32	48	7	6	2	8	1	2	0	3	1	3	46	
Shoreham,	1794 E. B. Chamberlain, s.s.		32	76	108	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	80	
South Hero,	1795 O. G. Wheeler, p.	1840	9	37	46	3	2	0	2	1	2	0	3	1	0	40	
Springfield,	1781 N. S. Haseline, p.	1859	82	180	262	29	1	4	5	3	1	1	5	0	0	150	
St. Albans, 1st ch.	1803 J. E. Rankin, p.	1857	72	126	198	0	20	9	29	5	3	0	8	6	11	200	
" 2d ch.,	1841 Vacant.		22	41	63	24	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	2	40	
St. Johnsbury, 1st ch.	1809 H. Wellington, p.	1855	37	73	110	20	23	2	25	1	4	0	5	9	2	80	
" 2d ch.	1825 Isaac J. Hartley, s.s.		97	173	270	25	38	4	41	1	10	1	12	14	1	178	
" 3d ch.	1840 John Bowers, p.	1858	33	53	86	23	6	4	10	0	3	0	3	1	3	100	
" So. ch.	1851 Vacant.		55	86	141	16	45	8	53	0	13	0	27	1	207		
Stockbridge,	1827 L. N. Woodruff, s.s.		24	69	93	6	25	10	35	1	3	0	4	17	7	75	
Stowe,	1818 James T. Ford, p.	1857	12	34	46	3	3	4	7	3	0	0	3	3	0	90	
Stratford,	1820 Samuel Delano, s.s.		15	16	31	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	25	
Sudbury,	1799 Henry F. Rustedt, s.s.		5	30	35	0	6	8	14	0	0	0	0	4	0	50	
Sunderland and East Arlington,	1843 Gordon Hayes, s.s.		5	12	17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	26	
"	(E. H. Dorman, p.)	1825															
Swanton,	1800 (John B. Perry, p.)	1855	41	84	125	20	3	1	4	7	7	0	14	1	3	125	
Thetford,	1773 Leonard Tenney, p.	1857	88	155	243	48	21	4	25	7	4	1	12	6	11	175	
Tinmouth,	1780 M. A. Gates, p.	1858	12	31	43	1	15	1	16	0	0	0	0	11	0	20	
Townsend,	1776		29	55	84	24	0	0	0	6	5	0	11	0	0	00	
" West,	1850 Seth S. Arnold, s.s.		12	37	49	4	3	8	11	0	1	0	1	0	0	60	
Topsham,			4	8	12												
Troy, North,	1818 Nathan Ward, s.s.		18	37	55	4	1	0	1	0	3	0	3	1	0	60	
" South,	1845		6	7	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tunbridge,	1792 Joseph Marsh, s.s.		24	38	62	8	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	4	0	50	
Underhill, 1st ch.	1802 Simon Parnellee, s.s.		25	41	66	4	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	1	2	60	
" 2d ch.,	1839 Edwin Wheelock, s.s.		3	10	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	40	
Vergennes,	1793 H. F. Leavitt, p.	1836	67	145	212	44	5	2	7	3	8	0	11	1	5	50	
Vershire,	1787 Joseph Fuller, s.s.		19	22	41	7	3	0	3	1	0	0	1	3	3	50	
Waitsfield,	1796 Robert Stuart, s.s.		44	49	113	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	
Wallingford,	1790 H. H. Sander-on, s.s.		17	62	79	11	4	0	4	0	1	0	1	2	1	100	
Wardsboro,	1793 R. D. Miller, s.s.		30	57	87	16	5	3	8	3	2	0	5	2	3	30	
Washington,	1800		8	10	18	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	
Waterbury,	1801 C. C. Parker, p.	1854	28	76	104	10	4	6	10	1	6	0	7	3	2	65	
Watford,	1798 F. Warriner, p.	1854	54	80	134	45	15	0	15	1	2	0	3	2	1	100	
Waterville,	1827 John Glead, s.s.		2	14	16	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	150	
Weathersfield, C. E.	1804 J. De F. Richards, s.s.		33	67	100	13	1	6	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	60	
" E	1838 Moses Kimball, s.s.		29	48	77	24	2	4	6	1	0	0	1	2	0	60	
Wells River,	1842 S. M. Plimpton, p.	1851	14	59	73	8	13	1	14	1	0	0	1	9	4	150	
West Fairlee,	1809 Solon Martin, p.	1855	41	54	95	11	6	4	10	0	5	0	5	1	1	125	
Westfield,	1818 Nathan Ward, s.s.		16	27	43	3	5	0	5	1	1	0	2	1	0	75	
Westford,	1801 J. H. Woodward, p.	1838	51	103	154	32	5	1	6	1	3	1	5	2	3	100	
Westhaven,			5	9	14	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	1	3	1	1	
Westminster, East,	1767 Harrison G. Park, p.	1858	16	57	73	14	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	80	
" West,	1799 Alfred Stevens, p.	1843	45	87	132	13	0	3	3	3	2	0	5	0	2	160	
Weston,	1799 L. S. Coburn, s.s.		13	38	51	11	2	1	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	
Weybridge,	1794		20	45	65	15	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	50	
White River,	1812 E. T. Rowe, s.s.		37	79	116	11	3	4	7	4	4	4	2	7	100		
Whiting,	1797		3	10	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Williamstown,	1795 P. F. Barnard, s.s.		30	74	104	16	26	4	30	1	0	0	1	17	0	125	
Williston,	1813 A. D. Barber, p.	1852	36	56	92	18	2	5	7	3	1	1	5	2	1	20	
Wilmington,	1855	No report.															
Windham,		George S. Kemp, p.	1856	40	69	100		1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	125
Windsor,	1774 Ezra H. Byington, p.	1859	50	99	149	15	10	5	15	1	7	0	8	1	2	73	
Winoski,	1855 J. K. Converse, s.s.		5	19	24	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	65	
Wolcott,	1818		14	20	34	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	30	
Woodstock,	1781 Jona. Clement, D.D., p.	1852	50	100	150											200	
Worcester,	1824 C. M. Winch, p.	1853	21	41	65	14	8	2	10	0	1	0	1	2	4	100	
Chhs. specified but not reported—from previous reports,			129	259	388	22										90	

SUMMARY.—Churches, 182; Ministers, 148; Church members,—6,087 Males, 9,510 Females; TOTAL, 17,597, including 2,588 absentees. Additions in 1858-9,—1,483 by profession, 569 by letter; TOTAL, 1,502. Removals in 1858-9,—295 by death, 418 by dismissal, 60 by excommunication; TOTAL, 751. Baptisms,—618 Adult, 337 Infant. In Sabbath Schools, 14,523.

OTHER MINISTERS.—Benjamin Abbott, Barre; James Anderson, Manchester; Selah R. Arms, Springfield; Seth S. Arnold, West Townshend; Phineas Bailey, Albany; Nelson Bishop, Windsor; William B. Bond, St. Johnsbury; Moses B. Bradford, Grafton; J. W. Brown, Manchester; Nathaniel G. Clark, Prof. in University of Vermont, Burlington; A. Fleming, Shoreham; Joseph Fuller, Vershire; Solomon P. Giddings, Rutland; Edwin Goodell, Hartford; David Greene, Windsor; Job Hall, St. Johnsbury; E. J. Hallcock, Castleton; H. P. Hickok, Burlington; Hervey O. Higley, Castleton; James Hobart, Berlin; Otto S. Hoyt, New Haven; J.

L. Jenkins, St. Johnsbury; Thomas Kidder, St. Johnsbury; William H. Kingsbury, Corinth; Benjamin Labaree, D.D., Pres. of Middlebury College; Jacob N. Loomis, Craftsbury; Samuel Marsh, Underhill; Ulric Maynard, Castleton; Benjamin B. Newton, St. Albans; Calvin Pease, D.D., Burlington; Aaron G. Pease, Norwich; Tertius Reynolds, Fairfax; Andrew Royce, Burlington; Amos J. Samson, St. Albans; William Seales, Lyndon; Joseph Steele, Middlebury; John F. Stone, Sec. of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, Montpelier; George Stone, North Troy; William W. Thayer, St. Johnsbury; Lucius L. Tilden, Middlebury; Joseph Torrey, D.D., Burlington; Joseph Underwood, East Hardwick; John Wheeler, D.D., Burlington; Joseph D. Wickham, Manchester; John Wood, Townshend; John H. Worcester, Burlington.—46.

THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS AND CHURCHES IN VERMONT, is composed of representatives from fifteen Associations, viz., Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, Lamolle, Lancaster, Montpelier, North Western, Orange, Orleans, Royalton, Rutland, White River, Windham, Windsor, and Winoski; three Conventions, viz., Addison, North Western, and Rutland; and eight Conferences, viz., Caledonia, Chittenden, Lamolle, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham, and Windsor. From the Conventions and Conferences, lay delegates are sent. The Statistics are collected through the Associations.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

CHURCHES.		MINISTERS.	Com.	CHH. MEMBERS.			ADDIT'NS.			REMOVALS.			BAPTISMS.			
				Jan. 1, 1859.			1858-9.			1858-9.			1858-9.			
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.		Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Prof.	Letter.	Total.	Deaths.	Discon.	Excom.	Total.	Adult.	Infant.	Sab. Schools.
Abington, 1st ch.	1712	Frederick R. Abbe, p.	1857	61	115	176	9	11	6	17	6	2	0	8	10	1,215
" 2d ch.	1807	Henry L. Edwards, s.s.		98	138	236	10	3	3	6	7	0	0	7	1	6,220
" 3d ch.	1839	Horace D. Walker, p.	1844	72	125	197	6	21	23	4	2	0	0	6	16	18,250
" South,	1813	Isaac C. White, p.	1850	43	87	130	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0,200
Acton,	1832	Alpha Morton, s.s.		86	130	216	50	26	0	26	3	3	0	6	14	11,190
Adams, North,	1827	Albert Paine, p.	1856	37	131	168	36	11	3	14	3	7	0	10	5	1,110
" South,	1840	John Tarlock, p.	1859	26	81	107	31	18	5	23	4	0	0	8	11	4,80
Agawam,	1819	Ralph Perry, p.	1847	41	79	120	9	24	6	30	2	4	0	6	11	2,190
" Feeding Hill's,	1762	Moody Harrington, s.s.		39	62	102	4	14	4	18	1	2	0	3	3	2,64
Alford,	1846	Vacant.		9	19	28	7	12	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	25
Amesbury, West,	1726	Leander Thompson, p.	1854	73	134	224	31	17	7	24	2	8	1	11	7	4,200
" Mills,	1831	Vacant.		49	114	163	23	6	0	6	110	0	1	11	3	0,145
" and Salisbury,	1845	Vacant.		18	56	74	12	8	4	12	1	0	2	8	3	99
Amherst, 1st ch.	1739	Edward S. Dwight, p.	1854	112	234	346	45	25	7	32	114	0	15	8	4	4,200
" 2d ch.	1782	Chas. L. Woodworth, p.	1849	50	143	193	23	49	12	61	5	5	1	11	25	9,200
" South ch.	1824	Vacant		19	38	57	0	7	5	12	169	0	70	3	0	70
" College ch.	1826	Wm. A. Stearns, d. p.	1854	78	17	95	8	27	14	41	1	9	0	10	3	1,0
" North ch.	1826	J. W. Underhill, p.	1859	85	139	224	27	10	1	11	4	6	0	10	4	9,140
" South ch. in,	1858	James L. Merrick, p.	1858	19	49	68	2	3	2	5	1	3	0	4	2	2,80
Andover, South ch.	1711	George Moser, p.	1855	102	247	349	64	29	13	42	9	17	5	31	19	5,240
" Theol. Sem. ch.	1816	Faculty, acting p.		350	60	410	314	12	10	22	0	9	0	9	2	0,40
" West ch.	1826	James H. Merrill, p.	1856	76	160	236	38	17	3	20	4	11	2	17	8	3,200
" Free ch.	1846	Vacant.		55	121	176	40	42	18	60	2	13	0	15	21	1,200
" Ballardvale,	1854	Henry S. Greene, p.	1855	12	42	54	6	5	2	7	1	5	0	6	3	1,125
Ashburnham,	1760	Thomas Boutelle, s.s.		75	109	184	27	8	4	12	3	1	0	4	3	0,144
" North,	1843	Asa Barnes, s.s.		12	12	24	18	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0,40
Ashby,	1776	James M. Bell, p.	1858	58	112	170	31	28	5	33	2	6	0	8	14	1,175
Ashfield, 1st,	1763	Willard Brigham, p.	1856	36	82	118	16	7	2	9	4	3	0	7	0	0,119
" 2d,	1855	Lyman Warner, p.	1857	22	46	68	2	6	4	10	1	1	0	2	4	0,80
Ashland,	1825	Vacant.		47	87	134	21	4	4	8	4	9	0	13	4	1,200
Athol,	1750	John F. Norton, p.	1852	69	148	217	16	35	13	48	4	3	0	7	22	2,250
Attleboro', 1st ch. W.,	1710	Benjamin C. Chase, s.s.		29	85	114	11	10	2	12	1	3	0	4	9	5,110
" 2d ch.	1748	Jonathan Crane, s.s.		66	169	235	28	4	5	9	5	6	0	11	0	2,400
Auburn,	1776	Darwin Adams, s.s.		50	91	141	31	15	0	15	2	1	0	3	4	2,105
Barnstable, West,	1816	Hiram Carlton, p.	1853	33	46	79	4	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0,65
" Coruit,	1670	Vacant.		5	23	28	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0,0
" Centerville,	1840	Ebenezer Burgess, s.s.		29	63	92	12	11	2	13	4	0	0	4	8	0,75
" Hyannis,	1827	Charles Morgridge, p.	1858	8	16	24	6	3	2	5	1	0	1	0	1	0,40
Barre,	1849	George Denham, p.	1856	49	133	182	48	5	3	8	1	7	2	10	2	3,225
Becker, 1st ch.	1758	Spencer O. Dyer, p.	1858	35	68	103	15	23	3	26	3	6	0	9	14	0,60
" North,	1849	William C. Foster, s.s.		33	66	104	13	34	2	36	1	7	0	8	13	6,75
Bedford,	1740	Henry J. Patrick, p.	1854	48	135	183	16	13	3	16	1	2	2	5	7	6,150
Belchertown,	1773	Henry B. Blake, p.	1855	102	265	367	28	14	6	20	7	9	0	16	7	4,825
Berkely,	1737	Charles D. Lothrop, s.s.		52	93	145	22	23	8	31	3	2	0	5	5	0,120
" Trin. Cong. ch.	1848	James A. Roberts, s.s.		15	30	45	3	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0,70
Berlin,	1779	Wm. A. Houghton, p.	1853	28	83	111	17	3	2	5	0	4	0	4	2	6,145
Bernardston,	1824	Vacant.		18	32	50	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0,62
Beverly, Dane-st ch.	1802	Joseph Abbott, p.	1834	84	158	242	54	7	0	47	4	3	0	7	21	2,215
" 4th ch.	1824	Edw. W. Harrington, s.s.		5	20	25	0	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	3	0,48
" Wash-ton st. ch.	1837	Alonso B. Rich, p.	1852	38	121	159	5	32	4	36	2	0	0	2	10	5,160
Billerica,	1829	Jesse G. D. Stearns, p.	1843	17	56	73	21	6	3	9	4	2	0	6	1	1,50
Blackstone,	1841	Thomas E. Bliss, s.s.		23	46	69	25	10	6	16	0	6	0	5	1	1,60
Blanford,	1785	Charles J. Hinsdale, p.	1836	41	81	122	32	1	2	3	4	4	0	8	1	0,135
" (G. W. Blagden, d. p.)	1836															
Boston, Old South ch.	1639	Jacob M. Manning, p.	1857	88	320	408		35	7	42	6	8	0	14	15	160
" Park-st. ch.	1809	Andrew L. Stone, p.	1849	235	534	869	120	97	36	133	7	37	0	44	39	29,475
" Essex-st. Un. c.	1822	Neh. Adams, d. p.	1834	148	304	512	50	41	9	50	3	24	0	27	13	17,204
" Bowdoin-st. ch.	1825	Edwin Johnson, p.	1859	112	241	353	30	6	3	9	0	25	0	25	2	6,333
" Salem-st. ch.	1827	George W. Field, p.	1856	117	340	511	200	15	6	21	1	16	0	17	4	10,410
" Pine-st. ch.	1827	Henry M. Dexter, p.	1849	96	242	338	44	37	41	73	4	12	0	16	12	3,104
" Mariners' ch.	1830	Elijah Kellogg, acting p.		49	30	79	2	7	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	2,103

CHURCHES.			MINISTERS.		CHH. MEMBERS.			ADDITION.			REMOVALS.			BAPTISMS.		
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com.	1859.			1858-9.			1858-9.			1858-9.			
				Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Prot.	Per.	Prof.	Deaths.	Discon.	Excom.	Total.	Adult.	Infant.	
Boston, Central ch.	1835	Vacant		137	293	430	22	2	24	3	16	0	19	5	3,451	
" Mt. Vernon, ch.	1842	Edward N. Kirk, D.D., p.	1842	249	446	695	175	75	32	107	4	1	45	23	14,386	
" Shawmut ch.	1845	Vacant.		88	180	268		23	22	46	4	10	14		1,333	
" So. Phillips ch.	1822	Edmund K. Alden, p.	1850	54	118	172	52	9	14	23	4	9	13	3	1,225	
" Payson ch.	1845	No separate worship.				45									0	
" Ch. of the Unity.	1857	Charles S. Porter, s.s.		38	76	114	2	20	4	24	3	0	6	4	11,325	
" E. Maverick ch.	1836	Thomas N. Haskell, p.	1858	115	271	386		24	6	30	4	17	0	21	16,143	
Boxboro',	1784	Vacant.		28	39	67	6	21	2	23	3	1	0	4	11	
Boxford, 1st ch.	1702	Wm. S. Coggin, p.	1838	40	83	123	10	57	2	59	2	3	0	5	7	
" West,	1736	Calvin E. Park, p.	1846	31	54	85	3	11	0	11	0	0	0	5	2	
Boylston,	1743	William Murdock, s.s.		48	90	138	26	0	0	0	3	2	0	5	0	
Bradford,	1682	James T. McCollom, p.	1854	87	145	232	12	35	8	44	1	4	0	5	25	
Braintree, 1st ch.	1707	R. S. Steers, D.D., p.	1811	48	140	188	17	13	1	14	1	0	1	2	5	
" South,	1829	Dennis Powers, p.	1856	27	64	91	4	0	0	2	3	1	6	0	4	
" and Weymouth																
Union ch.	1811	John Perkins, p.	1815	52	117	169	11	15	7	22	6	1	0	7	5	
Bridgewater, Trin. ch.	1821	John M. Prince,*	1859	26	59	85	15	7	4	11	0	7	0	7	3	
" Scotland ch.	1836	James L. Seagrave, s.s.		9	26	35	0	11	2	13	0	0	1	1	4	
Brighton, Evang. ch.	1827	Vacant.		33	92	125	38	0	1	1	4	0	5	0	2	
Brimfield,	1724	Jason Morse, p.	1849	50	134	184	16	10	5	15	4	0	9	2	1,240	
Brookfield,	1766	Jesse K. Bragg, p.	1832	44	95	139	20	9	7	16	1	6	0	7	6	
Brookline, Harv'd ch.	1844	Vacant.		45	92	137		18	16	34	2	5	0	7		
Buckland,	1785	"		68	110	178	15	6	9	15	4	6	2	12	3	
Burlington,	1735	"		13	30	43	14	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	
Cambridge, 1st ch.,	1636	John A. Albro, D.D., p.	1835	104	238	342	26	5	81	6	5	0	11	8	17,200	
" Port, 1st ch.	1827	Vacant.		110	253	363	87	12	14	26	1	9	2	12	3	
" 21 ch.	1842	George E. Allen, p.	1858	22	39	61	8	5	14	19	1	10	0	1	4	
" No. H. Ames ch.	1857	Paul Couch, s.s.		41	51	92	2	42	8	50	1	0	1	22	10	
Canton,	1842	Richard G. Greene, p.	1858	40	54	94	15	6	21	12	0	13	3	7	1,593	
Carlisle,	1781	Vacant.		10	23	33	10	8	2	10	0	0	0	0	6	
Carver,	1738	Wm. C. Whitcomb, s.s.	1859	12	48	60	7	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	
Charlestown, 1st ch.	1738	Matthew Kingman, p.	1854	39	57	96	12	15	5	20	1	3	0	4	8	
" East,	1850	Aaron Foster, p.	1859	30	62	92	14	25	1	26	2	0	5	12	0	
Charlestown, 1st ch.	1652	James B. Miles, p.	1855	93	216	309	61	39	10	46	3	9	1	13	16	
" Winthrop ch.	1838	Abbot E. Kittredge, p.	1859	110	262	372	86	32	10	42	3	31	0	34	13	
Charlton,	1761	John Haven, p.	1855	22	83	105	15	20	2	24	4	6	10	14	1,150	
Chatham,	1720	Calvin Chapman, s.s.		34	99	133	13	0	0	0	3	2	0	5	0	
Chelmsford, 21 ch.	1824	Benjamin F. Clark, p.	1839	25	54	79	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chelsea, Winnie's ch.	1841	A. H. Plumb, p.	1858	108	212	320	63	28	13	41	7	14	0	21	17	
" Broadway ch.	1851	Joseph A. Copp, D.D., p.	1852	68	126	194	2	6	7	13	2	0	8	3	2,250	
" Plymouth ch.	1857	Edwin H. Nevin, p.	1857	53	79	132	14	44	20	64	2	0	1	3	7	
Chester,	1765	Hugh Gibson, s.s.		37	50	87	10	18	1	19	0	1	1	3	7	
" Factories,	1844	Zolva Whittemore, s.s.		9	13	22	4	0	3	3	1	3	0	4	0	
Chesterfield,	1764	Vacant.		12	36	48	1	8	0	8	1	0	4	5	0	
Chilmark, 1st ch.	1752	Eli B. Clark, p.	1839	36	67	103	8	2	1	3	0	2	2	1	5	
" 21 ch.	1829	Frederick Alvord, p.	1858	45	123	168	64	7	6	13	1	17	0	18	2	
" 31 ch.	1824	L. H. Core, p.	1857	61	151	212	55	22	7	29	1	18	2	21	11	
Chilmark, Before	1700	Thomas W. Duncanson, s.s.		2	14	16	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Clinton,	1844	W. W. Winchester, p.	1854	54	134	188	23	13	15	28	1	9	0	10	2	
Cohasset, 2d Cong. ch.	1824	Frederick A. Reed, p.	1848	19	81	100	9	12	1	13	4	2	0	6	5	
Coleraine,	1819	Vacant.		15	42	57	9	14	1	25	0	0	2	12	0	
Concord,	1826	"		20	111	131	11	11	3	14	1	3	0	4	6	
Conway,	1768	George M. Adams, p.	1851	115	226	341	40	39	8	47	5	14	2	21	17	
Cummington, 1st ch.	1779	Vacant.		22	49	71	20	15	1	16	0	1	0	1	6	
" Village,	1839	Theodore J. Clark, p.	1842	46	61	107	11	28	2	30	2	4	0	6	19	
" West,	1840	Vacant.		19	43	62	16	0	0	0	4	2	0	6	0	
Dalton,	1785	Edson L. Clark, p.	1859	37	82	119	10	22	6	28	6	0	12	14	6	
Dana, Center,	1852	John Keep, p.	1853	12	31	43	8	14	0	14	3	1	0	4	10	
Danvers, 1st ch.	1689	M. P. Brannan, D.D., p.	1826	58	118	176	3	17	4	21	5	0	5	4	10,280	
" Maple st. ch.	1844	James Fletcher, p.	1849	36	79	115	5	13	5	18	0	0	0	8	2	
Dartmouth, South,	1807	Martin S. Howard, p.	1859	23	59	82	20	10	1	11	1	3	0	4	6	
Dedham, 1st ch.	1638	Eben'r Burgess, D.D., p.	1821	59	180	239		11	11	22	1	5	0	6	2	
" South,	1736	Moses M. Colburn, p.	1852	25	62	87	12	6	2	8	2	2	0	4	3	
Deerfield, Ortho. ch.	1835	Rob't. Crawford, D.D., p.	1858	28	69	88	6	13	5	18	0	4	0	4	6	
" South, 1st ch.	1818	Perkins K. Clark, p.	1859	44	91	135	13	3	7	10	5	0	14	1	3	
" Monument ch.	1848	David A. Strong, p.	1849	40	72	112	2	2	2	4	1	2	0	3	1	
Dennis, South,	1817	Wm. A. Sturtevant, p.	1856	28	50	78	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	
Dighton,	1710	Enoch Sanford, p.	1856	19	35	54	7	6	1	7	1	0	1	4	0	
Dorchester, 2d ch.	1808	James H. Means, p.	1848	77	231	308	45	21	6	27	6	12	0	18	9	
" Village ch.	1829	Theodore T. Munger, p.	1856	40	95	135	24	2	0	2	3	1	0	4	1	
" Port Norfolk,	1859	Vacant.		11	18	29	0									
Douglas, 1st ch.	1747	Gilbert B. Richards, p.	1852	12	36	48	16	0	0	6	1	8	2	11	0	
" East,	1854	Joshua L. Maynard, p.	1857	68	142	210	15	49	12	61	2	0	2	22	6	
Dover,	1839	Vacant.		10	19	29	4	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	0	
Dracut, 1st ch.	1721	William Allen, s.s.		31	61	92	7	8	1	9	0	2	0	2	0	
" West ch.	1797	Vacant.		46	8	131	14	31	3	34	1	0	1	20	0	
" Central ch.	1847	"		38	54	92	3	19	1	20	1	1	0	2	5	
Dudley,	1732	Henry Pratt, p.	1854	44	110	154	9	13	3	16	2	4	0	6	10	



CHURCHES.			MINISTERS.			CHH. MEMBERS.			ADMIT'NS.			REMOVALS.			BAPTISMS.		
						Jan. 1, 1859.			1858-9.			1858-9.			1858-9.		
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Prof.	Letter.	TOTAL.	Deaths.	Disch.	Excom.	TOTAL.	Adult.	Infant.	Sch. Scholars.	
Dunstable,	1767	William C. Jackson, p.	1859	28	55	82 15	3	0	3	2	3	0	5	1	0	100	
E Bridgewater, Tr.ch	1849	Basil Sanford, p.	1860	24	33	57 2	20	0	20	0	4	0	4	13	0	71	
E & W. Bridgewater,	1826	Philo B. Wilcox,	1851	53	67	120 18	16	0	16	0	5	1	6	9	2	75	
Eastham,	1646	Vacant.		13	31	44 2	0	0	0	2	3	0	6	0	0	35	
Easthampton, 1st ch.	1785	Aaron M. Colton, p.	1853	86	168	254 14	52	1	53	8	14	1	23	28	6	138	
" Payson ch.	1852	Rollin S. Stone, p.	1852	69	152	221 18	58	14	72	2	11	0	13	26	7	187	
Easton,	Before 1711	(L. Sheldon, D.D. p.	1810	33	81	114 16	4	2	6	1	0	0	1	4	2	285	
Edgartown,	1641	Vacant.		25	61	86 4	3	0	3	5	1	0	6	2	1	100	
Egremont,	1816	James B. Cleveland, p.	1855	34	75	109 15	7	1	8	2	4	0	6	3	3	88	
Enfield,	1790	Robt Mc Ewen, D.D. p.	1842	126	223	349 62	32	13	45	3	16	0	19	13	7	181	
Erving, Ev. Cong. ch.	1832	Vacant.		17	20	37 14	3	6	9	0	3	1	4	1	0	65	
Essex, 1st ch.	1681	James M. Bacon, p.	1856	48	112	160 11	38	1	39	0	4	0	4	29	3	201	
Fairhaven,	1792	John Willard, p.	1855	76	170	246 31	37	7	44	6	10	0	16	9	17	326	
Fall River, 1st ch.	1816	J. L. Diman, p.	1856	54	158	212 62	32	1	33	2	6	2	10	10	0	161	
" Central,	1842	El Thurstun, p.	1849	94	159	253 25	37	8	45	4	4	2	10	17	13	270	
Falmouth, 1st ch.	1708	William Bates,	died 1859	55	145	200 32	2	2	4	8	3	0	11	0	2	150	
" East,	1821	George Ford, p.	1856	19	27	46 7	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	2	1	50	
" North,	1833	Levi Wheaton, s.s.		37	37	73 16	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	1	40	
" East, 2d ch. in.	1849	Elijah Demond, s.s.		13	36	49 4	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	2	0	78	
Fitchburg, Calv. ch.	1768	Alfred Emerson, p.	1858	111	228	338 49	13	17	30	5	14	0	19	3	5	385	
" Trinit. ch.	1843	Vacant.		35	62	97 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	
Foxboro,	1779	Noadiah S. Dickens n, p.	1858	60	149	209 19	32	21	53	4	3	0	7	17	3	249	
Frankingham,	1701	Joseph C. Bodwell, p.	1852	74	155	229 29	17	14	31	1	4	0	5	4	9	249	
" Saxonville,	1833	Vacant.		41	125	166 40	29	5	34	1	4	0	5	15	3	169	
Franklin,	1738	Samuel Hunt, p.	1850	42	137	179 15	6	2	8	3	0	6	2	2	1	175	
" South,	1855	Robert Carver, s.s.	1859	8	17	25 1	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	25	
Freetown, Assonet,	1807	Abel G. Duncan, s.s.		7	17	24 3	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	30	
Gardner, 1st ch.	1786	John C. Paine, p.	1848	40	80	120 3	9	1	10	2	2	0	4	3	2	200	
" Evan. ch.	1830	Samuel J. Austin, p.	1859	72	131	203 35	34	22	56	1	2	0	22	2	0	275	
Georgetown,	1732	Charles Beecher, p.	1857	71	137	208 17	50	8	58	4	6	0	10	36	2	353	
Gill,	1793	Abijah Stowell, s.s.		10	43	53 3	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	7	5	
Gloucester, West,	1829	Charles B. Smith, s.s.		17	31	48 4	19	0	19	1	0	0	1	6	0	40	
" Harbor,	1829	Lyander Dickerman, p.	1858	21	74	95 16	9	1	10	2	2	0	4	2	2	229	
" Lauesville,	1830	Francis N. Peloubet, p.	1857	14	34	48 4	8	2	10	1	5	0	6	5	4	212	
Goshen,	1780	Thomas H. Rood, p.	1855	34	68	102 16	14	2	16	2	5	0	7	10	4	75	
Grafton,	1731	Thomas C. Biscoe, p.	1838	108	189	297 74	8	3	11	5	13	1	19	1	5	290	
Grauby,	1762	Henry Mills, p.	1854	121	173	294 32	47	9	56	3	6	0	9	14	4	300	
Granville, East,	1747	(T. M. Cooley, D.D. p.	1796	27	48	75 6	1	0	1	5	2	0	7	0	0	40	
" West,	1781	Francis Holmes, s.s.		26	49	75 14	7	5	12	0	2	0	2	5	0	60	
Greenfield, 1st ch.	1751	A. Chandler, D.D. p.	1832	29	61	90 0	40	0	40	1	0	0	1	20	14	90	
" 2d Cong. ch.	1817	P. C. Headley, p.	1857	75	159	234 4	43	18	61	2	5	0	7	10	20	200	
Greenwich,	1749	E. Ward P. Blodgett, p.	1843	39	111	150 19	25	1	26	0	3	0	3	15	4	225	
Groton,	1664	Edwin A. Bulkie, p.	1850	54	162	216 17	23	0	23	5	4	0	9	13	0	200	
Groveland,	1727	(G. B. Perry, D.D. p.	1814	48	101	149 2	7	0	7	2	2	0	4	2	0	125	
Great Barrington,	1743	Thomas Doggett, p.	1857	63	112	175 24	23	4	27	2	7	0	9	6	3	150	
" Housatonic,	1841	Ilorace Winslow, p.	1858	23	59	82 34	2	2	4	0	1	4	5	0	1	82	
Hadley, 1st ch.	1659	Josiah Brewer, s.s.		90	138	228 38	53	5	58	2	5	0	7	27	15	225	
" 2d ch.	1831	Rowland Ayres, p.	1843	45	90	135 14	25	2	27	2	3	0	5	11	1	138	
" Russell ch.	1841	Franklin Tuxbury, p.	1857	35	95	130 2	36	4	39	5	9	0	14	10	15	95	
Halifax,	1734	Timothy G. Brainerd, p.	1850	20	33	53 4	6	0	6	1	0	0	1	4	5	180	
Hamilton,	1714	John H. Mordough, p.	1855	66	97	163 15	38	2	40	8	2	0	10	18	4	120	
Hanover, 1st ch.	1728	John H. Freeman, p.	1856	13	44	57 10	3	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	50	
" 2d ch.	1854	Vacant.		17	34	51 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	
Hanson,	1748	A. B. Foster, s.s.		11	50	61 1	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	0	0	105	
Hardwick,	1736	Marty Tupper, p.	1852	31	72	103 25	3	2	5	3	3	1	7	1	2	180	
Harvard,	1821	John Dodge, p.	1854	37	104	141 18	6	2	8	2	2	0	4	5	2	125	
Harwich,	1747	Joseph R. Mansell, s.s.		16	53	69 15	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	90	
" Port, Pilgrim ch.	1855	Frederick Hebard, s.s.		9	18	27 0	1	0	1	0	3	2	5	0	0	90	
Heath,	1670	John M. Greene, p.	1857	108	172	280 16	35	6	41	3	8	0	11	20	4	140	
Haverhill, West,	1735	Ass Farwell, p.	1853	43	73	116 17	19	2	21	3	0	0	5	13	0	140	
" East,	1744	Abraham Burnham, p.	1857	14	24	38 7	6	3	9	0	3	0	3	6	0	45	
" Center,	1833	Benj. F. Hosford, p.	1845	76	189	265 19	46	14	60	1	0	0	1	15	11	200	
" Winter st. ch.	1839	Leonard S. Parker, p.	1853	55	87	142 15	27	16	43	4	3	0	7	15	5	219	
" North Cong. ch.	1859	Vacant.		30	54	84 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hawley, East,	1778	Henry Seymour, p.	1849	39	61	100 8	24	1	25	1	3	0	4	7	1	100	
" West,	1825	J. B. Baldwin, s.s.		19	38	57 6	11	4	15	1	0	0	1	2	3	60	
Heath,	1783	John M. Greene, p.	1857	108	172	280 16	35	6	41	3	8	0	11	20	4	140	
Hinsdale,	1795	Kinsley Twining, p.	1858	70	111	181 20	1	7	8	4	0	0	8	0	3	180	
Hingham,	1847	Eben. Porter Dyer, p.	1849	1	27	27 3	7	2	9	0	0	0	0	5	1	92	
Holden,	1742	Wm. P. Paine, D.D. p.	1853	102	240	342 48	26	1	27	3	18	0	21	16	1	250	
Holland,	1765	Francis Wood, s.s.		16	25	41 1	5	0	5	0	3	0	3	3	0	70	
Holliston,	1728	Joshua T. Tucker, p.	1849	141	272	413 36	113	10	123	7	6	0	13	65	9	500	
Holyoke, 1st ch.	1799	Simon Miller, p.	1846	31	65	96 14	24	11	35	0	1	0	1	12	1	80	
" 2d ch.	1845	John M. Greene, p.	1845	44	121	165 44	68	13	81	0	7	0	7	33	2	200	
Hopkinton,	1824	John C. Webster, p.	1838	55	118	173 14	10	4	14	3	1	1	5	9	5	150	
Hubardston,	1770	Cyrus W. Allen, p.	1852	38	110	148 30	1	5	6	5	4	0	9	1	2	180	
Huntingdon, 1st ch.	1778	Henry A. Austin, p.	1856	48	67	115 15	13	1	14	2	6	0	8	7	4	176	

CHURCHES.				MINISTERS.				CHH. MEMBERS.				ADDITIONS.				REMOVALS.				BAPTISMS.					
								Jan. 1, 1859.				1858-9.				1858-9.				1858-9.					
								TOTAL.				TOTAL.				TOTAL.				TOTAL.					
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Prof.	Letter.	Transf.	Discon.	Excom.	Infant.	Adult.	Sch. Schools.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Prof.	Letter.	Transf.	Discon.	Excom.	Infant.	Adult.	Sch. Schools.
Huntington, 2d ch.	1846	Townsend Walker, p.	1853	22	45	67	8	9	8	17	1	4	0	0	110										
Ipswich, 1st ch.	1634	{ David T. Kimball, p. Robert Southgate, p.	1806 1851	43	146	192	22	2	2	4	3	1	0	4	2	175									
" " South ch.	1747	Daniel Fitz, p.	1826	30	28	58	11	12	1	13	0	1	0	1	0	70									
" " Linebrook,	1749	Edward F. Abbott, s.s.		22	67	89	13	10	10	2	1	0	0	3	9	0	70								
Kingston,	1828	Byron Bosworth, s.s.		17	31	48	10	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	11	0	0	70							
Lakeville,	1728	Augustus Root, p.	1858	26	63	89	7	0	2	2	0	5	1	0	3	0	70								
Lancaster,	1839	Vacant.		17	31	48	10	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	11	0	0	70							
Lanesboro',	1764	George T. Dole, s.s.		113	214	327	87	37	14	51	3	28	0	31	21	8	460								
Lawrence, 1st ch.	1847	Caleb E. Fisher, p.	1859	134	275	409	51	134	18	152	2	15	0	17	40	10	473								
" " Central ch.	1849	Daniel Tenney, p.	1857	163	274	437	37	74	26	100	7	11	0	18	35	10	400								
Lee,	1780	Nahum Gale, d.d. p.	1853	93	169	253	35	32	6	38	4	5	0	9	15	5	290								
Leicester,	1721	{ John Nelson, d.d., p. Amos H. Coolidge, p.	1812 1857	65	166	231	23	9	3	32	5	5	1	11	5	2	177								
Lenox,	1822	Vacant.		73	135	208	43	12	7	19	2	8	0	10	4	1	235								
Leominster,	1784	Vacant.		35	68	103	16	6	1	7	1	2	0	3	5	0	130								
Leverett,	1784	Vacant.		26	57	83	18	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	83								
Lincoln,	1747	"		17	37	54	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	65									
Littleton,	1840	Elihu Loomis, s.s.		71	143	214	16	15	4	20	6	3	0	9	3	12	100								
Longmeadow,	1716	John W. Harding, p.	1850	39	71	110	18	14	1	15	4	1	0	5	12	0	45								
" " East,	1829	Vacant.		85	285	370	78	70	18	88	4	21	0	25	30	12	468								
Lowell, 1st ch.	1826	Jonathan L. Jenkins, p.	1855	75	315	390	79	22	8	30	5	14	0	15	3	400									
" " Appleton st. ch.	1831	{ J. P. Cleveland, d.d., p. Joseph W. Backus, p.	1855 1858	131	296	427	50	30	20	6	114	0	15	15	3	400									
" " Kirk st. ch.	1845	A. Blanchard, p.	1845	50	112	163	18	31	23	54	0	10	0	18	3	302									
" " High st. ch.	1843	Owen Street, p.	1857	23	88	121	6	20	0	20	6	6	0	12	11	2	212								
Ludlow,	1789	J. W. Tuck, p.	1843	32	73	105	14	6	0	6	3	1	0	4	2	120									
Lunenburg,	1835	William A. Mandell, p.	1856	75	211	286	15	5	11	16	4	4	0	5	4	350									
Lynn, 1st ch.	1632	Parsons Cooke, d.d., p.	1833	22	60	82	7	6	8	14	1	3	0	4	7	213									
" " Central ch.	1850	Jotham B. Sewall, p.	1855	75	211	286	15	5	11	16	4	4	0	5	4	350									
Lynnfield Center,	1720	Vacant.		22	60	82	7	6	8	14	1	3	0	4	7	213									
" " 2d ch.	1854	Allen Gannett, s.s.		14	42	56	15	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	60									
Malden, 1st Tr. C. ch.	1649	Charles E. Reed, p.	1858	52	112	164	40	18	11	29	2	8	0	10	8	2	180								
" " So., Winthrop ch.	1858	Vacant.		18	42	60	1	9	8	17	0	0	0	0	3	1	100								
" " Chapel ch.	1858	Luther H. Angier, s.s.		8											1	75									
Manchester, — (These two reports cover the same ch.)																									
{ Orthodox Cong. ch.	1716	George E. Freeman, p.	1858	65	168	233	29	0	1	1	4	1	0	5	0	0	158								
{ The Orthodox ch.	1716	Francis V. Tenney, p.	1858	63	178	241	34	6	4	10	5	1	0	6	3	0	118								
Mansfield,	1838	Jacob Ide, Jr., p.	1856	29	67	96	15	23	2	25	0	0	0	2	9	4	314								
Marblehead,	1684	Benjamin R. Allen, p.	1854	42	296	338	50	30	3	38	8	51	0	59	7	17	250								
" " 3d Cong. ch.	1858	Nelson Scott, s.s.		20	47	67	0	10	58	1	0	1	0	0	0	52									
Marion,	1793	Leander Cobb, p.	1841	31	60	91	5	37	4	41	4	0	0	1	21	6	180								
Marlboro',	1696	Levi A. Field, p.	1853	48	126	174	12	11	7	18	2	5	3	10	4	1	130								
Marshfield, 1st ch.	1832	Ebenezer Alden, Jr., p.	1850	29	35	65	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	283								
" " East, 2d Trin. ch.	1835	Vacant.		21	32	53	4	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	0	0	94								
Mattapoisett,	1738	Wm. L. Parsons, p.	1855	68	114	182	6	87	5	92	2	5	0	7	44	2	173								
Medfield,	1828	Andrew Bigelow, p.	1855	28	82	110	4	19	6	25	2	2	0	4	13	1	100								
Medford, 1st Tr. C. ch.	1822	Elihu P. Marvin, p.	1852	40	119	159	45	15	5	21	2	13	1	16	4	2	130								
" " Mystic ch.	1823	Elias Nason, p.	1858	31	91	122	17	12	14	1	6	0	7	5	175										
Medway, 1st ch.	1714	Jacob Roberts, p.	1856	40	95	135	15	15	2	17	3	3	0	6	7	2	175								
" " 2d ch.	1750	Jacob Ide, d.d., p.	1814	72	154	226	39	58	8	66	4	5	0	9	22	3	180								
" " Village ch.	1838	David Sanford, p.	1858	60	152	212	35	19	2	21	1	2	0	3	9	125									
Melrose,	1847	E. A. Buck, p.	1859	30	42	72	6	13	6	19	0	3	0	3	4	5	110								
Mendon,	1828	Vacant		7	28	35	7	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	7	250								
Methuen,	1729	John C. Phillips, p.	1839	63	120	183	59	17	0	17	2	7	0	9	0	150									
Middleboro', 1st ch.	1694	I. W. Putnam, d.d., p.	1835	57	123	180	32	18	0	18	1	1	0	2	17	0	170								
" " North, 1st ch.	1748	Elbridge G. Little, s.s.	1855	40	87	127	1	32	4	36	3	5	0	8	31	2	163								
" " Central,	1847	Isiah C. Thatcher, p.	1856	60	118	178	6	11	11	22	1	1	0	2	8	7	22								
Middlefield,	1773	Lewis Bridgman, p.	1859	46	53	99	10	48	6	54	0	3	0	3	10	3	180								
Middletown,	1729	Amos H. Johnson, p.	1857	47	108	155	32	11	1	15	2	9	0	4	4	1	155								
Milford,	1741	James T. Woodbury, p.	1852	72	144	216	10	17	13	30	7	5	0	12	11	350									
Milbury, 1st ch.	1742	Edmund Y. Garrette, p.	1857	46	115	161	12	23	14	42	3	7	1	9	13	4	185								
" " 2d ch.	1827	Lewis Jessup, p.	1856	84	139	223	65	21	3	24	4	8	0	12	13	0	154								
Milton, 1st ch.	1678	Albert K. Teale, p.	1850	36	87	123	16	5	21	4	0	0	0	4	9	4	70								
" " 2d Ev. Cong. ch.	1843	Edwin Leonard, p.	1852	8	26	34	5	3	2	5	1	1	0	2	3	0	100								
Monson,	1762	{ Alfred Ely, d.d., p. T. G. Colton, p.	1806 1855	86	160	246	17	26	19	45	3	3	0	6	11	1	200								
Montague, 1st Con. ch.	1762	Vacant.		59	105	164	18	0	8	8	1	3	0	0	0	2	170								
Monterey,	1750	Winthrop H. Phelps, p.	1854	24	61	85	19	1	0	1	4	13	0	17	0	0	90								
Montgomery,	1797	Vacant.		5	13	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40								
Nantucket,	1698	Vacant.		73	274	347	74	38	3	41	5	0	0	5	25	3	254								
Natick,	1802	Charles M. Tyler, p.	1859	61	157	218	19	4	25	2	10	0	0	12	7	1	350								
" " South,	1859	E. Strong, p.	1859	17																					
Needham, West,	1798	A. R. Baker, p.	1856	53	82	135	25	4	18	1	2	0	3	4	0	125									
Needham, Grantville,	1848	Edward S. Atwood, p.	1856	27	45	72	4	15	4	19	1	2	0	3	5	1	79								
Needham,	1857	Vacant.		14	22	36	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	10								
New Bedford, 1st ch.	1636	Asahel Cobb, p.	1857	15	44	59	12	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130								
" " North ch.	1807	Henry W. Parker, p.																							

CHURCHES.			MINISTERS.			CHH. MEMBERS. Jan. 1, 1859.			ADDITIONS. 1858-9.			REMOVALS. 1858-9.			BAPTISMS. 1858-9.		
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Prof.	Letter.	Deac.	Dea.	Excom.	TOTAL.	Adult.	Infant.	Sch. Sch.		
New Braintree,	1754	John H. Gurney, p.	1856	18	71	89	8	6	3	9	1	2	0	3	2	1 90	
		{ L. Withington, d. d. p.	1816														
Newbury, 1st ch.	1635	{ John R. Thurston, p.	1859	46	143	189	92	51	1	52	7	2	1	10	34	22 170	
" Byfield ch.	1706	Charles Brooks, p.	1858	67	92	159	22	51	4	55	8	5	0	8	27	0 145	
Newbury p't, North c.	1768	L. F. Dimmick, d. d. p.	1819	55	265	320	4	47	1	48	7	0	0	7	23	5 200	
" 4th ch.	1793	Randolph Campbell, p.	1837	77	200	277	28	63	8	71	6	7	0	13	30	9 231	
" Belville,	1808	Daniel T. Fiske, p.	1847	67	155	222	14	63	2	65	2	7	0	9	33	6 250	
" Whitefield ch.	1850	Samuel J. Spaulding, p.	1851	49	146	195	19	50	9	59	1	4	0	5	33	1 270	
New Marlboro', 1st c.	1744	Richard T. Searle, p.	1852	36	73	109	27	1	8	9	2	3	0	5	1	2 123	
" Southfield,	1794	Otis Lombard, p.	1849	22	44	66	14	6	2	8	0	1	0	1	3	0 75	
New Salem,	1845	Erastus Curtiss, s.s.	1845	10	29	39	10	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0 40	
Newton, 1st ch.	1694	Daniel L. Furber, p.	1847	56	108	164	23	22	3	25	4	7	0	11	7	3 175	
" West, 2d ch.	1781	George B. Little, p.	1857	48	79	127	20	11	10	21	3	5	0	8	5	4 170	
" Eliot ch.	1845	Joshua W. Wellman, p.	1856	68	153	221	15	30	21	51	1	6	1	8	8	11 245	
" Auburndale,	1850	Edward W. Clark, p.	1857	36	53	89	21	11	10	21	1	2	0	3	4	1 120	
Northampton, 1st ch.	1631	Zachary Eddy, p.	1858	200	300	500	19	53	26	119	9	5	0	14	19	21 404	
" Edwards ch.	1833	Gordon Hall, p.	1852	113	179	292	39	43	14	57	4	12	1	17	9	11 230	
North Andover, Ev. c.	1834	L. Henry Cobb, p.	1857	24	96	120	20	19	6	25	1	1	0	3	10	6 130	
Northboro',	1832	S. S. Ashley, p.	1852	29	64	93	31	4	6	10	1	8	0	9	2	0 142	
Northbridge, 1st ch.	1782	George B. Safford, s.s.	1857	27	63	90	17	6	0	6	1	3	1	5	4	1 128	
" Whitinsville,	1834	Lewis F. Clark, p.	1842	71	126	197	21	49	11	60	5	4	0	9	25	6 240	
No. Bridgewater, 1st c.	1740	Vacant.	1850	50	89	139	9	3	2	5	3	0	0	3	1	1 200	
" South Cong. ch.	1837	Charles W. Wood, p.	1858	46	78	124	4	0	6	6	0	4	0	4	0	2 170	
" Porter Ev. ch.	1850	Charles L. Mills, p.	1852	72	139	211	4	19	3	22	2	4	0	6	13	3 250	
No. Brookfield, 1st c.	1752	{ Thos. Snell, d. d. p.	1851	98	206	304	10	32	5	37	3	9	0	12	17	2 375	
" Union ch.	1854	Wm. H. Beecher, p.	1857	36	72	108	13	12	2	14	3	5	0	8	6	0 250	
North Chelsea,	1828	Marcus Ames, s.s.	1857	5	14	19	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0 65	
Northfield, Trin. ch.	1825	Willard Jones, s.s.	1857	21	51	72	12	4	7	11	2	1	0	3	3	0 70	
North Reading,	1848	Thomas N. Jones, p.	1853	16	41	57	5	1	5	6	2	3	0	5	1	2 75	
Norton,	1832	Franklin Holmes, p.	1852	40	81	121	20	6	1	7	0	18	0	18	5	0 125	
Oakham,	1773	James Kimball, p.	1832	83	158	241	33	8	1	9	8	12	1	21	8	2 305	
Orange,	1846	Edwin Dimock, p.	1858	64	109	165	17	47	6	50	0	9	0	9	28	0 212	
Orleans,	1719	Jacob Waite, p.	1841	29	91	120	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0 225	
Otis,	1779	Thomas A. Hall, s.s.	1857	26	69	95	15	10	1	11	1	1	0	2	8	0 94	
Oxford,	1721	H. Bardwell, d. d.	1836	93	184	277	40	67	10	77	2	9	0	11	35	4 190	
Palmer, 1st ch.	1730	Vacant.	1850	18	51	69	25	7	0	7	1	3	0	4	6	3 40	
" 2d ch.	1847	Joseph Vaill, d. d. p.	1854	34	77	111	15	34	9	43	3	2	0	5	18	6 110	
Pawtucket,	1829	Constantine Blodgett, p.	1836	81	262	345	65	16	1	63	2	7	0	9	32	10 290	
Pelham,	1837	William Phipps, p.	1840	33	74	107	8	18	4	22	2	6	0	8	7	2 185	
Pepperell,	1837	Vacant.	1850	5	22	27	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 50	
Pepperell,	1747	Edward P. Smith, p.	1856	102	189	291	32	22	6	28	7	8	0	15	14	5 115	
Peru,	1770	Vacant.	1850	35	76	111	20	8	4	12	1	5	0	6	5	1 150	
Petersham,	1823	Charles Kendall, s.s.	1856	59	122	181	35	16	3	19	4	6	3	7	6	1 175	
Phillipston,	1765	Samuel W. Barnum, p.	1856	69	122	181	35	16	3	19	4	6	3	13	6	1 175	
Pittsfield, 1st ch.	1764	John Todd, d. d. p.	1842	93	185	278	26	2	3	5	4	12	0	16	4	13 250	
" 2d, (colored),	1846	Samuel Harrison, p.	1850	10	29	39	7	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	9 40	
" South,	1850	Roswell Foster, p.	1850	33	185	278	26	2	3	5	4	12	0	16	4	13 250	
Plainfield,	1786	Solomon Clark, s.s.	1850	43	95	138	13	24	1	25	6	7	0	13	9	1 235	
Plymouth, 2d ch.	1738	Vacant.	1850	00	86	146	20	4	0	4	1	1	0	2	3	1 117	
" 3d ch.	1801	Nath'l B. Blanchard, s.s.	1850	54	158	212	8	16	1	17	2	4	0	6	9	13 200	
" Chiltonville,	1818	Ezekiel Dow, s.s.	1850	25	53	78	6	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0 40	
Plympton,	1698	Joshua Ballard, s.s.	1850	32	90	122	22	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0 160	
Prescott,	1823	David Bancroft, p.	1858	18	30	48	8	12	6	18	0	1	0	1	10	0 60	
Princeton,	1764	William T. Briggs, p.	1856	59	107	166	14	16	4	20	3	0	0	3	9	8 180	
Provincetown,	1714	Osborne Myrick, p.	1846	16	53	69	4	18	2	20	0	0	0	0	3	0 80	
Quincy, Ev. cong.	1832	Licentiate.	1850	22	55	77	4	6	0	6	3	1	0	4	1	1 112	
Randolph, 1st ch.	1731	Vacant.	1850	40	81	121	20	6	1	7	0	1	0	1	2	0 155	
" East, 2d ch.	1818	Vacant.	1850	25	58	83	5	30	0	30	1	7	0	8	19	9 123	
" Winthrop ch.	1850	Ezekiel Russell, d. d. p.	1857	39	69	108	1	28	6	34	1	0	0	1	11	10 165	
Raynham,	1721	John Hasbick, p.	1839	67	134	201	23	53	6	59	1	0	0	1	53	0 272	
Reading, Old South,	1750	William Barrows, p.	1856	58	139	188	14	10	2	12	2	3	0	5	8	8 225	
" Bethesda ch.	1849	William H. Wilcox, p.	1857	67	101	168	12	6	6	12	5	5	0	11	5	3 220	
Rehoboth,	1721	Walter P. Doe, s.s.	1850	42	79	121	25	0	25	5	0	0	0	5	25	0 320	
Richmond,	1765	Charles S. Renshaw, p.	1853	26	63	89	8	5	0	5	1	0	0	1	2	1 90	
Rochester, Center,	1763	Vacant.	1850	22	78	100	20	5	1	6	1	4	0	5	3	1 57	
" North,	1758	Vacant.	1850	8	12	20	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0 30	
Rockport, 1st ch.	1755	Wakefield Gale, p.	1836	116	297	397	24	30	2	32	6	4	1	11	7	13 260	
" 2d ch.	1855	David Bremner, p.	1855	28	30	58	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	7	2 130	
Roxbury,	1839	John Pike, p.	1840	48	124	172	8	20	1	21	3	2	0	6	12	4 100	
Roxbury, Eliot ch.	1842	Aug. C. Thompson, p.	1842	120	251	371	68	46	30	76	8	21	2	31	13	400	
" Vine-st. ch.	1857	John O. Means, p.	1857	35	47	82	0	22	8	30	2	0	0	2	6	9 173	
Royalston, 1st ch.	1766	Ebenezer W. Bullard, p.	1852	45	91	136	12	13	3	16	4	7	0	11	6	2 236	
" 2d ch.	1837	Edwin Seabury, p.	1858	41	79	120	25	0	2	2	6	16	0	22	0	0 80	
Rutland,	1727	Clarendon Waite, p.	1858	66	139	205	39	6	5	11	5	7	0	12	3	0 210	
Salem, Tabernacle ch.	1829	S. M. Worcester, d. d. p.	1834	77	321	398	20	15	4	19	6	10	0	16	6	7 321	
" 3d ch.	1735	{ Israel E. Dwinell, p.	1849	62	262	344	48	33	6	39	9	6	0	15	14	13 410	
" Howard-st. ch.	1803	{ Charles C. Beaman, s.s.	1850	19	57	106	10	19	3	22	0	6	0	5	5	2 170	
" Crombie-st. ch.	1832	Vacant.	1850	50	210	260	17	25	5	30	3	7	0	10	10	11 220	

CHURCHES.	MINISTERS.	Com.	CHH. MEMBERS.			ADDITIONS.		REMOVALS.			BAPTISMS.		
			Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Prof.	Letter.	Deaths.	Discon.	Excom.	Adult.	Infant.	Sch. Schools.
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	1858-9.										
Salisbury, Hill,	1718	Benjamin Sawyer, s.s.	5	17	22	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandfield,	1756	Aaron Pickett, p.	64	137	201	53	14	2	16	4	6	10	7
Sandwich,	1649	William Carruthers, p.	41	87	128	8	3	11	2	0	6	4	2
" Monument,	1833	Vacant	10	22	32	4	2	0	2	1	1	0	2
" Puritan ch.	1847	"	15	35	50	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saugus, 1st ch.	1732	Levi Brigham, p.	17	37	54	8	11	0	11	0	0	2	1
Seitate, No., Tr. C. C.	1835	Vacant.	27	50	77	3	4	2	6	1	0	0	1
Seekonk,	1643	James O. Barney, s.s.	37	73	110	14	7	2	9	0	1	0	1
Sharon,	1741	L. R. Phillips, p.	38	89	127	2	22	7	39	1	12	0	13
Sheffield,	1735	George E. Hill, p.	30	142	178	6	25	3	28	8	4	0	12
Shelburne, 1st ch.	1770	Richard S. Billings, p.	82	91	173	4	84	2	86	2	1	0	3
" Falls,	1850	Wilbur F. Loomis, p.	53	94	147	7	34	20	54	3	2	0	5
Sherborn,	1885	Edmund Dowse, p.	58	108	166	20	18	1	19	4	3	0	7
Shirley,	1828	Vacant.	18	48	66	14	11	1	12	1	2	0	3
Shrewsbury,	1723	Wm. A. McGinley, p.	74	140	214	46	2	2	4	0	3	7	2
Shutesbury,	1742	Anson Hubbard, s.s.	13	37	50	1	8	0	8	0	3	5	0
South,	1855	David T. Packard, s.s.	33	71	110	13	7	15	0	4	0	4	0
Southampton,	1743	Joseph E. Swallow, p.	147	170	317	45	4	5	9	4	5	0	9
Southboro',	1831	William J. Breed, p.	63	109	172	32	7	9	16	4	0	5	3
Southbridge,	1801	Eber Carpenter, p.	51	127	178	48	16	8	24	1	13	0	19
South Danvers, 1st ch.	1713	James O. Murray, p.	77	197	274	11	43	8	51	3	1	7	19
South Hadley, 1st ch.	1733	Hiram Mead, p.	94	184	278	54	47	3	50	4	10	4	16
" " Falls,	1824	Richard Knight, p.	48	120	168	30	47	7	54	2	0	0	2
South Reading,	1645	Reuben Emerson, p.	78	114	192	24	30	4	34	3	2	0	5
Southwick,	1773	Joseph B. Johnson, p.	19	67	76	23	1	1	2	1	2	0	3
Springer,	1744	Erastus Clapp, p.	40	112	152	10	34	8	42	2	0	3	24
" " S. Osgood, D.D., p.	1809	"	85	268	353	46	37	8	45	7	13	0	20
Springsfield, 1st ch.	1637	Henry M. Parsons, p.	58	138	196	23	31	16	47	5	7	0	12
" Olivet,	1838	George D. F. Folsom, p.	115	218	333	41	51	19	70	5	14	0	19
" South,	1842	S. G. Buckingham, p.	90	140	230	52	43	18	61	2	11	0	13
" North,	1846	James Drummond, p.	25	43	68	10	19	5	24	2	0	2	10
" Indian Orchard,	1848	F. A. Barton, s.s.	27	37	64	8	2	2	4	0	0	0	0
Sterling,	1852	Vacant.	48	176	224	46	43	6	49	7	8	0	15
Stockbridge,	1734	Alfred H. Dashiell, Jr., p.	42	76	119	47	15	2	62	0	2	0	2
" Curtisville,	1824	"	35	86	121	14	13	3	16	2	9	0	11
Stoneham,	1729	William J. Batt, p.	33	63	96	20	3	1	4	0	1	1	1
Stoughton, 1st ch.	1744	Thomas Wilson, p.	6	20	26	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Stowe,	1839	Vacant.	12	32	44	4	17	0	17	2	0	2	11
" Assabet,	1852	"	72	142	214	34	7	2	9	0	0	15	4
Sturbridge,	1736	Sumner G. Clapp, p.	86	127	213	12	2	1	3	3	2	0	5
Sunderland,	1718	Sereno D. Clark, p.	63	137	200	9	32	1	33	6	0	0	11
Sudbury,	1640	Erastus Dickinson, p.	47	119	166	33	14	1	15	9	2	0	5
Sutton,	1720	George Lyman, p.	8	61	69	2	3	2	5	0	0	0	2
Swampscot, 1st ch.	1845	Jonas B. Clark, p.	33	78	114	21	12	0	12	0	0	0	8
Taunton, 1st ch.	1837	Alvan Cobb, p.	112	299	411	40	36	10	46	5	8	0	13
" Trin. Cong. ch.	1826	Stephen Maltby, p.	70	124	194	33	21	4	25	2	5	0	7
" Winslow ch.	1837	Timothy Blake, p.	5	15	20	1	4	2	6	0	0	0	4
" East ch.	1853	James R. Cushing, s.s.	44	101	145	21	20	4	24	4	2	0	7
Templeton,	1832	Lewis Sabin, D.D., p.	57	114	171	23	22	5	27	3	6	0	9
Tewksbury,	1734	Richard Tolman, p.	14	25	39	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Tisbury, 1st ch.	1700	Vacant.	3	9	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Holmes' Hole,	1844	"	35	67	102	23	6	2	8	0	1	0	1
Tolland,	1737	C. F. Paige, s.s.	52	117	169	12	12	0	12	5	0	10	8
Topsfield,	1663	Anson McLeod, p.	74	163	237	15	18	7	25	4	4	0	8
Townsend,	1734	"	45	75	120	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Truro,	1842	Edward W. Noble, p.	5	16	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" North,	1842	Job Cushman, s.s.	78	185	263	38	24	2	26	3	0	5	12
Upton,	1735	Andrew J. Willard, p.	35	117	152	25	14	7	21	1	9	0	10
Uxbridge,	1731	Jacob J. Abbott, p.	35	89	124	22	0	3	3	3	2	0	5
Walpole,	1829	J. Warren Healy, p.	17	60	77	10	0	2	2	1	0	0	1
Walton, Tr. Cong. ch.	1820	R. B. Thurston, p.	48	89	137	29	11	2	13	1	2	0	3
Ware, 1st ch.	1857	Ariel P. Chute, p.	98	191	289	30	53	15	68	5	13	0	18
" East ch.	1826	A. E. P. Perkins, p.	39	100	139	10	11	3	14	5	3	0	8
Wareham,	1739	Vacant.	53	121	174	25	14	6	20	3	2	0	5
Warren,	1742	Stephen S. Smith, p.	14	62	66	5	16	1	17	1	1	0	2
Warwick,	1829	Elh Moody, s.s.	5	17	22	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington,	1772	Moses M. Longley, p.	26	65	91	8	20	14	34	2	1	0	3
Watertown, Phillips	1855	Stephen R. Dennen, p.	46	83	129	37	2	6	43	5	2	4	0
Wayland,	1828	Vacant.	52	95	147	22	37	6	23	2	12	0	14
Webster,	1838	Thomas Morong, s.s.	78	124	202	25	3	0	24	3	0	7	1
Wellfleet, 1st ch.	1857	Samuel Hopley, p.	48	78	121	20	6	0	26	2	1	0	3
" South,	1835	Joseph H. Patrick, s.s.	24	46	70	26	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Wendell,	1774	Abraham Jenkins, s.s.	37	75	112	18	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Wenham,	1644	John S. Sewall, p.	111	237	348	57	6	13	19	6	15	1	22
Westboro',	1724	Luther H. Sheldon, p.	82	174	256	40	3	1	4	3	13	0	9
West Boylston,	1796	Vacant.	59	98	154	36	17	2	19	6	7	13	9
West Brookfield,	1717	Christ' M. Cordley, p.	39	75	114	18	12	8	20	1	8	9	4
W. Cambridge, Ev. c.	1842	Daniel R. Cady, p.	91	225	316	20	22	2	25	9	16	0	25
Westfield, 1st ch.	1679	Emerson Davis, D.D., p.	18	28	46	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0

CHURCHES.			MINISTERS.			CHH. MEMBERS. Jan. 1, 1859.		ADDITIONS. 1858.		REMOVALS. 1858.			BAPTISMS. 1858.			
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Prof.	Letter.	TOTAL.	Deaths.	Discon.	Excom.	TOTAL.	Adult.	Infant.	
				Abent.	Female.	Male.				Female.	Male.	Female.				
Westfield, 2d ch.	1856	Joel S. Bingham, p.	1857	78	94	172	4	68	19	87	1	5	0	6	37	8
Westford,	1828	John Whitney, s.s.		49	122	171	42	26	12	38	1	2	0	3	18	0
Westhampton,	1779	E. C. Bissell, p.	1859	103	148	251	13	70	22	92	2	8	0	10	25	19
Westminster,	1744	Brown Emerson, p.	1859	70	157	227	15	4	6	10	5	14	1	20	2	1
W. Newbury, 1st ch.	1798	Charles D. Herbert, p.	1857	42	64	106	10	20	8	28	6	2	1	9	8	2
" 2d ch.	1731	Davis Foster, p.	1855	35	117	152	7	18	4	22	3	1	0	4	6	11
Westport,	1858	Isaac Dunham, s.s.		5	11	16		3	2	5	0	0	0	0	2	1
W. Roxbury, S. Ev. ch.	1735	Thomas Laurie, p.	1851	30	62	92	14	4	3	7	2	11	0	13	0	9
" Jamaica Plain.																
Mather ch.	1853	Alonzo H. Quint, p.	1853	42	68	110	20	25	14	39	1	9	0	10	10	5
West Springfield,	1698	Theron H. Hawks, p.	1855	71	158	229	29	23	5	28	3	11	0	14	11	6
" Mettineague,	1853	E. J. Alden, p.	1858	13	31	44	13	1	14	0	1	0	1	1	7	5
West Stockbridge,	1833	Daniel D. Frost, p.	1857	29	69	98	45	10	3	13	1	1	0	2	8	1
" Center,	1789	Lewis Pennell, p.	1854	34	46	80	10	7	1	8	4	2	0	6	6	0
Weymouth, No., 1st c.	1623	Joshua Emery, p.	1838	46	86	132	3	4	0	4	4	0	1	5	2	0
" South, 2d ch.	1723	James P. Terry, p.	1848	33	75	108	5	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	2
" Union ch.	1842	Stephen H. Hayes, p.	1858	21	31	52	2	4	3	7	4	0	0	4	4	0
" East,	1843	Edmund S. Potter, p.	1851	62	85	147	22	6	2	8	3	3	0	6	5	1
" No., Pilgrim ch.	1852	Samuel L. Rockwood, p.	1858	15	45	60	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	2
Whately, 1st ch.	1771	C. N. Seymour, p.	1853	72	116	188	15	49	7	56	7	1	0	8	27	2
" 2d Cong. ch.	1842	Charles Lord, p.	1856	33	53	86	10	13	6	19	1	4	1	6	7	3
Wilbraham,	1741	John P. Skeele, p.	1856	66	105	171	31	27	6	33	0	11	0	11	12	5
" South,	1785	C. B. Kittredge, s.s.		19	47	66	14	1	3	4	0	2	0	2	0	0
Williamsburg,	1773	Frederic T. Perkins, p.	1857	120	179	299	22	70	12	82	6	9	0	15	30	3
" Haydenville,	1851	C. Brewster, p.	1858	45	98	141	23	17	5	22	2	8	0	10	10	0
Williamstown, 1st ch.	1795	Addison Ballard, p.	1857	25	250			20	6	26	5	15	0	20	9	7
" College ch.	1834	Mark Hopkins, D.D., p.	1836	87	0	87	64	13	4	17	0	0	0	8	8	0
" 2d ch.	1836	Vacant.		13	23	36	4									
Wilmington,	1733	Samuel H. Tolman, p.	1856	29	76	105	15	11	7	18	0	4	0	4	8	11
Winchendon, 1st ch.	1762	Benjamin F. Clarke, p.	1855	22	27	49	20	0	0	2	3	0	0	5	0	0
" North,	1843	Abijah P. Marvin, p.	1844	40	103	143	16	9	7	16	6	5	0	11	3	2
Winchester,	1840	Reuben T. Robinson, p.	1852	122	205	327	18	106	27	133	7	8	2	17	47	13
Windsor,	1772	Salmon C. Perry, s.s.		24	36	60	7	3	4	7	0	0	0	5	2	1
Woburn, 1st ch.	1642	Daniel March, p.	1856	138	351	549	45	25	35	60	13	12	1	26	11	6
" North,	1849	Vacant.		9	27	36	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Worcester, 1st par.	1716	Horace James, p.	1853	150	891	571	98	93	50	143	5	13	0	18	5	25
" Calvinist,	1820	Seth Sweetser, D.D., p.	1838	106	249	355	50	25	23	48	2	20	0	22	8	5
" Union,	1836	Ebenezer Cutler, p.	1855	191	346	537	50	28	39	64	2	6	1	9	11	6
" Salem St.	1848	Merrill Richardson, p.	1858	101	183	284	42	22	29	51	2	27	1	30	10	1
Worthington,	1771	John H. Bisbee, p.	1838	81	135	216	25	21	3	24	0	0	0	3	10	1
Wrentham,	1692	William L. Ropes, p.	1853	51	186	237	55	26	2	28	2	5	0	7	15	5
" North,	1839	Franklin Davis, s.s.		11	31	42	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	4
Yarmouth,	1639	Vacant.		30	83	113	16	10	0	14	1	0	0	5	1	3
" West,	1840	John E. Cory, s.s.		7	38	45	10	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1

SUMMARY.—Churches, 487; Ministers, 421; Church members,—24,220 Males, 51,519 Females; TOTAL, 76,931, including 10,575 absentees. Additions in 1858,—8,317 by profession, 2,531 by letter; TOTAL, 11,348. Removals in 1858,—1,191 by death, 2,413 by dismissal, 78 by excommunication; TOTAL, 3,682. Baptisms,—4,100 Adult, 1,720 Infant. In Sabbath Schools, 80,445.

OTHER MINISTERS.—J. Alken, Charlestown; William Allen, D.D., Northampton; John W. Alvord, Sec. American Tract Society, Boston; Rufus Anderson, D.D., Sec. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston; Elisha Bacon, Teacher, Centerville; Luther Bailey, East Medway; John D. Baldwin, Boston; Elijah P. Barrows, D.D., Prof. in Andover Theological Seminary, Andover; James Bates, Granby; Spencer F. Beal, Andover; George C. Beckwith, D.D., Sec. American Peace Society, Boston; William S. Blanchard,—Zenae Bliss, Amherst; (Joab Brace, D.D., Pittsfield, (ord. Jan. 16, 1856); Samuel Bradford, Montague; Henry M. Bridge, Warwick; David Brigham, Bridgewater; Sylvester F. Bucklin, Marlboro'; Asa Bullard, Sec. Mass. Sabbath School Society, Boston; Daniel C. Burt, Berkley; William Bushnell, physician, Boston; Daniel Butler, Sec. Mass. Bible Society, Groton; Swift Byington, Boston; Robert Carver, Taunton; Ebenezer Chase, Tisbury; Erastus Clapp, Easthampton; Dorus Clark, Waltham; Joseph S. Clark, D.D., Cor. Sec. of Congregational Library Association, Boston; Edward Clarke, Chesterfield; Dana Cloyes, South Reading; Nathaniel Cobb, Evangelist, Kingston; D. N. Coburn, Monson; Nathaniel Cogswell, Yarmouth; Edw. W. Cook, Townsend; [William M. Cornell, now in Philadelphia]; John P. Cowles, Principal of Young Ladies' Seminary, Ipswich; Josiah D. Crosby, Ashburnham; Joseph W. Crose, West Boylston; Preston Cummings, Leicester; J. Jay Dana, Adams; Timothy Davis, Kingston; Elijah Demond, East Falmouth; A. C. Denison, Medford; Rodney G. Dennis, Grafton; Joel L. Dickinson, West Roxbury; Calvin Durfee, Financial Agent of Williams College, Williamstown; John Dwight, North Wrentham; L. Root Eastman, Needham; Henry Eddy, physician; John Q. A. Edgell, Agent for Western College Society, Andover; John E. Edwards, Lancaster; Isaac Esty, Amherst; Luther Farham, Agent for Southern Aid Society, Boston; Joseph B. Felt, LL.D., Boston; David D. Field, D.D., (ord. April 11, 1804); Horatio Flagg, Coleraine; William C. Fowler, Amherst; George Gannett, teacher, Boston; Ebenezer Gay, Bridgewater; Alfred Goldsmith, Groton; Alfred Greenwood, Natick; N. H. Griffin, Williamstown; Charles Hammond, Principal of Lawrence Academy, Groton; Steadman W. Hawks, Agent Seaman's Friend Society, Lowell; Sewall Harding, Sec. Congregational Board of Publication, Boston; William M. Harding, Quincy; William Harlow, Wrentham; Roger C. Hatch, Warwick; Roswell Hawks, South Hadley; Calvin Hitchcock, D.D., Wrentham; Edward Hitchcock, D.D., Prof. in Amherst College, Amherst; Asa Hixon, West Medway; L. Ives Hoadley, Auburn; Edwin R. Hodgman, Townsend; Willard Holbrook, Rowley; David Holman, Postmaster, Douglas; Sidney Holman, teacher, Holyoke; Henry B. Hooker, D.D., Sec. Mass. Home Missionary Society, Boston; Isaac Hosford, Chaplain in Insane Asylum, Worcester; George L. Hovey, Sec. American and Foreign Chris-

tian Union, Greenfield; Heman Humphrey, D.D., (ord. March 16, 1807); Samuel C. Jackson, D.D., Assistant Secretary of Mass. Board of Education; Forrest Jefferts, South Boston; William Jenks, D.D., Boston; Francis Jordan, Chaplain in County House, and County Missionary, Springfield; Caleb Kimball, West Medway; Henry J. Lamb, West Springfield; Isaac P. Langworthy, Sec. of American Congregational Union, Chelsea; John Lawrence, Carlisle; William Leonard, Scituate; Isaac N. Lincoln, Prof. in Williams College, Williamstown; Henry Loomis, Jr., Pastor of a Union Church, Globe Village, Southbridge; Leonard Luce, Boxboro'; Solomon Lyman, Easthampton; Rodney A. Miller, Worcester; William Miller, Sterling; Cyrus T. Mills, Ware; David T. Mitchell, City Missionary, Roxbury; Charles W. Monroe, East Cambridge; Erasmus D. Moore, Clerk in office of Secretary of State, Boston; Martin Moore, Proprietor of "Boston Recorder," Boston; S. B. Morley, Williamstown; Nathan Munroe, Editor of "Boston Recorder," Boston; Birdsey G. Northrop, Agent of Mass. Board of Education; Francis Norwood, Monson; Samuel Nott, Wareham; David Oilphand, Andover; Edwards A. Park, D.D., Prof. in Andover Theol. Sem., Andover; Abel Patten, Burlington; Giles Pease, physician, Boston; Joseph Peckham, Kingston; Samuel H. Peckham, Leominster; Willard Peirce, North Abington; Ebenezer Perkins, Royalston; David Perry, teacher, Pepperell; Austin Phelps, D.D., Prof. in Andover Theol. Sem., Andover; Jeremiah Pomeroy, Charlestown; Swan L. Pomeroy, D.D., Boston; Rufus Pomeroy, Otis; Enoch Pratt, Brewster; Francis G. Pratt, Middleboro'; Miner G. Pratt, Agent of American Colonization Society, Andover; Ebenezer Price, Boston, (ord. Sept. 26, 1804); Asa Rand, Ashburnham; Stetson Raymond, Bridgewater; Andrew H. Reed, Mendon; George Richards, Boston; Samuel H. Riddel, Boston; Otis Rockwood, Cambridgeport; John Sandford, Taunton; William H. Sandford, Worcester; Alexander J. Sessions, Salem; Samuel Sewall, Burlington; William G. T. Shedd, Prof. in Andover Theol. Sem., Andover; William T. Sleeper, Chaplain in State Reform School, Westboro'; Asa B. Smith, Buckland; Charles Smith, Hatfield; Charles V. Spear, Principal Maplewood Young Ladies' Institute, Pittsfield; Cyrus Stone, Boston; Timothy D. P. Stone, Amesbury Mills; Calvin E. Stowe, D.D., Prof. in Andover Theol. Sem., Andover; Lot B. Sullivan, Wareham; Increase N. Tarbox, Sec. of Am. Education Soc., Framingham; John Tisdock, Prof. in Williams College, Williamstown; John L. Taylor, Treasurer of Phillips Academy, Andover; Josiah H. Temple, Framingham; Calvin Terry, North Weymouth; William M. Thayer, Editor, Franklin; J. C. Thompson, Holyoke; Joseph Tracy, Sec. Mass. Colonization Soc., Beverly; George Tracy, Anti-Tobaccoist, Fitchburg; Selah B. Treat, Sec. A. B. C. F. M., Boston; James Tufts, Monson; Martyn Tupper, Hardwick; Josiah W. Turner, Agent of Am. S. S. Union, Boston; William Tyler, Pawtucket; William S. Tyler, D.D., Prof. in Amherst College, Amherst; John A. Vinton, South Boston; Oliver G. Vose, Prof. in Amherst College, Amherst; Samuel Ware, Sunderland; Aaron Warner, Amherst; James Warner, Sec. of the Commonwealth, Boston; Calvin White, Amherst; N. W. Williams, Shrewsbury; John Woodbridge, D.D., Hadley; Jonathan E. Woodbridge, Auburndale (Newton); Samuel Woodbury, Freetown; Henry A. Woodman, Newburyport; Isaac R. Worcester, District Sec. of A. B. C. F. M., Auburndale; E. B. Wright, Huntington.—168.

THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS, whose Minutes embody the statistics, is a clerical body, composed of delegates from twenty-seven local, clerical, Associations, viz., Andover, Berkshire North, Berkshire South, Brewster, Brookfield, Essex North, Essex South, Franklin, Hampden East, Hampden West, Hampshire, Hampshire East, Mendon, Middlesex South, Middlesex Union, Norfolk, Old Colony, Plymouth, Salem, Suffolk North, Suffolk South, Taunton, Vineyard Sound, Woburn, Worcester Central, Worcester North, and Worcester South. Of the churches themselves, 359, embracing 54,154 members, are organized into 19 local Conferences.

## RHODE ISLAND.

CHURCHES.			MINISTERS.			CHR. MEMBERS. Jan. 1, 1859.			ADDITIONS. 1858.			REMOVALS. 1858.			BAPTISMS. 1858.		
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Prof.	Letter.	Deaths.	Discon.	Excom.	TOTAL.	Adult.	Infant.	SAR. Schools.		
Barrington,	1667	Francis Horton, s.s.	1856	39	89	128	21	6	9	15	3	2	0	5	1	180	
Bristol,	1687	Thos. Shepard, D.D., p.	1835	63	150	213	30	4	0	4	1	0	5	3	7	172	
Central Falls,	1845	David M. Elwood, s.s.	1859	39	83	122	28	11	7	18	1	4	2	7	5	130	
Chepachet,	1846	Orin F. Otis, p.	1846	8	13	21	6	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	7	7	
Elmwood,	1851	Reuben Torrey, p.	1852	20	30	50	25	3	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	100	
Kingston,	1821	Vacant.		12	55	67	12	18	4	22	0	0	0	15	1	0	
Little Compton,	1704	Nathaniel Beach, p.	1857	54	136	190	40	15	2	17	4	5	9	8	0	221	
Newport,	1823	Thatcher Thayer, p.	1852	40	148	188	36	23	5	28	6	0	9	14	9	250	
North Scituate,	1834	Loring B. Marsh, s.s.	1859	10	40	50	28	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	50	
Pawtucket,	1829	Constantine Blodgett, p.	1836	83	262	345	65	52	11	63	2	7	9	32	11	111	
Peacedale,	1857	Vacant.		10	20	30	3	16	1	17	2	0	1	3	1	6	
Providence,—																	
Beneficent ch.	1744	A. Huntington Clapp, p.	'55	145	338	483	57	56	19	75	9	8	0	17	39	71	
Richmond st. ch.	1795	Jona. Leavitt, D.D., p.	1840	103	245	348	52	23	16	39	8	14	0	22	0	5	
High st. ch.	1859	Lyman Whiting, p.	1859	119	266	385	35	70	13	83	24	0	27	10	42	362	
Free Evang'l ch.	1843	Robert H. Conklin, s.s.	1853	78	173	251	47	14	4	18	1	14	0	15	11	2140	
Central ch.	1852	Leonard Swain, D.D., p.	1852	91	181	272	34	56	25	81	0	3	2	5	23	10	
River Point,	1849	George W. Adams, p.	1857	11	29	40	4	13	7	20	0	2	0	2	0	6	
Slater'sville,	1816	Edwin A. Buck, p.	1859	25	92	117	29	5	2	7	3	9	12	0	0	130	
Tiverton,	1746	Nelson Clark, s.s.	1858	3	23	26	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	100	
Westerly,	1843	Alphonso L. Whitman, p.	'53	20	48	68	11	4	8	2	1	0	3	2	2	50	
Woonsocket,	1834	Theodore Cooke, s.s.	1857	17	41	58	25	8	7	15	1	3	0	4	6	1	

SUMMARY.—Churches, 21; Ministers, 19; Church members,—990 Males, 2,462 Females; TOTAL, 3,452, including 588 absentees. Additions in 1858,—398 by profession, 141 by letter; TOTAL, 539. Removals in 1858,—36 by death, 101 by dismissal, 7 by excommunication; TOTAL, 158. Baptisms,—Adult, 177, Infant, 110. In Sabbath Schools, 3,463.

OTHER MINISTERS.—Thomas Williams, Providence, (ord. Jan. 1, 1807); James M. Hoppin, Providence, now in Europe.

These Churches are all united in the RHODE ISLAND EVANGELICAL CONNOCIATION.



## CONNECTICUT.

CHURCHES.		MINISTERS.	Com.	CHH. MEMBERS.				ADDIT'NS.				REMOVALS.				BAPTISMS.			
				Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Abent.	Prof.	Letter.	TOTAL.	Deaths.	Discon.	Excom.	TOTAL.	Adult.	Infant.	Sab. Schools.		
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.																	
Andover,	1749	J. R. Freeman, p.	1856	14	22	36	8	5	1	6	1	0	0	1	2	1			
Ashford,	1718	Thomas Dutton, s.s.		40	62	102	11	0	2	2	2	8	0	10	0				
" Westford,	1768	Vacant.		14	36	50	17	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0			
Avon, West,	1751	Joseph M. Smith, s.s.		47	69	116	9	22	1	23	1	0	1	0	5	12	6		
" East,	1819	E. D. Murphy, p.	1859	52	108	155	9	30	5	35	2	4	6	12	6				
Barkhamsted,	1781	Thomas K. Roberts, s.s.		18	37	55	2	3	2	5	1	0	0	1	2	2	4		
" Hitchcockville,	1842	Luther H. Barber, p.	1843	20	49	69	7	13	1	14	1	3	0	4	6				
Berlin, Kensington,	1712	Vacant.		33	78	106	20	1	21	3	0	0	0	3	12	6			
Bethany,	1775	Robert C. Learned, p.	1858	108	214	322	47	2	7	9	8	22	1	31	2				
Bethel,	1763	E. W. Robinson, p.	1855	17	28	45	5	3	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	0			
Bethlem,	1760	Netwell A. Prince, s.s.	1859	122	190	312	18	60	12	72	6	8	0	14	23	2			
Bloomfield,	1739	Aretas G. Loomis, p.	1850	43	92	135	16	20	0	20	3	2	0	5	15	7			
Bolton,	1738	Vacant.		39	68	98	4	17	1	18	1	0	0	1	2				
Boston,	1725	Lavinia Hyde, p.	1849	28	62	90	6	1	4	5	4	3	0	7	2				
Bozrah, New Concord,	1739	Nathan S. Hunt, s.s.		31	53	84	17	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0			
" Bozrahville,	1828	George Cryer, s.s.		19	28	47	30	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0			
" Fitchville,	1854	Joseph A. Saxton, s.s.		14	21	35	18	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Branford, abt.	1646	Timothy P. Gillett, p.	1808	80	150	230	14	44	7	51	4	11	0	15	17	4			
Bridgeport, 1st ch.	1635	Matson M. Smith, p.	1859	102	217	319	15	68	8	76	6	17	0	23	20	8			
" 24 ch.	1830	Alex. R. Thompson, s.s.	1858	72	140	212	23	28	2	40	1	12	0	13	8	4			
Bridgewater,	1809	H. H. McFarland, s.s.		11	45	56	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Bristol,	1747	Leverett Griggs, p.	1856	172	300	472	30	84	16	100	6	18	0	24	33	8			
Brookfield,	1757	Thos. N. Benedict, s.s.	1859	34	78	112	14	5	4	9	6	6	0	12	2	4			
Brooklyn,	1734	Edward C. Miles, s.s.		78	140	218	52	39	1	40	1	0	0	1	28	0			
Burlington,	1782	George A. Miller, p.	1859	29	69	98	16	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0			
Canaan,	1741	Henry Snyder, s.s.		33	65	98	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0			
" Falls Village,	1758	Henry A. Russell, s.s.	1858	10	17	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Canterbury,	1711	Chs. P. Grosvenor, p.	1859	26	59	85	14	4	2	6	5	2	0	7	1	2			
" Westminster,	1770	Reuben S. Hazen, p.	1849	32	71	103	15	24	4	28	3	2	0	5	9	0			
Canton, Center,	1750	Warren C. Fiske, p.	1858	75	137	212	6	32	2	34	2	3	0	5	10	4			
" Collinsville,	1832	Charles B. McLean, p.	1844	87	147	234	46	96	13	79	6	2	0	8	36	9			
Chaplin,	1810	Francis Williams, p.	1858	43	84	127	14	2	1	4	1	4	0	5	0	0			
Chatham,—																			
" Middle Haddam,	1740	B. B. Hopkinson, s.s.		27	56	83	1	3	4	1	0	0	1	0	2	1			
" East Hampton,	1748	Vacant.		36	71	107	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1			
" Mid. Haddam, 2d,	1855	John H. Newton, s.s.		13	26	39	3	4	7	1	1	0	0	2	1	0			
Cheshire,	1724	Vacant.		113	189	302	7	97	7	104	6	12	3	21	43	10			
Chester,	1742	William S. Wright, p.	1859	48	93	141	20	17	3	20	1	8	10	19	6	2			
Clinton,	1697	James D. Moore, p.	1850	76	139	215	7	43	4	47	3	3	0	6	25	0			
Colechester, 1st ch.	1703	Lucius Curtis, p.	1856	91	178	269	32	2	5	7	6	9	0	15	0	7			
" Westchester,	1729	Andrew C. Denison, s.s.		38	61	99	21	0	0	0	1	4	0	5	0	2			
Colebrook,	1785	Archibald Geikie, s.s.	1845	26	62	88	14	4	0	4	3	3	0	6	2				
Columbia,	1720	Fred. D. Avery, p.	1850	41	102	143	4	16	1	17	0	4	0	4	9	5			
Cornwall,	1740	Stephen Fenn, p.	1859	37	84	121	11	10	0	10	3	0	6	4	7				
" North,	1782	Charles Wetherby, p.	1859	70	104	174	22	5	0	4	6	15	1	22	1				
Coventry, 1st ch.	1712	Joel K. Arnold, p.	1854	29	67	96	5	0	0	5	5	8	0	13	2	0			
" North,	1745	Geo. A. Calhoun, D.D. p.	1819	46	86	132	10	12	4	16	6	2	0	8	4	2			
" Village,	1849	Louis E. Charpiot, p.	1859	19	45	64	2	2	0	2	1	3	0	4	7				
Cromwell,	1715	James A. Clark, p.	1858	72	122	194	44	5	49	2	7	0	9	25	4				
Danbury, 1st ch.	1696	Samuel G. Coe, p.	1850	102	197	299	10	29	7	36	2	11	0	13	6	6			
" 2d ch.	1851	David Peck, p.	1858	47	48	95	0	34	7	41	1	6	0	7	20	4			
" Milplain,	1851	Sup. by Methodist minister.		7	25	32	6	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0			
Darien,	1744	Vacant.		52	114	166	8	3	1	4	1	6	0	6	1	1			
Derby, 1st ch.	1677	Charles C. Tiffany, p.	1857	63	108	171	15	47	6	53	2	2	0	4	15	6			
" Birmingham,	1846	Vacant.		55	97	154	0	0	2	2	0	9	0	9					
" Ansonia,	1850	Alvah L. Frisbie, p. e.		49	109	158	12	28	12	40	3	7	0	10	5	8			
Durham, 1st ch.	1710	Abr. C. Baldwin, p.	1857	57	97	154	13	36	11	47	3	8	0	11	14	3			
" Center,	1847	Irene W. Smith, p.	1858	47	77	124	38	6	44	1	6	0	0	7	18	3			
Eastford,	1778	Charles Chamberlain, p.	1858	31	76	107	14	7	21	2	0	0	0	2	7	2			
East Granby,	1737	Sidney Bryant, p.	1855	22	53	75	11	15	2	17	1	1	0	2	7	3			
East Haddam, 1st ch.	1714	Silas W. Robbins, p.	1859	89	169	258	5	5	12	3	4	1	8	3					
" Millington,	1736	Aaron C. Beach, p.	1859	23	56	79	2	0	0	0	3	2	0	5	0	1			
" Hadlyme,	1745	Elias B. Hiliard, p.	1855	33	67	100	8	8	3	11	2	1	0	3	5				
East Hartford,	1695	Sam'l Spring, D.D., p.	1853	95	340	435	30	47	2	49	7	5	0	12	14	6			
East Haven,	1711	D. Wm. Havens, p.	1847	81	159	240	4	27	4	31	4	1	0	5	5	6			
" Fair Haven, 2d c.	1852	Vacant.		31	59	90	16	3	19	2	4	0	6	5	4				
" Center c.	1853	William B. Lee, p.	1853	30	70	100	2	10	1	11	1	1	0	2	4	4			
East Lyme,	1724	Joseph Ayer, p.	1857	23	43	66	4	10	0	10	3	2	0	5	8	3			
Easton,	1763	Martin Dudley, p.	1851	28	74	102	3	1	0	1	3	2	0	5	1	0			
East Windsor, 1st ch.	1752	Frederick Munson, p.	1856	68	133	201	16	7	4	11	6	4	0	10	2				
" Broad Brook ch.	1851	Vacant.		16	39	55	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	5			
Ellington,	1750	Thos. K. Fessenden, p.	1855	68	113	181	33	2	35	2	4	0	6	10					
Enfield, 1st ch.	1683	A. L. Bloodgood, p.	1858	65	121	186	7	20	6	26	2	1	0	3	9				
" North	1855	C. A. G. Brigham, p.	1855	41	99	120	1	8	2	10	0	1	0	1	0	4			
Essex,	1852	James A. Gallup, p.	1854	48	84	132	14	35	6	41	1	1	0	2	16	1			
Fairfield, 1st ch.	1650	Alex. McLean, p.	1857	48	130	178	13	9	5	14	4	3	0	7	1	5			
" Greenfield,	1726	Thomas B. Sturgis, p.	1842	28	80	108	6	1	7	3	0	0	3	0	4				

No report.

CHURCHES.	CHURCHES.	MINISTERS.	Com.	CHR. MEMBERS.				ADDITIONS.			REMOVALS.			BAPTISMS.		
				Jan. 1, 1859.				1858.			1858.			1858.		
				Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Abseent.	Prof.	Letter.	TOTAL.	Deaths.	Discon.	Excom.	Adult.	Infant.	Sab. Schools.
Fairfield, Southport,	1843	Vacant.		33	86	122	3	20	1	21	1	2	0	3	5	1
" Black Rock,	1849	Marius Willett, p.	1858	17	40	57		1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Farmington,	1652	Noah Porter, D.D., p.	1805	122	200	322	25	39	5	44	9	12	0	21	13	6
" Plainville,	1840	Moses Smith, p.	1859	88	163	251	24	42	1	43	8	10	0	18	17	6
" Unionville,	1841	James A. Smith, s.s.		41	66	107	14	34	6	40	0	0	0	3	20	2
Franklin,	1718	Jared R. Avery, p.	1854	51	103	154	20	3	1	4	1	0	1	3	4	3
Glastenbury, 1st ch.	1692	A. S. Chesebrough, p.	1858	62	143	205	11	20	15	35	5	8	1	14	10	8
" East ch.	1727	Aaron Snow, p.	1841	54	67	121	20	10	0	10	1	2	0	3	5	1
" South ch.	1826	John A. Seymour, p.	1857	37	116	153	50	13	1	19	1	2	0	3	5	1
Goshen,	1740	Joel F. Bingham, p.	1859	39	86	125	14	0	3	3	2	6	0	0	0	2
Granby, about	1739	Wm. H. Gilbert, p.	1856	22	58	80	5	12	3	15	2	4	0	6	4	0
Greenwich, 1st ch.	1670	William A. Hyde, s.s.		32	85	117	12	4	0	4	1	1	0	2	2	4
" 2d ch.	1705	Joel H. Linsley, D.D., p.	1847	113	216	329	7	64	4	68	10	13	9	32	22	20
" Stanwich ch.	1735	Jerry G. Jesup, p.	1854	33	87	120	5	7	4	11	1	4	2	7	2	5
" North,	1827	Vacant.		52	81	133	5	2	2	4	1	4	7	12	0	5
Griswold, 1st ch.	1720	Bennett F. Northrop, p.	1853	39	83	122	18	10	5	15	1	1	0	2	3	1
" Jewett City,	1825	Henry T. Cheever, p.	1856	31	52	83	18	22	2	24	1	1	1	3	8	3
Groton,	1705	Sylvester Hine, s.s.		30	61	91	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	3	3
Gulford, 1st ch.	1839	William S. Smith, p.	1859	100	153	253	18	7	1	8	4	7	0	11	1	5
" North, 2d ch.	1725	Vacant.		43	60	103	4	23	0	23	2	0	0	2	10	12
" 3d ch.	1843	George I. Wood, p.	1858	70	102	172	9	0	1	1	3	11	0	14	0	2
Haddam, 1st ch.	1675	James L. Wright, p.	1855	49	92	141	7	14	5	19	1	0	0	1	4	4
" Higganum,	1844	Charles Nichols, s.s.		34	85	119	2	15	2	17	1	2	0	3	4	5
Hamden, Mr. Carmel,	1761	D. H. Thayer, p.	1853	37	75	112	4	4	3	7	6	0	0	6	2	2
" East Plain,	1735	Austin Putnam, p.	1838	48	92	140	13	12	2	14	0	2	0	2	2	3
Hampton,	1723	George Soule, p.	1855	48	135	183	23	60	7	67	1	0	0	1	35	8
Hartford, 1st ch.	1630	Joel Hawes, D.D., p.	1818	182	404	586	45	55	12	67	4	13	0	17	3	9
" 2d ch.	1639	Vacant.		189	239	428		63	13	76	3	0	0	3	3	9
" North ch.	1824	George N. Webber, p.	1859	158	341	499		85	22	107	9	21	0	30	29	9
" 4th ch.	1832	Nathaniel J. Burton, p.	1857	185	365	550		25	20	45	3	31	0	34	11	2
" 5th ch.	1833	Vacant.		13	43	56		2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
" Pearl St. ch.	1852	Ellas R. Beadle, p.	1852	164	200	364		101	53	154	4	8	0	12	33	15
Hartland, 1st ch.	1768	Vacant.		18	30	48		0	2	2	1	3	0	4	0	0
" West, 2d ch.	1780	Charles G. Goddard, p.	1856	17	41	58	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	2
Harwinton,	1737	John A. McKinstry, p.	1857	125	211	336	69	4	2	6	4	10	0	14	2	3
Hebron,	1717	Merrick Knight, p.	1854	45	93	138	8	2	5	7	3	2	0	5	5	4
" Gilead, about	1750	Vacant.		25	61	86	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2
Huntington,	1724	John Blood, s.s.	1858	39	75	114	3	7	3	10	3	8	0	6	2	2
Kent,	1741	Evarts Scudder, p.	1859	40	92	132	19	20	3	22	2	0	0	2	13	5
Killingly, South ch.	1743	Vacant.		5	14	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" West,	1801	Thos. T. Waterman, p.	1858	129	246	375		21	24	45	4	9	0	13		
" Dayville,	1849	W. Beiden, s.s.		18	45	63	10	5	1	6	1	6	0	7	5	0
Killingworth,	1738	Hiram Bell, p.	1850	111	199	310	19	46	0	46	6	7	1	14	16	7
Lebanon, 1st ch.	1700	Orin D. Hine, p.	1856	30	88	118	6	22	2	24	4	1	0	5	11	2
" Goshen,	1729	Vacant.		39	54	93	20	1	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	0
" Exeter,	1773	John Avery, p.	1848	31	61	92	18	16	2	18	0	0	0	0	10	0
Ledyard,	1811	Timothy Tuttle, p.	1817	17	61	78	4	6	2	8	1	1	0	2	6	2
Libon, 1st ch.	1723	David Breed, p.	1857	38	47	85	10	5	0	5	2	7	0	9	1	1
" Hanover,	1796	James A. Hazen, p.	1852	32	62	94	15	11	2	13	3	0	0	6	6	0
Litchfield, 1st ch.	1722	Leonard W. Bacon, p.	1856	70	189	259	12	30	1	31	4	5	0	9	7	6
" Northfield,	1736	Jas. Richards, D.D., s.s.	1859	31	56	87	10	5	2	7	1	2	0	3	2	2
" Milton,	1738	George J. Harrison, s.s.		14	29	43	3	9	12	1	0	1	0	2	2	3
Lyme, Hamburg,	1727	Enoch F. Burr, p.	1850	31	91	122	12	33	4	37	4	1	4	9	25	5
" Grassy Hill,	1757	Alpha Miller, s.s.		24	31	55	8	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	3	
Madison, 1st ch.	1707	Samuel Fiske, p.	1857	164	209	373	21	59	4	63	12	1	1	14	20	19
" North,	1757	Samuel Howe, s.s.		35	56	91	20	8	0	8	1	2	0	3	5	3
Manchester, 1st ch.	1779	Vacant.		72	135	207	23	1	3	4	1	9	0	9	1	5
" 2d ch.	1851	Warren G. Jones, s.s.		45	99	144	7	1	0	1	1	11	1	13		10
Mansfield, South,	1710	Anson S. Atwood, p.	1819	45	125	170	10	40	2	42	4	3	0	7	11	4
" North, 2d ch.	1744	Vacant.		22	52	74	9	8	0	8	0	3	0	3	3	1
Marlborough,	1849	Alpheus J. Pike, p.	1859	18	46	64	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Meriden, 1st ch.	1723	George Thacher, p.	1854	162	294	456	50	80	40	120	2	34	2	38	28	20
" Center,	1848	O. H. White, s.s.		60	93	153	24	9	4	13	2	12	0	14	3	1
" Hanover,	1853	Jacob Eaton, p.	1857	28	45	73	7	1	10	11	1	11	0	12	0	1
Middlebury,	1796	J. S. Judd, p.	1856	49	108	157		9	7	16	3	4	0	7	5	4
Middletown, 1st ch.	1651	Jeremiah Taylor, p.	1856	66	236	302		13	14	27	7	14	0	24	2	2
" South,	1747	J. S. Dudley, p.	1854			240		14	11	25	4	10	0	14	8	4
" Fourth,	1778	Lent S. Hough, p.	1847	68	92	160	3	21	3	24	5	1	0	6	11	2
" Middlefield,	1808	S. D. Jewett, s.s.		14	46	60	2	8	1	9	0	1	0	1	0	1
Milford, 1st ch.	1639	Jonathan Brace, D.D., p.	1845	173	374	547	11	9	5	14	10	6	2	18		7
" Plymouth,	1714	W. Nye Harvey, p.	1858	95	177	272	12	3	3	6	6	13	0	19	1	11
Monroe,	1764	Edw. B. Emerson, s.s.	1858	30	55	85	10	3	1	4	1	1	0	2	2	2
Montville,	1721	Vacant.		28	59	87	4	6	0	6	0	4	0	3	3	3
" Mohegan,	1832	John W. Sater, s.s.		9	21	30	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morris,	1768	David L. Parmelee, p.	1841	49	98	147	8	19	4	22	2	0	0	2	2	2
Naugatuck,	1781	Charles S. Sherman, p.	1849	59	129	188	41	23	4	30	6	6	0	12	12	10
New Britain, 1st ch.	1758	Lavalette Perrin, p.	1858	117	205	322	19	55	19	74	4	8	0	12	23	9
" South,	1842	C. L. Goodell, p.	1859	99	138	237		12	1	13	7	12	0	19	6	7
New Canaan,	1733	Fred. W. Williams, p.	1854	50	130	180	16	6	3	9	2	7	0	9	1	0
New Fairfield,	1742	Ezra D. Kinney, s.s.	1859	13	60	73	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

No report.

CHURCHES.	MINISTERS.	CHR. MEMBERS. Jan. 1, 1859.	ADDITIONS. 1858.	REMOVALS. 1858.	BAPTISMS. 1858.	SAB. SCHOOLS.
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.
New Hartford, 1st ch.	1788	Vacant.		43	53	96
" North,	1828	F. A. Spencer, p.	1853	29	90	119
" South,	1848	Edwin Hall, Jr., p.	1854	39	58	97
New Haven, 1st ch.	1639	Leonard Bacon, D.D., p.	1824	143	366	509
" North,	1742	S. W. S. Dutton, D.D., p.	1838		466	
" Yale College,	1753	George P. Fisher, p.	1854		78	33
" 31,	1826	E. L. Cleveland, D.D. p.	1833	112	215	327
" Temple-st.	1829	Hiram Bingham, s.s.		21	45	66
" Fair Haven, 1st ch.	1830	Burdett Hart, p.	1846	79	222	301
" College-st.	1821	Edward Strong, p.	1842	191	351	542
" Westville,	1832	James L. Willard, p.	1855	52	62	114
" Howe-st.	1838	Vacant.		75	197	272
" Chapel-st.	1838	W. T. Eustis, Jr., p.	1848		563	
" South,	1852	Gordon W. Noyes, p.	1858	67	183	250
New London, 1st ch.	1650	Abel McEwen, D.D., p.	1806	85	175	260
" 2d ch.	1835	G. B. Wilcox, p.	1859	85	159	255
New Milford,	1850	David Murdock, p.	1850	170	304	474
Newtown,	1715	William H. Moore, p.	1856	17	71	88
Norfolk,	1760	Joseph Eldridge, D.D., p.	1832	127	173	300
North Branford,	1724	Vacant.		45	85	130
" Northford,	1750	Asa C. Pierce, p.	1853	45	75	120
North Canaan,	1769	Hiram Eddy, p.	1856	64	104	168
North Haven,	1718	B. S. J. Page, s.s.		145	177	322
North Stonington,	1727	Stephen Hubbell, p.	1853	46	74	120
Norwalk, 1st ch.	1652	William B. Weed, p.	1855	108	203	311
" South,	1836	David R. Austin, p.	1853	67	133	200
Norwich, Town,	1690	Hiram P. Ames, p.	1833	61	195	256
" 2d ch.	1790	Alvan Bond, D.D., p.	1835	100	226	326
" Greenville,	1833	Robert P. Stanton, p.	1856	67	161	228
" Broadway,	1842	John P. Gulliver, p.	1846	80	191	271
Old Lyme,	1693	Davis S. Brainerd, p.	1841	57	126	183
Old Saybrook,	1646	Salman McCall, p.	1853	101	168	269
Orange, West Haven,	1719	George A. Bryan, p.	1858	69	95	165
Orange,	1805	A. C. Raymond, p.	1856	36	97	133
Oxford,	1745	Stephen Topliff, p.	1841	36	66	102
Plainfield,	1705	Wm. A. Benedict, s.s.		26	53	79
" Central Village,	1846	George Hall, p.	1859	31	73	104
" Wauregan,	1856	Vacant.		5	9	14
Plymouth, 1st ch.	1739	E. J. Hawes, p.	1858	61	113	174
" Plym. Hollow,	1837	James Averill, p.	1852	67	106	173
" Terryville,	1838	John Monteith, Jr. p.	1856	91	118	209
Poultney,	1715	Daniel Hunt, p.	1835	53	103	156
" Abington,	1753	Henry B. Smith, p.	1852	34	52	86
Portland, 1st	1721	Hervey Talcott, p.	1816	21	60	81
" Central,	1857	S. G. W. Rankin, p.e.	1851	35	65	100
Preston, 1st	1698	Elijah W. Tucker, s.s.		39	65	95
Prospect,	1798	Asa M. Train, s.s.		36	66	102
Putnam,	1848	George J. Tiltonson, s.s.		40	91	131
" East,	1715	Vacant.			103	25
Reading,	1732	Vacant.		38	83	121
Ridgefield, 1st ch.	1712	Clinton Clark, p.	1850	79	154	232
" Ridgebury,	1728	Vacant.		19	33	52
Rocky Hill,	1767	Vacant.		52	158	210
Roxbury,	1744	Austin Isham, p.	1839	75	122	197
Salem,	1793	Nathaniel Miner, s.s.		27	49	76
Salisbury,	1744	Adam Reid, D.D., p.	1837	61	151	212
Saybrook, Centerbrk,	1726	John G. Baird, p.	1859	58	78	136
" Deep River,	1834	Henry Wickes, p.	1858	78	116	194
Scotland,	1796	Thomas Tallman, p.	1844	28	77	105
Seymour,	1817	Vacant.		26	74	100
Sharon,	1740	D. D. T. McLaughlin, p.	1859	36	125	161
" Ellsworth,	1802	Robert D. Gardner, p.	1858	27	39	66
Sherman,	1751	Francis Williams, s.s.		48	74	122
" Allen McLean, p.	1809					
Simsbury,	1682	Oliver S. Taylor, p.	1859	75	159	234
Somers,	1727	George A. Oviatt, p.	1855	22	55	77
Southbury, 1st ch.	1733	Vacant.		28	52	80
" South Britain,	1769	Amos E. Lawrence, p.	1851	46	97	143
Southington,	1728	Elisha C. Jones, p.	1857	172	358	530
South Windsor, 1st ch.	1790	Judson B. Scoddard, p.	1856	25	80	105
" 2d ch.	1830	William Wright, p.	1854	31	81	112
" Theo. Institute,	1835	Professors in Theo. Inst.		74	23	97
Stafford, East,	1723	Joseph Knight, p.	1855	10	33	43
" West,	1764	Fred. W. Chapman, s.s.		27	32	59
" Springs,	1850	Alexis W. Ide, p.	1859	47	32	79
" Staffordville,	1853	Vacant.		2	13	15
Stamford, 1st ch.	1641	Joseph Anderson, p.e.		62	165	227
" North,	1782	Vacant.		33	95	158
" Long Ridge,	1842	Ezra D. Kinney, s.s.		4	11	15

No Report.

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CHURCHES.	MINISTERS.	CHH. MEMBERS. Jan. 1, 1859.	ADDIT'NS. 1858.	REMOVALS. 1858.	BAPTISMS. 1858.	
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.
Stonington, 1st ch.	1764	Nehemiah B. Cook, p.	1838	30	70	100
" 2d ch.	1833	William Clift, p.	1844	42	158	200
" Mystic Bridge,	1852	Walter R. Long, p.	1853	35	72	108
Stratford,	1640	Benjamin L. Swan, p.	1858	69	190	259
Suffield, 1st ch.	1698	John R. Miller, p.	1853	79	183	262
" West,	1744	Henry Cooley, s.s.		30	50	80
Thompson,	1730	Andrew Dunning, p.	1850	78	188	262
Toiland,	1717	Abram Marsh, p.	1831	40	72	112
Torrington,	1741	Vacant.		20	32	52
" Torrington,	1759	Charles Newman,	1858	6	92	100
" Wolcottville,	1832	R. M. Chipman, s.s.	1839	35	103	138
Trumbull,	1730	Benjamin Swallow, s.s.	1858	51	65	117
Union,	1738	Samuel J. Curtis, p.	1843	13	35	49
Vernon,	1762	Mark Tucker, D.D., p.	1857	62	156	218
" Rockville, 1st ch.	1827	Smith B. Goodenow, p.	1859	56	131	187
" 2d ch.	1849	Charles W. Clapp, p.	1857	80	138	218
Voluntuna & Sterling,	1779	Charles L. Ayer, p.	1859	22	42	64
Wallingford,	1675	Edwin R. Gilbert, p.	1832	75	105	240
Warren,	1756	Vacant.		50	70	120
Washington, 1st ch.	1742	Ephraim Lyman, p.	1852	107	130	237
" New Preston,	1757	J. H. Strong, p.	1857	35	69	104
" " Hill,	1757	W. H. Whittemore, s.s.		18	32	50
Waterbury, 1st ch.	1689	George Bushnell, p.	1858	132	288	420
" 2d ch.	1852	S. W. Magill, p.	1852	73	106	179
Watertown,	1738	George P. Prudden, s.s.		86	162	248
Westbrook,	1726	Stephen A. Loper, s.s.	1858	88	122	210
West Hartford,	1713	Myron N. Morris, p.	1852	91	158	249
Weston,	1757	Zadoun B. Burr, s.s.		13	51	64
Westport, Green's						
Farms,	1715	Vacant.		53	77	130
Westport,	1832	Timothy Atkinson, p.	1856	27	98	125
Weathersfield, 1st ch.	1641	W. S. Colton, p.	1856	95	210	305
" " " "		Joab Brace, D.D., p.	1805			
" Newington,	1722	Wm. P. Aiken, p.	1857	60	111	171
Willington,	1728	Charles Bentley, p.	1858	38	73	111
Wilton,	1720	S. R. Dimock, p.	1859	80	152	232
Winchester, 1st ch.	1771	Ira Pettibone, p.	1857	37	57	94
" Winsted, 1st ch.	1730	Vacant.		54	73	132
" 2d ch.	1854	"		26	54	80
Windham,	1700	George J. Stearns, p.	1852	31	78	109
" Willimantic,	1828	Samuel G. Willard, p.	1849	34	118	152
Windsor, 1st ch.	1630	Theodore A. Leete, p.	1845	39	92	131
" Poquonock,	1841	Ogden Hall, s.s.		18	44	62
Windsor Locks,	1844	Samuel H. Allen, p.	1846	26	64	90
Woodbridge,	1742	Alexander D. Stowell, p.	1858	54	152	206
Woodbury 1st ch.	1670	Vacant.		59	125	184
" North,	1816	John Churchill, p.	1840	78	135	213
Woodstock, South,	1690	Lemuel Grosvenor, s.s.		55	79	132
" West,	1854	Joseph W. Sessions, p.	1854	47	57	104
" East,	1756	Edward H. Pratt, s.s.		71	111	182
" North,	1831	Eliakim Phelps, D.D., s.s.		77	111	188
Wolcott,	1773	Stephen Rogers, p.	1859	35	59	94

SUMMARY.—Churches, 284; Ministers, 244; Church members,—15,147 Males, 30,068 Females; TOTAL, 45,838, including 3,675 absentee. Additions in 1858, 5,914 by profession, 1,263 by letter; TOTAL, 7,177. Removals in 1858,—728 by death, 1,378 by dismissal, 93 by excommunication; TOTAL, 2,199. Baptisms,—Adult, 2,300, Infant, 1,016.

NOTE.—The Statistical Secretary of the GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT wishes us to state, that in the table of churches in Fairfield West Association, as given in the Minutes of the General Association for 1859, p. 47, he accidentally misplaced the statistics of membership of the Church in Greenfield, and of the Church at Green's Farms, and of all the churches between these two in that table; and that the mistake, in each case, has been corrected in the statistics as here published.

OTHER MINISTERS.—Charles S. Adams, Westford; Samuel J. Andrews, Hartford; Edward E. Atwater, New Haven; Jason Atwater, teacher, West Haven; Frederick H. Ayres, Long Ridge; William T. Bacon, Woodbury; William E. Bassett, Norfolk; Bronson B. Beardsley, Bridgeport; Hubbard Beebe, New Haven; William W. Birchard, Broad Brook; Isaac Bird, teacher, Hartford; S. B. S. Bissell, Norwalk; Phineas Blake-man, New Haven; T. S. Bradley, teacher, South Norwalk; George Bushnell, Hartford; Albert B. Camp, Bristol; Henry Clark, teacher, Avon; Noah Coe, New Haven; Augustus B. Collins, South Norwalk; Henry M. Colton, teacher, Middletown; David C. Comstock, teacher, Stamford; C. D. Cowles, Farmington; Orson Cowles, Dis. Sec. A. B. C. F. M., North Haven; Jonathan Curtis, South Woodstock; Thomas F. Davies, Westport; Hiram Day, Manchester; Jeremiah Day, D.D., New Haven; Edgar J. Doolittle, Chester; Tryon Edwards, D.D., New London; Eleazar T. Fitch, D.D., Prof. in Yale Theol. Sem., New Haven; E. B. Forbes, Manchester; Charles A. Goodrich, Hartford; Chauncey Goodrich, New Haven; Chauncey A. Goodrich, D.D., Prof. in Yale Theol. Sem., New Haven; John Greenwood, Bethel; Frederick Gridley, Newington; Levi Griswold, Clinton; Sylvanus Haight, South Norwalk; E. Edwin Hall, ———; David H. Hamilton, (now in Germany); W. Nye Harvey, Milford; Daniel Hemenway, teacher, Suffield; Horace Hooker, Sec. Conn. Miss. Soc'y, Hartford; Joseph B. Hull, teacher, Hartford; Elijah B. Huntington, Stamford; Enoch S. Huntington, Stamford; Joseph Huribut, New London; Charles Hyde, Ellington; Stephen Johnson, Jewett City;

Henry Jones, teacher, Bridgeport; Philo Judson, Rock Hill; John R. Keep, teacher, Hartford; Edward A. Lawrence, D.D., Prof. in Theol. Sem., East Windsor Hill; Jona. Lee, Salisbury; Ammi Linsley, North Haven; A. R. Livermore, North Mansfield; Frederick Marsh, Winchester Center; Darius Mead, New Haven; John C. Nichols, teacher, Lyme; James Noyes, teacher, Haddam; David L. Ogden, New Haven; Isaac Parsons, East Haddam; John Oruit, Agent of Colonization Society, Hartford; Dennis Platt, South Norwalk; Noah Porter, Jr., D.D., Prof. in Yale College, New Haven; Charles T. Prentice, teacher, Easton; Henry Robinson, Guilford; Samuel Rockwell, New Britain; L. B. Rockwood, Dis. Sec. American Tract Soc. (N. Y.), Rocky Hill; David Root, New Haven; Erastus Scranton, Burlington; Thomas L. Shipman, Jewett City; David Smith, D.D., Durham Center; James A. Smith, Unionville; Lyman Strong, Colchester; William Thompson, D.D., Prof. in Theol. Sem'g, East Windsor Hill; W. W. Turner, D.D., Pres. Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Hartford; Herman L. Wallis, Patchfield; Robert G. Wemple, D.D., Prof. in Theol. Sem'g, East Windsor Hill; William W. Wallis, Roswell; Joseph West, Killingly; Jared E. Waters, Watertown; William H. Whittemore, New Haven; Joseph Whittlesey, teacher, Berlin; William Whittlesey, New Britain; Robert G. Williams, Woodbury; James W. Woodward, Columbia; Theodore D. Woolsey, D.D., Pres. Yale College, New Haven.—88.

## NEW YORK.

CHURCHES.			MINISTERS.			CHH. MEMBERS.			ADDITION.			REMOVALS.			BAPTISMS.		
						May 1, 1859.			1858-9.			1858-9.			1858-9.		
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Prof.	Lectur.	TOTAL.	Deaths.	Disun.	Excom.	TOTAL.	Infant.	Adult.	San. Schools.	
				Male.	Female.	Abseent.	Male.	Female.	Abseent.	Male.	Female.	Abseent.	Male.	Female.	Abseent.		
Albany,	1852	Ray Palmer, D.D., p.	1850	86	202	288	8	6	14	20	18	38	1	16	200		
Allegany Mission,		J. Potter.	1847	30	42	72	6	7	13	0	0	3	6	1	25		
Ashville,	1820	Ephraim Taylor, s.s.	1858	15	32	47	5	9	3	12	0	5	0	1	40		
Baiting Hollow,	1791	Christopher Young, s.s.	1851	24	33	57	5	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0		
Bangor,	1826	A. B. Dilley, s.s.	1853			62											
Barryville,	1836	Felix Kyle,	1833	13	30	43	12	2	2	1	1	2	1	40			
Belfast,	1854	Vacant.	<i>No report.</i>														
Bellport,	1836	John Gibbs, s.s.	1853	13	18	31	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0		
Bergen,	1807	Jeremiah Butler, s.s.	1858	66	126	192	10	31	9	3	7	11	21	14	152		
Binghamton,	1836	J. D. Mitchell,	1858	49	102	151	18	23	10	33	0	7	0	7	14	3	
Bloomfield, West,	1799	P. F. Sanborn,	1857	32	80	112	13	2	2	4	1	8	0	9	1	80	
Bridgewater,	1798	Wm. B. Tompkins, s.s.	1857	30	65	95	22	0	0	0	1	5	1	7	0	50	
Brighton,	1817	John Wickes, s.s.	1856	30	65	95	8	0	1	1	1	2	0	3	0	30	
Bristol,	1799	A. Spencer,	1858	21	48	69	0	8	1	9	1	2	0	3	8	0	
Brooklyn,—																	
Ch. of the Pilgrims,	1844	Rich'd S. Storrs, D.D., p.	1846	193	311	504		73	28	101	3	25	28	14	18	200	
Plymouth ch.	1847	H. W. Beecher, p. <i>No report.</i>															
Clinton Av. ch.	1847	W. I. Rudington, D.D., p.	1855	98	144	242	19	29	60	9	3	16	19	16	11	450	
Bedford,	1849	Benjamin J. Relyea, p.	1857	17	25	42	2	8	1	7	1		1	3	8	100	
So. Cong'l,	1851	R. W. Clark, p.	1857	104	153	257	23	23	46	6	6	2	17	87	167		
New England,	1851	W. R. Tompkins,	1856	47	70	117	8	31	26	57	1	15	16	10	18	225	
Elm Place,	1853	W. C. Bartlett, p. <i>No report.</i>															
Central Cong'l,	1854	J. Clement French, p.	1857	35	52	87	6	24	13	37	8	7	1	16	4	15	140
Warren St. Mission,	1854	Samuel Baylis,	1853	36	58	94	9	18	0	18	2	5	7	2	7	280	
St. Paul's,	1857	George W. Levere,	1857	20	38	58	5	2	2	2	2		3	12	150		
Williamsburg, 1st,	1843	Simson S. Jocelyn, p.	1844	13	15	28	3				1	1	0	2	1	160	
Burrville,	1854	George M. Jenks,	1856	14	24	38	6	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0		
Canabara,	1818	D. D. Hamilton,	1859	62	83	145	15	3	2	5	1	4	0	5	2	75	
Canaan, Four Corners,	1793	A. V. H. Powell, s.s.	1859														
Canaan, 4th ch.	1799	Oliver E. Daggett, D.D. p.	1845	14	258	402		13	15	28	1	20	0	21	5	13	
Candor,	1808	Wm. H. Hayward, s.s.	1856	45	65	110	4	0	5	5	1	0	0	1	4	100	
Carthage, West,	1835	George M. Jenks, s.s.	1857	26	34	60	8	2	4	6	2	1	3	2	80		
Center Lisle,	1831	Samuel Johnson, s.s.	1859	27	53	80	0	2	2	4	0	2	0	2	2	64	
Champion,	1805	Warren W. Warner, s.s.	1859	31	47	78	0	0	4	4	5		5		60		
Chippewa Street,	1862	Samuel Young,	1862	13	32	45	3	6	1	7	1	0	0	1	4	45	
Churchville,	1862	Thomas Lightbody, s.s.	1858	35	51	86	24	1	6	7	0	1	2	3	0	5	40
Clinton,	1847	E. Y. Swift, p.	1858	74	177	251	0	16	4	20	0	10	0	4	6		
Clymer,	1847	Vacant.		4	10	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Collins,	1817	" "		8	6	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
Columbus, <i>(No report.)</i>	1806	John McLeash,	1857														
Comac,	1857	Vacant.		9	12	21		0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	25	
Crown Point, 1st ch.	1804	John Bradshaw,	1858	50	76	145							2	2	70		
" " 2d "	1843	Cicero C. Stevens, p.	1845	13	25	38	9				3	2	5		45		
Deer River,	1826	Rufus A. Wheelock, s.s.	1856	17	35	52	0	21	1	22	0	0	0	0	14	1	155
DePeyster,	1828	Graham Cross,	1856	20	38	58	1	5	0	5	2	2	4	3	0	55	
East Pitean,	1844	Robert S. Armstrong,	1857	12	16	28	4	3	0	3	2	2	0	4	0	3	15
Easton Village,	1821	Edward J. Graftings,	1857	11	46	57	3	6	0	6	1	5	0	6	0	30	
Elmhursttown,	1821	Charles Reids,	1858	7	29	36	4	2	3					5	0	80	
Elmira,	1846	Thos. K. Beecher, s.s.	1854	56	139	195	18	20	22	42	4	14	0	18		250	
Evans, 1st ch.	1818	S. D. Taylor,	1859	13	19	32	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	4	40
" " North,	1834	Theodore Stone, s.s.	1859	26	33	59	4	1	1	2	1	2	0	3	0	0	
" " Center,	1826	S. D. Taylor,	1857	33	59	92	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	68	
Farmingville,	1848	John A. Woodhull,	1858	16	13	29	5	15	14	29	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Fireplace Neck,	1848	Nath'l Hawkins, s.s.	1848	10	11	21	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	20	
Flushing,		<i>No report.</i>															
Flowerville,	1826	J. C. Moses,	1858	33	44	77	17	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	4	60
Franklin, 1st ch.	1826	Sylvanus P. Marvin, p.	1858	129	131	260	12	67	3	70	5	4	1	10	43	3	300
Frewsburg,	1856	Ephraim Taylor,	1858	7	14	21	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Friendship,	1833	H. N. Hubbard,	1857	55	82	137	24	9	3	12	1	0	0	1	5	3	55
Gaines,	1847	Archibald A. Shafer,	1847			70	5	0	2	2	2	4	6	1	50		
Gainesville,		J. Ounningham p. <i>No report.</i>															

CHURCHES.				MINISTERS.				CHH. MEMBERS.				ADDITIONS.				REMOVALS.				BAPTISMS.			
								May 1, 1859.				1858-9.				1858-9.				1858-9.			
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Absent.	Prof.	Letter.	TOTAL.	Deaths.	Disin.	Excom.	TOTAL.	Adult.	Infant.	SAB. Schools.						
Georgetown,	1810			10	7	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0						
Gloverville,	1832	Homér N. Dunning, p.	1852	82	149	231	18	24	3	27	2	11	14	8	9	270							
Greenport,	1853	James E. Carter, s.s.	1856	6	15	21	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	27						
Hamilton,		Merritt S. Pratt, s.s.	1856		96	2	2	3	1	3	0	4	0	0	2	50							
Harpersfield,	1796	C. S. Marvin,	1857	20	40	60	0	9	1	10	2	4	3	9	0	0	80						
Henrietta,		<i>No report.</i>																					
Herman,	1828	William Greaves,	1857	43	70	113	0	21	2	23	0	0	0	0	20	0	30						
Heuvelton,	1842	Lucian W. Chaney,	1852	23	62	85	28	6	2	34	1	1	1	3	2	3100							
Holland,	1852	Charles Crocker,	1857	9	7	16	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	30						
Hopkinton,	1808	Enos Wood, p.	1845	27	42	69	16	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	30						
Jamestown,	1816	Thomas H. Rouse, p.	1856	70	45	115	21	9	28	1	4	0	5	4	1	80							
Kiantone,	1816	Wm. T. Reynolds, s.s.	1856	26	44	70	5	17	0	17	1	2	3	9	0	0	0						
Kirkland,						40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	40	3100						
Lawrenceville,		George B. Rowley, s.s.	1855	30	56	86	0	49	6	55	7	2	1	3	1	100							
Lewis,	1826	C. Hudson, s.s.	1857	21	64	85	13	2	2	17	0	15	0	15	2	0	40						
Linklen,	1827	Orville Ketchum,	1857	13	38	51	0	2	2	7	0	0	0	3	7	0	30						
Lisbon,	1842	Morgan L. Eastman,	1847	65	87	152	2	12	0	12	3	0	0	3	7	0	30						
Little Valley,	1840	Chaion Burgess, s.s.	1850	17	33	50	8	9	4	13	1	1	0	2	3	4	45						
Lockport,	1838	Joseph L. Bennett, p.	1857	43	61	104	19	5	1	6	22	3	0	3	3	3	625						
Lumberland,	1798	Felix Kye,	1845	17	39	56	8	7	15	2	3	0	0	3	3	0	30						
Madison,	1796	Dorwin W. Sharts, s.s.	1857	43	61	104	19	5	1	6	22	3	0	3	3	0	60						
Madrid,	1807	Rufus Pratt,	1857	64	87	151	5	40	2	42	3	1	0	3	3	2	40						
Mannville,	1833	A. Parmelee,	1856	30	56	86	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Marshall,	1798	<i>Hayhurst,</i>	1858	18	47	65	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Massena, 1st ch.	1819	J. R. Hale, s.s.	1858	14	25	39	0	6	0	6	0	1	0	1	4	0	50						
" 2d ch.	1834		1856	10	8	18	0	3	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	30						
McComb,	1857	Goran Cross, s.s.	1856	43	77	120	8	8	7	15	2	2	3	7	6	0	37						
Middletown, Del. Co.	1785	Daniel Lancaster, p.	1855	43	77	120	8	8	7	15	2	2	3	7	6	0	40						
Moravia,	1806	Philander Bates,	1858	27	61	88	21	5	5	15	1	3	2	5	3	2	140						
Morrisania,	1808	C. Ransom, p.	1841	66	93	159	12	12	3	15	1	2	4	5	4	8	150						
Morrisville,	1862		1858	25	85	110	18	20	6	26	4	4	5	4	28	5	67						
Morrisville,	1805	Wm. B. Hammond, s.s.	1856	32	92	124	9	41	6	47	2	3	0	5	28	5	175						
Mt. Hope,		Azel Downs,	1851			86	4	1	3	4	4	1	5	4	4	3	150						
Mt. Sinai,	1789	Thomas Harris,	1847	43	101	144		5	1	6	1	3	0	4	4	3	150						
Munneville,	1820	Plindar Field, s.s.	1857	17	28	45	0	8	13	21	1	2	0	3	6	3	60						
New Village,	1820	John A. Woodhull, s.s.	1858	15	35	50	22	0	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	1	30						
New York, Smyrna ch. (Welch),	1825	Robert D. Thomas,	1857			110		10		10				3	1	6	258						
Broadway Tab. ch.	1840	J. P. Thompson, D.D. p.	1845	140	210	350		6	46	83	129	4	43	2	49	10	19300						
Ch. of the Puritans,	1846	Geo. B. Cheever, D.D. p.	1846	9	29	38		8	10		10			3	3	1	625						
Bethesda ch.	1847	Charles B. Ray, p.	1858	36	79	115	34	20	12	32	3	17	20	10	1	1	1331						
Eastern Cong. ch.	1848	S. T. Aldrich,	1859	14	28	42		8	20	28	1	2	3	1	5	1	175						
Center St. Mis. ch.	1859	Amst Camp	1859	15	17	32	6	3	7	10	3	1	0	4	0	2	70						
Niagara City,			1856	35	45	80		10															
Norfolk,	1817	M. K. Cushman,	1856			10																	
North Adams,				9	24	33		0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0		25						
North East Center,	1820	Vacant.		8	10	18											30						
North Eiba,	1840	D. C. Osgood, s.s.	1853	8	23	31	3	0	5	5	0	3	0	3	0	0	39						
North Lawrence,	1853	George B. Rowley,	1854	10	21	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Oneida Lake,	1846			12	25	37	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50						
Oriskany Falls,				7	16	23	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	50						
Orwell,	1858	B. H. Cutler,	1859			263		57	70	10	1	0	1	15	4	225							
Oswego,	1857	H. G. Ludlow,	1858			108		37	70	10	1	0	1	1	1	20							
Otto, East,	1836	William W. Norton, s.s.	1856	14	23	37		14	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	100							
Owego,	1850	M. Tyler,	1859	66	112	178		2	2	0	2	0	4	0	4	0	50						
Paris Hill,	1791	George F. Bronson, s.s.	1858	64	45	109		2	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	35						
Parishville,	1823	B. Burnap,	1845	25	45	70		4	4	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	125						
Patchogue,	1789	F. E. M. Bacheler,	1858	43	78	121		2	1	3	0	0	40	2	11	325							
Pekin,		<i>No report.</i>																					
Pharsalia, East,	1850	Edward N. Ruddock, p.	1857	15	31	46	1	7	2	9	1	0	0	1	6	0	40						
Phillipsville,	1832	H. N. Hubbard,	1857	38	60	98	9	6	4	10	0	0	0	3	4	100							
Pierceport,	1820	Philetus Montague, p.	1844	7	15	22	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	0	40							
Pine Grove, (No report),	'54	James G. Cardell, p.	1854														0						
Plymouth,				5	18	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Putneyden & Gregg, Adm'd at last meeting of Consoc'n.						35																	
Poolville,	1750	Vacant.		4	5	9		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Pocasset,	1847	Samuel T. Gibbs, s.s.	1855	22	51	73	5	3	4	7	1	1	0	6	2	0	80						
Port Jefferson,	1857	O. D. Rice, p.	1857	50	101	151	25	11	9	17	1	7	1	9	6	4	1750						
Poughkeepsie,	1808	Lucian W. Chaney, s.s.	1854	52	89	141	25	11	4	16	3	0	0	16	3	2	150						
Pulaski,	1836	O. D. Hibbard, s.s.	1854	21	42	63	2	0	7	0	2	0	2	1	0	75							
Randolph,	1836	O. D. Hibbard, s.s.	1854	7	22	29	8	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	20	20						
Raymondville,	1828	M. K. Cushman,	1855	22	36	58	15	4	0	4	1	1	0	2	3	1	84						
Rensselaer Falls,	1846	Lucian W. Chaney,	1859	24	53	77	0	6	5	11	2	4	0	6	5	0	0						
Richville,	1828	Goran Cross, s.s.	<i>No report.</i>																				
(Welsh),				27	54	81	0	6	12	18	1	5	0	6	3	2	60						
Riga,	1809	J. E. Jones,	1858					1	2	3	1	1	0	2	1	5	90						
Riverhead,	1854	George R. Entler, s.s.	1858	34	59	93		14	9	11	20	3	17	0	20	3	6250						
Rochester, Plym. ch.	1856	Jonathan Edwards, p.	1856	80	142	222		4	9	11	20	3	17	0	20	3	6250						
(David Spear, p.)			1858																				
Rodman,	1805	Quincy Blakely, s.s.	1858	87	73	110	39	0	1	1	3	8	1	12	0	2	112						



CHURCHES.				MINISTERS.				CHH. MEMBERS. May 1, 1859.				ADDITIONS. 1858-9.				REMOVALS. 1858-9.				BAPTISMS. 1858-9.			
Place and Name.	Org	Name.	Com.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Abent.	Prof.	Conf.	TOTAL.	Deaths.	Discon.	Excom.	TOTAL.	Adult.	Infant.	SAB. SCHOOLS.						
Rushford,	1838	J. H. Henry, s.s.	1856	27	46	73	8	6	6	12	2	2	0	4	4	4	50						
Rushville,	1804	Simcon S. Hughson, p.	1854	62	120	182	0	3	1	4	1	6	1	8	0	0	1,400						
Russell,	1856	William Greaves,	1857	21	27	48	1	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	30						
Rutland,	1808	James Douglas, p.	1853	30	73	103	2	3	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	2,110						
Sand Bank,	1852	B. B. Cutler,	1859	11	20	31	6	6	0	6	4	1	0	5	5	1	40						
Sandy Creek,	1817	Richard Osburn, Jr., s.s.	1852	47	80	127	7	19	4	23	3	1	0	4	14	1	79						
Sangerfield,						38																	
Saugerties,	1853	L. C. Lockwood, s.s.	1858	32	68	100	27	5	32	0	3	1	4	3	6	90							
Schroon,		D. Connel, s.s.	1857	5	14	19	4	4	2				2		23								
Sherman,	1827	Ezra Jones, s.s.	1858	42	70	112	0	2	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,100						
Sidney Center,	1851	A. J. Rome Buell,	1858	25	24	49	4	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	60						
Sinclairville,	1842	Edw. D. Chapman, s.s.	1859	28	53	81	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	70						
Smithville,	1824	Alfred Ingalls, s.s.	1857	18	23	41	10	9	1	10	0	3	0	3	5	0	205						
Smyrna,	1824	Matthew C. Bronson, s.s.	1858	29	71	100	0	0	2	2	1	6	0	7	0	1	1,100						
South Canton,						1856	34	29	63	3	22	1	23	0	0	1	60						
Spencer,	1815	Corban Riddle, s.s.	1858	68	91	159	6	33	0	33	0	1	0	1	23	8	99						
Spencerport,	1850	Vacant.		50	94	144	9	0	1	1	5	8	0	13			4,229						
Stockbridge,	1824			11	19	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Stockholm,	1807	Moses Chase,	1857	45	75	123	28	0	2	2	3	7	0	10	0	1	45						
" West,	1823	Vacant.		19	15	34	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	25						
Sugar Grove,	1838	Licentiate.		10	30	40	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	20						
Syracuse, Plym. ch.	1853	M. E. Strieby,	1853	86	164	250	26	25	51	2	5	0	7				110						
Ticonderoga,	1809	D. H. Gould, s.s.	1855	16	43	59	3	3	3	1				1	1	40							
Tuscarora, Mission,	1805	Gilbert Rockwood,	1837	23	77	100	5	2	0	2	1	0	4	5	0	8							
Union Center,	1841	M. C. Gaylord, s.s.	1856	23	36	59	5	1	2	3	0	4	0	4	1	0	50						
Union Village,	1837	C. S. Shattuck, p.	1850	32	65	98	6	0	0	0	3	0	1	4	3	0	75						
Upper Aqueduct,	1753	Eusebius Hale, p.	1853	81	120	201	0	0	0	8	5	1	9	0	3								
Upper Joy,		D. C. Osgood,	1857	8	12	20																	
Waddington,	1828	Vacant.		14	40	54	21	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	30						
Wading River,	1755	J. H. Frances,	1854	35	60	95	22	1	23	0	0	0	0	15	0	53							
Walton, 1st ch.	1793	J. S. Pattingill,	1848	120	165	285	18	15	2	17	3	4	0	7	2	4	2,000						
" 2d ch.	1815	James P. Root, p.	1857	50	63	113	10	5	10	5	1	2	0	3	1	7,100							
Warsaw,	1840	E. E. Williams,	1857				210	20	6	11	17	2	18	1	21	1	3,200						
Wellsville,	1856	Stewart Sheldon, s.s.	1856	18	29	47	1	4	3	7	0	0	0	0	2	5	70						
West Brook,	1858	James P. Root,	1858	15	16	31	1	7	9	16	0	0	0	0	3	5	60						
West Greece,	1819	Harry E. Woodcock, s.s.	1857	27	54	81	2	4	6	9	1	5	0	6	3	1	125						
Westmoreland,	1792	J. Petrie, s.s.	1859			160	0	0	1	1	6	1	0	7	0	0	92						
West Point,	1808	J. M. Lord,	1858	35	67	102	2	10	5	15	1	4	5	6			150						
Willsborough,	1834	Stephen A. Barnard, s.s.	1853	25	40	65	4	1	1								2,100						
Wilmington,	1833	D. C. Osgood,	1854	7	14	21	1	1	1	1	2		2				75						
Winfield,	1791	Hiram H. Waite, s.s.	1856	27	41	68	2	10	4	14	2	0	0	2	8	1							
Woodville,	1836	Vacant.		21	26	47	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0								
Chhs. specified but not reported—from previous reports.				1620																			

SUMMARY.—Churches, 180; Ministers, 133; Church members,—5,221 Males, 9,139 Females; TOTAL, 17,272, including 1,019 absentees. Additions in 1858-9,—1,338 by profession, 740 by letter; TOTAL, 2,078. Removals in 1858-9,—193 by death, 589 by dismissal, 52 by excommunication; TOTAL, 834. Baptisms,—565 Adult, 385 Infant. In Sabbath Schools, 13,877.

The churches above specified are, generally, included in the GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, a body made up of clerical and lay delegates from Albany, Delaware, New York and Brooklyn, Oneida, Ontario, Putnam, and Susquehanna Associations; and Black River, Essex, Long Island, St. Lawrence, and Western New York Conventions. Their statistics include also a column of Benevolent Contributions, of which 130 churches report \$32,074.64.

In addition to the above 180 churches, there are two other classes of churches, viz., churches which, though Congregational, are connected with Presbyteries on the Plan of Union; and churches which are unconnected with Associations. Of these it is at present impossible to secure statistics; the former being enumerated in the lists of the New School General Assembly, as if Presbyterian, and without any distinguishing mark whatever; and the latter being widely separated and not connected with any ecclesiastical body through which returns could be collected. The latest enumeration made 125 of the former and over 100 of the latter,—of whose numbers we prefer to make no—necessarily vague—estimate. Their condition is the result, in opposite directions, of the mislabeled "Plan of Union," whose speedy dissolution is devoutly to be wished for.

OTHER MINISTERS.—Milton Badger, D.D., Sec. Am. Home Missionary Society, New York; Samuel Backus, City Missionary, Brooklyn; Henry Barbour, Amenia; Samuel Baylies, Brooklyn; Lyman Beecher, D.D., Brooklyn; Henry Belden, Brooklyn; Wm. Belden, New York; Seth Bliss, New York; John C. Bray, Brooklyn; John C. Brigham, D.D., Sec. Am. Bible Society, New York; Silas C. Brown, West Bloomfield; Jedediah Burchard, Evangelist, Adams; Amzi Camp, City Missionary, New York; Edgar B. Crane, Huntersport; Russell S. Cook, New York; B. B. Cutler, Lawrenceville; Timothy Darling, Warsaw; Chester Dewey, D.D., Prof. in Rochester University, Rochester; David Dyer, Albany; Calvin Foote, Poughkeepsie; Edwin C. Fuller, Brooklyn; Luther C. Hallock, Wading River; R. C. Hands, Brooklyn; James D. Houghton, teacher, Bellville; James H. Hunter, New Utrecht; Orville Ketchum, North Pitcher; Benjamin Lockwood, Williamsburg; Hiram Main, Russell; John Marsh, D.D., Sec. American Temperance Union, New York; Benjamin N. Martin, Prof. in New York University, New York; Alexander W. McClure, D.D., New York; J. F. Packard, Parisville; Oscar F. Parker, New York; William Patten, D.D., New York; Oscar B. Peppers, Carlton Center; Ebenezer Platt, Brooklyn; Edward Pratt, New York; Enos H. Rice, James Fort; Samuel T. Richards, Spencerport; Leicester A. Sawyer, Whitesboro'; G. W. Thielow, North Lebanon; Richard Tremain, Sandy Creek; George Whipple, Sec. American Missionary Association, New York; Moses H. Wilder, Otisville; R. Willoughby, Little Valley; Richard Woodruff, Richford.—43.

## NEW JERSEY.

CHURCHES.	Org.	MINISTERS.	Com.	CHH. MEMBERS.			ADDIT'NS.		REMOVALS.		BAPTISMS.	
				May 1, 1859.			1858-9.		1858-9.		1858-9.	
Place and Name.		Name.		Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Prof.	Letter.	Deaths.	Discom.	Adult.	Infant.
Chester,	1740	Luke I. Stontenburgh,	1841	55	109	164	17	24	4	28	3	1
Jersey City,		Vacant.									5	10
Newark,	1851	William B. Brown, p.	1855	145	257	402	14	16	30	6	20	1
Patterson,	1857	C. H. A. Bulkley,									27	1
Chh. specified but not reported—from previous reports.					170							13
												234

SUMMARY.—Churches, 4; Ministers, 3; Church members,—200 Males, 366 Females; TOTAL, 736, including 17 absentees. Additions in 1858-9,—38 by profession, 20 by letter; TOTAL, 58. Removals in 1858-9,—9 by death, 21 by dismissal, 2 by excommunication; TOTAL, 32. Baptisms,—11 Adult, 15 Infant. In Sabbath Schools, 349.

OTHER MINISTERS.—C. Hudson, Elizabethtown; Elliot Palmer, Bible Agent, Newark; Almon Underwood, Evangelist, Newark.—3.

These churches are enumerated (save one,) in the tables of the New York General Association,—their ministers being generally members of the New York and Brooklyn Association.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

[Reported to May 1, 1859.]

Bradford,	1839	Samuel Porter,	1849	7	18	25	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Croydon,	1853			3	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farmington,	1831	Licentiate.		24	24	58	7	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lafayette,	1858	Licentiate.		7	10	17	0	0	1	1	0	0	6
Lee Rayville,	1803	Joel S. Sabin,	1858	28	47	75	4	120	30	4	0	0	4
Pottersville,	1851	M. Frink,	1858	14	19	33	3	1	0	1	4	0	5
West Spring Creek,													0

The above are connected with Associations in New York. In addition thereto, there are known to be churches in Cambridge, Conneaut, Danville (Welsh,) Enosburgh (Welsh,) Jackson, Johnston (Welsh,) Mercer, Minersville (Welsh,) Orwell, Pittsburg (Welsh,) Randolph, Riceville (Thomas A. Gale, s.s.,) Salem, Scranton (Welsh,) Sharon (Welsh,) Slate Hill (Welsh,) Springfield, Springville, Tomassqua (Welsh,) West Greenville, and Wilmington,—nowhere reported. Estimating these, as to membership, from past reports, the SUMMARY is, Churches, 29; Ministers, (so far as known,) 21; Church Members,—83 Males, 132 Females; TOTAL, 2,079, including 15 absentees. Additions in 1858-9, 2 by profession, 30 by letter; TOTAL, 32. Removals in 1858-9, 6 by death, 5 by letter, 1 by excommunication; TOTAL, 12. Baptisms,—1 Adult, 9 Infant. In Sabbath Schools, 110 (in four churches).

OTHER MINISTERS.—Asher Bliss, Croydon; William M. Cornell, physician, Philadelphia.—2.

## OHIO. (See end of Tables.)

## INDIANA.

[Reported to ?—1, 1859.]

Adams County,	1857	Joseph H. Jones,				10							
Bethlehem,		Lewis Wilson,				20							
Booneville,						57							
Buena Vista,		M. W. Diggs,				10							
Cicero,		Vacant.				20							
Elkhart,	1856	"				53	4	6	10	0	1	0	1
Gilead,		"	No report.										
Hart Township,		Lewis Wilson,				9							
Hopewell,		Lewis Wilson,				16							
Indianapolis,	1857	N. A. Hyde,		23	29	52	6	3	6	9	2	4	0
La Grange,			No report.								6	1	5
Libert,		E. Tucker,				25	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ligonier,		Vacant.				4							60
Mechanicsville,		"				10							
Michigan City,						50							
Montgomery,		Lewis Wilson,				53							
New Corydon,		James H. Jones,				8							
Ohio Township,		Vacant.	No report.										
Ontario,		"											
Orland,						92							
Pisgah,		M. W. Diggs,				20							
Pleasant Grove,		Lewis Wilson,	No report.			18							
Siloam,													
Terre Haute,	1834	M. A. Jewett,				200							
Union,						12							
Vigo, West,	1849	Dean Andrews,		13	17	30	0	15	2	17	1	0	0
" South,	1854	Dean Andrews,		9	11	20	0	5	2	7	1	0	0
Westchester,		J. H. Jones,				15							
Westfield,	1856	Vacant.				52	0	0	0				0
Chhs. specified above, but not reported, estimated,						100							90

SUMMARY.—Churches, 29; Ministers, 8; Church members,—45 Males, 57 Females; TOTAL, 956, including 6 absentees. Additions in 1858,—27 by profession, 16 by letter; TOTAL, 43; Removals in 1858,—5 by death, 5 by dismissal; TOTAL, 10. Baptisms, 4 Adult, 14 Infant. In Sabbath Schools, 339.



CHURCHES.			MINISTERS.			CHR. MEMBERS.			ADDT'NS.			REMOVALS.			BAPTISMS.		
						Apr. 1, 1859.			1858-9.			1858-9.			1858-9.		
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Prof.	Prof.	Prof.	Prof.	Deaths.	Disam.	Excom.	TOTAL.	Total.	Infant.	Sab. Schools.
Garden Prairie,	1858	Nathaniel C. Clark,	1858	12	17	29	3	21	8	29	0	0	0	0	12	1	30
Geneseo,	1836	Milo N. Miles,	1858	85	146	231	7	12	34	111	22	14	0	0	3	40	
Genova,	1850	Lewis Gano,	1858	43	57	100	7	3	7	10	0	0	0	0	1	3	150
Grand Detour,	1842	Vacant.															
Granville,	1853	Smith Norton,	1859	42	50	92	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	118
Griggsville,	1834	Nathaniel P. Coltrine,	1858	72	98	170	3	8	3	6	3	6	9	2	0	197	
Hadley,	1849	Charles C. Breed,	1858	10	10	20	2	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	25
Hampton,	1852	William Porter,	1855	4	7	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Havana, Mason ch.	1858	Vacant.		6	5	11	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry,	1850	Wilson D. Webb,	1859	10	30	40	1	7	1	3	4	0	4	0	0	0	60
Hills Grove,	1841	William B. Atkinson,	1858	11	4	15	4	4	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Holland,	1858	Ovid Miner,	1858	10	22	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125
Huntley,	1852	Lot Church,	1858	16	23	39	3	14	4	18	0	0	0	0	0	1	27
Jacksonville,	1833	J. M. Sturtevant, Jr., s.s.	1858	50	78	128	15	7	22	2	3	0	0	0	1	175	
Jericho,	1839	Joseph Stephenson,	1858	11	10	21	2	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	85
Kanerville,	1857	Vacant.		6	9	15	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kankakee,	1854	C. C. Salter,	1859	7	10	17	8	0	3	8	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Kewanee,	1855	Alfred Morse,	1858	45	55	100	10	19	37	312	0	0	15	3	3	116	
Knoxville,	1850	Vacant.		10	22	32	0	0	0	3	7	2	12	0	0	0	0
Lafayette,	1847	Vacant.		8	10	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
La Harpe,	1836	Andrew L. Penoyer,	1858	14	16	30	3	0	2	2	3	0	3	0	0	40	
La Moille,	1840	H. M. Swift,	1858	20	25	45	7	2	4	6	1	5	0	6	0	50	
La Salle,	1852	Levi F. Waldo,	1858	22	37	59	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5	0	0	63
Lawn Ridge,	1845	Samuel Ordway,	1858	35	50	85	0	0	4	4	0	8	0	8	0	23	
Lee Center,	1843	S. Wallace Phelps,	1852	14	27	41	6	5	8	16	1	6	0	7	5	1	
Lincoln,	1850	H. W. Chas.,	1859	6	7	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
Lisbon,	1838	Laramon B. Lane,	1857	76	106	182	6	17	7	24	1	1	0	2	6	113	
Lockport,	1838	George Schlosser,	1857	22	57	79	16	11	22	1	2	0	3	8	0	75	
Loda,	1857	William Gould,	1859	9	10	19	4	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	3	20
Lodi, (No report.)	1854	William Gay,	1858														
Lyndon,	1836	Daniel Chapman,	1855	37	58	95	0	17	0	17	2	5	1	8	8	1	60
Lyonsville,	1844	J. G. Porter,	1859	18	15	33	0	8	4	12	0	0	0	1	11	0	0
Macomb,	1857	Zeph S. Wiley,*	1859	33	13	46	0	2	22	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Malden,	1857	Jeremiah S. Morrill,	1859	33	36	69	7	6	6	12	0	2	0	2	3	0	80
Malta,	1858	Samuel F. Potter,	1858	3	7	10	1	2	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	39
Marengo,	1858	Nathaniel C. Clark,	1858	15	33	58	2	19	38	57	0	4	0	4	9	1	65
Marshall,	1841	Jacob Chapman,	1858	23	44	74	7	13	1	14	5	0	8	7	2	116	
McLean,	1858	Samuel Penfield,	1859	11	11	22	0	10	14	24	2	0	2	7	0	29	0
Mendon,	1833	Alexander B. Campbell,	1858	55	65	120	10	9	5	14	1	1	0	2	1	0	60
Mendota,	1855	Dean H. Blake,	1859	13	8	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	44	
Merrill,	1843	James J. A. T. Dixon,	1856	30	25	55	1	10	14	1	7	0	8	6	8	0	8
Middlesex,	unknown.	Vacant.		2	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Millburn,	1841	William B. Dodge,	1844	28	48	76	2	2	4	6	0	1	0	1	0	5	194
Milo,	1849	Vacant.		8	18	26	2	3	12	15	0	0	0	0	1	5	42
Mineral,	1858	Addison Lyman,	1858	5	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Moine, (No report.)	1844	Allen B. Hitchcock,	1844														
Montbello, (Hamilton,)	1849	Vacant.		14	27	41	2	1	3	4	1	2	0	3	0	0	60
Morris,	1848	Edward J. Turner,	1858	38	56	94	9	12	20	33	0	0	0	7	10	120	
Morrison,	1858	John W. White,	1858	4	8	12	0	2	10	12	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Morton,	1851	Vacant.		11	21	32	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	38
Munro,	1843	C. R. Clark,	1856	12	19	31	8	4	9	13	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
Naperville,	1834	Elizhu Barber,	1857	13	32	45	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	5	25
Nebrauka,	1858	R. Samuel,	1858	7	13	20	0	15	5	20	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Neposnet,	1855	Charles H. Pierce,	1858	9	18	27	1	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	36
Nestle Creek,	1858	Alvah Day,	1858	5	8	13	1	4	1	2	1	5	0	1	2	0	1
Newark,	1845	James F. Taylor,	1858	30	50	80	23	0	4	2	6	0	8	0	1	3	60
New Hope,		Thomas W. Holmes,				89											
Newtown,	1852	Vacant.		15	10	25	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Nora,		Oramel W. Cooley,															
Onango,	1858	Lumen Foster,	1859	7	5	12	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oneida,	1855	Henry C. Abernethy,	1857	29	39	68	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Onondaga,	1848	L. Leffingwell,	1848	20	39	59	6	13	18	4	2	7	0	0	0	0	42
Oswego,	1846	Vacant.		37	64	101	5	9	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	184
Ottawa, 1st ch.	1839	Martin K. Whittlesey,	1848	62	112	174	18	11	9	20	2	21	0	23	4	11	184
" Plymouth ch.	1858	W. C. Scofield,	1859	21	37	58	0	4	34	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	151
Owen,	1857	John Perham,	1859	14	12	26	0	4	3	7	0	0	0	0	2	5	126
Pawpaw,	unknown.	Vacant.		5	11	16	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	30
Paxton,	1836	J. Granger,	1856	32	52	84	11	14	0	14	0	5	0	5	1	4	74
Peoria, Main St.	1847	Cephas A. Leach,	1856	26	43	69	0	11	12	23	0	3	0	3	5	0	122
Peru,	1853	Vacant.		33	13	46	7	2	5	7	1	7	0	8	0	6	40
Petaconica,	1854	E. D. Willis, Presb.,	1856	31	41	72	9	1	5	6	0	8	0	8	0	6	75
Pittsfield,	1837	William Carter,	1838	89	107	196	5	1	2	2	4	2	8	1	0	130	
Plainfield,	1843	Vacant.		44	86	130	21	8	6	14	2	23	12	37	2	9	102
Plano,	1858	S. S. Cone,	1859	18	20	38	1	16	13	38	2	1	3	6	20	1	0
Port Byron,	1849	William Porter,	1854	20	29	49	3	6	9	14	1	1	0	1	2	40	
Port Clinton,	1842	Benjamin J. Worrell,	1857	12	16	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Princeton,	1831	Vacant.		59	107	166	11	8	7	15	0	11	0	11	1	10	70
Providence,	1841	David Todd,	1849	8	16	24	2	2	3	5	0	19	0	19	0	3	53
Quincy, 1st ch.	1830	S. Hopkins Emery,	1855	85	115	200	47	13	21	34	0	5	0	5	6	2	20

CHURCHES.		MINISTERS.		CHH. MEMBERS. Apr. 1. 1859.			ADDIT'NS 1858-9.			REMOVALS. 1858-9.			BAPTISMS. 1858-9.				
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Prof.	Letter.	TOTAL.	Deaths.	Discon.	Excom.	TOTAL.	Adult.	Infant.	Sch. Scholars.	
Quincy, Center,	1847	Horatio Foote,	1847	39	65	101	17	3	2	5	1	3	0	4	0	4	125
Richview,	1859	Ovid Miner,				9											
Ringwood and																	
McHenry,	1848	Samuel H. Thompson,	1856	8	24	32	2	10	0	10	0	2	0	2	0	8	30
Rockford, 1st ch.	1837	Henry M. Goodwin,	1850	64	140	204	34	13	47	0	19	0	19	14	2	210	150
" 2d ch.	1849	Joseph Emerson,	1854	81	123	204	21	27	48	2	9	0	11	10	9	199	93
Rockport and																	
Sumner Hill,	1844	Samuel R. Thrall,	1859	20	55	75	30	0	0	0	2	10	12	0	0	0	75
Rockton,	1838	Calvin M. Felden,	1857	65	75	140	0	5	5	2	8	0	10	0	2	60	60
Roscoe,	1843	Sylvanus H. Kellogg,	1859	28	43	71	7	5	6	11	1	0	2	1	2	72	72
Rosemond,	1856	William C. Merritt,	1857	29	25	54	0	11	1	12	0	1	0	1	0	5115	115
Roseville,	1851	Amml R. Mitchell,	1858	24	32	56	3	4	8	12	0	3	0	3	1	0	90
Round Prairie, Ply-																	
mouth ch.	1836	William B. Atkinson,	1858	25	37	62	8	1	5	6	1	1	0	2	0	5	75
Sandoval,	1859	D. Gilmer,				13											
Sandwich,	1853	James Kilbourn,	1857	28	37	65	1	19	15	34	1	7	2	10	6	4	50
Sheffield,	1854	Addison Lyman,	1854	9	14	23	3	2	2	4	0	4	0	4	0	3	48
Shirland,	1846	James Hodges,	1856	14	23	37	3	2	1	3	1	2	2	5	1	0	80
Spoon River,	1847	Vacant.	No report.														
St. Charles,	1837	George S. F. Savage,	1847	106	154	260	56	64	11	75	2	15	0	17	16	3	170
Sunbury, Free ch.	1858	H. H. Hinman,	1858	9	6	15	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sycamore,	1840	Darius Gore,	1853	41	93	134	14	22	3	25	0	9	2	11	7	1	120
Tonica,	1857	William McConn,	1859	9	14	23	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	4	1	0	25
Toulon,	1846	Richard C. Dunn,	1856	47	53	100	6	24	3	27	0	0	0	0	1	5	94
Tremont,	1843	Edwin G. Smith,	1857	25	40	65	6	5	2	7	3	1	1	5	2	1	47
Turner,	1856	S. W. Champlin,	1857	2	6	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Twelve Mile Grove,	1841	Porter B. Parrey,	1857	30	40	70	5	35	9	44	0	8	0	8	0	4	85
Udina,	1848	J. A. Mack,	1859	20	22	42	5	0	1	0	4	0	4	0	0	2	75
Vermilion,	1834	Vacant.		21	23	44	15	0	0	1	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
Victoria,	1841	Vacant.	No report.														
Vienna,	1858	A. D. Wyckoff,	1858	4	6	10	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	50
Walnut Grove,	1857	A. Mitchell,	1857	7	7	14	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	88
Wataga,	1855	Simeon Waters,	1859	23	33	56	0	4	4	8	2	7	0	9	1	2	185
Waukegan,	1843	Vacant.		6	15	21	4	2	6	7	1	1	0	2	0	3	0
Waverly,	1859	Henry M. Tupper,	1859	59	61	120	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	10	0	0	100
West Urbana,	1854	Samuel A. Vandyke,	1857	25	31	56	0	7	4	11	0	2	0	2	0	7	72
Wethersfield,	1839	Vacant.		35	51	86	0	8	6	14	0	11	0	11	3	4	60
Winnebago,	1845	Samuel P. Sloan,	1854	41	60	101	12	5	7	12	0	6	3	9	2	0	100
Woodburn,	1838	Charles B. Barton,	1853	29	51	80	0	12	9	21	0	1	0	1	0	0	30
Wythe,	1851	Samuel Dilley,	1858	20	27	47	4	12	5	17	0	2	3	5	5	1	95
Chhs. specified but not reported—from previous reports.				82	130	212											

SUMMARY.—Churches, 185; Ministers, 130; Church members,—4,754 Males, 6,845 Females; TOTAL, 11,544. Including 967 absentees. Additions in 1858, 1,302 by profession, 1,054 by letter; TOTAL, 2,356. Removals in 1858,—108 by death, 669 by dismissal, 65 by excommunication; TOTAL, 842. Baptisms,—Adult, 424, Infant, 456. In Sabbath Schools, 14,340.

OTHER MINISTERS.—[Dean Andrews, Marshall:] George J. Barrett, Sumner Hill; Samuel C. Bartlett, Prof. in Chicago Theo. Sem., Chicago; William Beardsley, Farm Ridge; Lewis Benedict, Geneva; J. A. Bent, Hoyleton; E. C. Birge, Algonquin; W. W. Blanchard, Paxton, Ford Co.; Hope Brown, Rockford; William E. Caldwell, Peoria; A. W. Chapman, Seward; Lot Church, Huntley; William H. Collins, Jacksonville; Eben Coleman, Princeton; Chauncey Cook, Ottawa; A. Edridge, Dover; Lucien Farnham, Newark; Eli C. Fish, Havana; Franklin W. Fiske, Prof. in Chicago Theo. Sem., Chicago; William Gay, Bristol; Daniel Glimmer, Sandoval, Marion Co.; Ephraim Goodman, Chicago; J. Granger, Paxton, Ford Co.; H. L. Hammond, Chicago; A. Harrington, Tonica; Joseph Haven, Prof. in Chicago Theo. Sem., Chicago; Thomas W. Holmes, New Hope, Edwards Co.; William Holmes, Broad Creek, Pope Co.; T. H. Huribut, Upper Alton; C. S. Johnson, Rockford; James Loughhead, Morris; Israel Mattison, Sandwich; Daniel R. Miller, Lisbon; George Needham, Paxton, Iroquois Co.; T. Packard, Mantino; A. C. Page, Elgin; Alexander Parker, Marseilles, La Salle; Lucius H. Parker, Galesburg; Rufus Patch, Concord; H. G. Pendleton, Henry; Loren Robbins, Kewanee; Adam L. Rankin, Salem, Marion Co.; Uriah W. Small, Sterling, Whiteside Co.; Samuel Sweeney, Winnebago; L. E. Sykes, St. Charles, Kane Co.; James Tisdale, Tonica, La Salle Co.; J. S. Williams, Macoupin Co.—45.

The Illinois churches, (with a few exceptions,) and one out of Illinois, are connected with the GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF ILLINOIS, a clerical and lay body, receiving delegates from the churches through nine Associations, viz., Bureau, Central, Chicago, Elgin, Fox River Union, Genesee, Illinois, Rockford, and Southern Illinois.

## MICHIGAN.

[Reported up to April 1, 1859.]

Adams,	1847	Edwin W. Shaw,	1859	37	50	87	7	24	2	26	1	1	0	2	15	0	45
Adrian,	1854	Asa Mahan,	1858	57	121	178	8	64	21	85	1	1	0	2	26	3	112
Algonac,	1841	Vacant.		11	9	20	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allegan,	1858	David Wert,					25	5	10	15				1	2	40	
Almont,	1838	Henry Bates,	1859	51	72	123	4	17	0	17	3	0	1	4	3	1	120
Ann Arbor,	1847	Samuel D. Cochran,	1858	80	94	174	15	28	23	51	3	13	4	20	12	1	200
Armada,	1838	S. M. Judson,	1858	23	30	53	14	6	1	7	1	5	0	6	3	0	0
Atherton,			No report.														
Augusta,	1849	Thomas W. Jones,	1859	33	45	78	7	6	2	8	1	2	2	5	1	2	40
"	1854	Michael M. Porter,	1856	15	14	29	3	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	30

CHURCHES.	MINISTERS.	CHR. MEMBERS. Apr. 1, 1859.	ADDITIONS. 1858-9.	REMOVALS. 1858-9.		BAPTISMS. 1858-9.	
				Male.	Female.	Adult.	Infant.
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com.	Male.	Female.	Total.	SAB. SCHOOLS.
Barry,	1834	Joseph W. Smith,	1858	6	10	16	2
Bedford,	1848	John Scottford,	1858	4	7	11	1
Benton,	1844	Joseph W. Smith,	1859	4	7	11	1
Boston,	1847	Levi Wheelock,	1857	12	24	36	6
Bowne,	1844	James W. Kidder,	1858	18	10	28	1
Bruce,	1833	S. M. Judson,	1858	7	12	19	2
Cannon,	1845	Samuel Sessions,	1856	27	30	57	1
Cascade,	1849	E. Prince,	1859	8	7	15	1
Casco,	1854	Vacant.		6	7	13	1
Charlotte,	1851	Wolcott B. Williams,	1854	14	21	35	9
Chelsea,	1849	Hiram Elmer,	1852	40	49	89	8
Chesterfield,	1847	Vacant.		13	24	37	6
Clinton,	1831	Silas P. Hyde,	1855	96	142	238	55
Columbus,	1851	William P. Russell,		8	17	25	1
Commerce,				28	45	73	5
Cooper,	1843	Lucian H. Jones,		28	45	73	5
Dearborn,		No report.					
Detroit,	1844	Harvey D. Kitchel, D.D.,	1848	130	230	360	41
Dexter,	1839	John B. Fiske,	1855	27	39	66	15
De Witt,	1851	Osce M. Goodale,	1858	8	14	22	0
Dorr,	1857	James A. McKay,	1857	12	18	30	3
Dowagiac,	1850	Henry Cherry,	1857	31	59	90	2
Dundee,	1837	Vacant.		5	18	23	4
Eagle and Delta,		William P. Elsler,	1857	13	32	45	0
East Saginaw,	1857	William C. Smith,	1857	13	32	45	0
Easton,	1851	Levi Wheelock,	1858	29	30	59	1
Eaton Rapids,	1843	John S. Kidder,	1855	18	23	41	5
Essex,	1855	Vacant.		9	9	18	2
Farmer's Rock,	1848	M. Allen,	1858	12	11	23	3
Flat Rock,	1858	James Nall,	1857	13	23	36	0
Franklin,	1848	Justin Marsh,	1857	12	23	35	5
Galesburg,		Thomas Jones,					
Genesee,	1849	Almon B. Pratt,	1852	27	52	79	6
Goodrich,	1855	A. Sanderson,	1859	10	19	29	0
Grand Blanc,	1833	George Winter,	1852	17	31	48	1
Grand Haven,	1858	Joseph Anderson,	1858	8	20	28	3
Grand Rapids,	1830	Stephen S. N. Greeley,	1857	107	179	286	24
Grandville,	1839	Gay C. Strong,	1855	18	26	44	6
Grass Lake,	1835	Alanson Alvord,	1858	43	70	113	14
Greenville,	1852	Charles Spooner,	1858	29	43	72	0
Hartland,	1844	Vacant.		3	5	8	1
Hopkins,		James A. McKay,					
Howell,	1849	Vacant.		9	11	20	6
Hudson,	1839	L. Smith Hobart,	1856	41	98	139	33
Jackson,	1841	William B. Dada,	1858	85	147	232	42
Kalamazoo,	1835	Edward Taylor,	1858	7	6	13	77
Keeler,	1849	James Ballard,	1857	33	42	75	5
Lamont,		No report.					
Lapeer,	1844	Vacant.		6	6	12	
Laphamville,	1852	Timothy Stowe,	1858				
Lawrence,		A. W. Bushnell,					
Leroy,	1830	William E. Catlin,	1858	24	45	69	14
Lime,	1839	Vacant.					
Litchfield,	1854	John Patchin,	1855	20	30	50	1
Lodi,	1838	Michael M. Porter,	1856	9	20	29	1
London,	1850			5	12	17	4
Lowell,	1837	George W. Nicolls,	1858	19	34	53	7
Medina, 1st ch.	1859	" "	1859	11	28	39	0
" 24 ch.	1840	William P. Russell,	1848	28	46	74	13
Memphis,	1858	N. D. Giddon,	1858	9	11	20	7
Mendon,							
Milford,		No report.					
Morenci,	1858	George W. Nicolls,	1858	10	26	36	3
Nankin and Livonia,	1843	N. Tucker,	1857	3	14	17	3
Napoleon,	1855	Beriah King,	1856	11	17	28	3
New Baltimore,	1836	Vacant.		1	11	12	2
New Buffalo,		W. Warren,	1858				
New Haven,							
Newport,		No report.					
Newton,		Vacant,					
Niles,	1845	Elizur Andrus,	1858				
Oakwood,	1848	Edwin T. Branch,	1855	25	35	60	6
Oceola,	1843	Vacant.		7	6	13	0
Olivet,	1845	M. W. Fairfield,	1858	42	59	101	22
Orion,	1856	Edwin T. Branch,	1856	8	17	25	1
Otsego,		David S. Morse,					
Owosso,	1853	Adin H. Fletcher,	1858	23	43	66	2
Pinckney,	1840	Danforth L. Eaton,	1856	9	22	31	3
Pontiac,	1831	George M. Twitchill,	1858	70	134	204	7
Port Haron,	1840	J. S. Hoyt,	1858	17	37	54	3





CHURCHES.			MINISTERS.			CHH. MEMBERS.		ADDITIONS.		REMOVALS.		BAPTISMS.			
						Aug. 1, 1859.		1858-9.		1858-9.		1858-9.			
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Prof.	Letter.	Deaths.	Discon.	Excom.	Total.	Adult.	Infant.	Sabb. Scholars.
Center,		E. Bascom, s.s.		37	3	5	0	5	1	0	0	1	3	3	25
Chester,		James W. Perkins, s.s.		11	0	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	35
Clinton,	1858	W. H. Bernard, s.s.		56	0	6	4	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	
Coed, Welsh ch.		No report.													
Darlington,		Edward Morris,		75	13	4	8	3	1	0	1	1	1	4	60
Dartford,		Hiram Freeman, s.s.		49	8	1	2	3	14	1	10	11	3	0	60
Dorchester, Welsh ch.		Griffin Griffiths, s.s.		63	1	2	3	5	8	0	1	6	0	0	29
Delavan,		J. Collier, p.		149	5	3	5	8	1	7	0	8	4	4	160
De Soto,		Vacant.		11	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	20
Dodgeville, Welsh ch.		Evan Owens, s.s.		48	0	6	0	6	2	5	7	0	5	5	55
Dover,		A. S. Allen, s.s.		36	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
East Ithaca,	1859	Daniel T. Noyes, s.s.		8	0	4	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
East Troy,		Miles Doolittle, s.s.		81	0	4	1	5	0	6	0	0	1	3	70
Eau Claire,		A. Kidder, s.s.		22	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
Elk Grove,		Calvin Warner, p.		37	4	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	0	0	50
Elk Horn,		L. H. Johnson, s.s.		10	0	12	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Emerald Grove,		O. E. Curtis, p.		86	0	2	3	5	0	3	0	3	1	4	40
Emmet,		R. Williams, p.		24	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	4	35
Empire,		Nearly extinct.		8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	25
Evansville,		C. M. Morehouse,		13	0	18	5	23	1	4	0	5	6	2	35
Fond du Lac, 1st ch.,		Vacant.		155	24	15	10	1	7	0	8	8	2	3	125
" Plymouth ch.		William L. Mather, p.		110	1	30	20	50	0	0	10	12	7	250	
Fort Atkinson,		D. C. Curtis, s.s.		67	12	4	4	1	4	0	5	2	1	110	
Fort Howard,		No public services.		12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fox Lake,		G. L. Tucker, s.s.		55	2	5	5	10	1	8	0	9	1	1	35
Fulton,		F. G. Sherrill, s.s.		69	0	2	8	10	1	2	0	3	0	10	50
Genesee,		W. J. Monthrith, s.s.		42	30	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	7	40
Genoa,		C. C. Cadwell, s.s.		43	3	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	70
Green Lake,		Henry M. Chapin, s.s.		15	0	5	3		0	3	0	3	1	0	50
Hammond,		No report.													
Hartford,		Anson Clark, s.		66	5	3	0	3	0	2	0	2	1	2	100
Hartford,		George W. Cottrell, s.s.		27	9	2	2	3	0	3	0	3	0	1	35
Hortonville,		Stephen D. Peet, s.s.		17	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Hudson,		No report.													
Hustisford,		Vacant.		8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Ixonia, Welsh ch.		"		22	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	0	2	0	20
Janeville,		"		244	75	15	16	31	1	16	2	19	0	10	200
Johnstown,		H. Lyman, s.s.		54	6	1	6	7				9	0	3	45
Kenosha,		William C. Dickinson, p.		175	23	2	15	17	2	11	1	14	0	3	180
Kilbucka City,		Vacant.		14	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Koskonong,		S. S. Bicknell, s.s.		27	0	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
La Crosse,		N. C. Chapin, s.s.		90	17	3	14	17				11	1	5	175
Lafayette,		A. Sedgewick,		45	6	3	0	3	0	5	0	5	0	9	100
Lake Mills,		E. D. Seward, s.s.		67	1	5	4	9	2	0	2	2	10	0	60
Lancaster,		Hector Maiben, s.s.		64	36	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	75	
Leon,		Robert Everdell, s.s.		13	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
Liberty, Salem ch.		Joseph H. Payne, s.s.		32	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40
Lowell,		C. R. Donaldson, s.s.		28	3	5	1	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	40
Lyndon,		James Jenkins, s.s.		11	0	2	2	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	75
Madison,		Vacant.													
" Union ch.	1859	N. H. Eggleston, p.	No report.												
Magnolia,		C. M. Morehouse, s.s.		20	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	35
Maple Grove,		"		43	0	23	2	25	0	0	0	0	16	0	40
Mauston,		Milton Wells, s.s.		9	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	30
Menasha,		Henry A. Miner, p.		77	8	3	11	14	0	1	0	1	0	3	90
Middleton,		A. S. Allen, s.s.		32	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Milton,		S. S. Bicknell, s.s.		63	15	4	1	5	0	2	0	2	0	0	60
Milwaukee, Ch. of Pilgrims,		Samuel Day, s.s.		101	12	16	28	0	7	0	7	2	13	125	
" Spring St.		William De Loss Love, p.		164	14	10	14	24	3	9	1	13	2	8	175
" Plymouth ch.		Vacant.		314	35	6	14	20	2	29	57	88	0	0	285
" Welsh ch.		John P. Jones, p.		32	2	4	1	5	2	0	0	2	0	0	40
Monroe,		S. E. Miner, s.s.		25	8	0	3	3	0	4	0	4	0	2	90
Mukwonago,		Vacant.		12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Necedah,		Milton Wells, s.s.		9	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	30
Neshan,		J. Everts Pond, p.		79	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	100
New Lisbon,		Milton Wells, s.s.		28	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	40	40
New London,		Stephen D. Peet, s.s.		29	3	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Newport,		Vacant.		25	8	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
Nora,		"		38	4	0	5	5	0	2	0	2	0	0	50
North La Crosse,	1859	Edward Brown, s.s.		11	0	2	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	50
Oakfield,		David Pinkerton, s.s.		60										1	45
Oak Grove,		H. M. Parmelee, s.s.		29	0	2	2	4	0	3	0	3	2	6	70
Oconomowoc,		Timothy Williston, s.s.		162	8	13	4	0	7	0	7	1	1	4	150
Oshkosh,		William H. Marble, p.		604	8	13	24	0	15	4	19	8	2	2	225
" Welsh		John Davis, s.s.		25	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
Ouassake,	1859	Edward Brown, s.s.		10	0	1	9	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ottawa,	1859	David Jones, s.s.	No report.												
Paris,		Lucius Foote, s.s.		39	2	9	1	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	80
Pewaukee,		George W. Cottrell, s.s.		39	1	2	0	2	0	4	0	4	0	0	80

CHURCHES.	Org	MINISTERS.	Com.	CHH. MEMBERS.				ADDDT NS.				REMOVALS.				BAPTISMS.			
Place and Name.		Name.		Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Absent.	Prof.	Letter.	TOTAL.	Deaths.	Dis.	Excom.	TOTAL.	Adult.	Infant.	Sabb. School.		
Pike Grove,		Evan Griffiths, p.		98	0	2	2	4	0	8	2	10	1	2	25				
Platteville,		John Lewis, p.		162	48	3	1	4	0	5	0	5	2	2	150				
Pleasant Prairie,		Francis Lawson, s.s.		222	5	4	4	8	0	10	0	10	0	0	120				
" Williams ch.	1859	Tertius D. Southworth,		21	0	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40			
Plymouth,		Joseph's Morton, d. Sep. 15, '59		34	2	3	0	3	0	5	4	9	1	0	85				
Prairie du Chien,		L. L. Radcliffe,		23	3	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	40			
Prairie du Sac,		H. Hutchens, s.s.		34	4	1	5	6	0	2	0	2	0	5	70				
Prescott,																			
Princeton,		Norman Miller, s.s.		31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40				
Quincy,		Vacant.		14	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	30				
Racine,		Martin P. Kinney, p.		98	8	4	2	6	0	2	0	2	1	12	140				
" Welsh,		Evan Griffiths, p.		98	0	9	12	21	0	24	0	24	0	17	80				
Raymond,		John B. L. Soule, s.s.		44	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	55				
Reedsburg,		S. A. Dwinell, p.		58	4	10	5	15	2	1	0	3	0	10	35				
Richford,		Daniel A. Campbell, s.s.		29	0	14	3	17	1	1	0	1	3	0	80				
Richmond,		C. C. Cadwell, s.s.		32	1	1	4	5	1	0	0	1	0	2	40				
Ridgeway, Welsh,		David Lewis,		56	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	6	60				
Ripon,		Horatio W. Brown, s.s.		150	8	0	2	2	1	4	0	6	0	2	100				
River Falls,		Vacant.		8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	30				
Roch a Cre,		J. D. Stevens, s.s.		30	7	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	40				
Rochester,		Elisha M. Lewis, s.s.		10	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	40				
Rockville,		Isaac N. Cundall, p.		100	2	0	1	1	2	4	0	6	2	2	125				
Rosendale,		No report.																	
" Welsh,		Robert Everdell, s.s.		21	2	1	1	2	0	3	0	3	0	0	50				
Saxville,		Charles W. Camp, p.		66	20	4	6	10	1	5	0	6	2	3	100				
Sheboygan,		John T. Marsh, s.s.		75	11	10	3	13	0	3	1	4	3	1	30				
" Falls,		W. H. Bernard, s.s.		126	6	27	7	34	2	6	0	8	12	2	100				
Shopiere,		John Reynard, s.s.		45	0	1	2	3	1	3	0	4	0	3	30				
Shullsburg,		Philo Canfield, p.		78	0	2	11	13	0	5	0	5	1	1	75				
Sparta,		Vacant.		57	1	6	1	7	4	1	0	5	0	3	100				
Spring Green Village, 1857		Daniel T. Noyes, s.s.		12	0	2	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	30				
" 1859		Vacant.		15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Spring Prairie,		Orson P. Clinton, s.s.		60	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25				
Stockbridge,		C. W. Mathews,		29	8	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	25				
Sun Prairie,		Nearly extinct.		15	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Taycheedah,		J. M. Hayes, s.s.		18	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	37				
Trempealeau,		A. Sedgewick,		21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30				
Troy,		H. B. Pierpont, s.s.		38	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	50				
Two Rivers,		Gould C. Judson, s.s.		15	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	60				
Viroqua,		J. D. Stevens, s.s.		16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35				
Waterford,		William Drummond, s.s.		14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30				
Watertown,		W. A. Niles, Pres., s.s.		84	4	0	9	9	0	6	0	6	0	6	400				
Waukesha,		Hiram Foote, s.s.		100	0	2	2	1	8	0	9	0	0	0	100				
Waupun,		Homer H. Benson, s.s.		77	0	11	10	21	1	0	0	1	0	11	125				
Wautoma,		Alfred C. Lathrop, s.s.		30	3	12	10	22	1	0	0	1	3	4	50				
Wauwatosa,		Luther Clapp, p.		80	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	8	112				
Welsh Prairie, Welsh,		No report.																	
Westfield,		James W. Perkins, s.s.		16	0	2	4	6	0	2	0	2	1	0	60				
Whitewater,		E. G. Miner, s.s.		168	26	10	22	42	0	3	1	4	2	3	150				
Wilmot,		Joseph H. Payne, s.s.		17	3	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	50				
Windsor, Union ch.		Vacant.		35		3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0						
Wyalusing,		Vacant.	No report.																
Wyocena,		S. H. Barreau, s.s.		58	5	7	0	7	0	3	0	3	5	0	75				
Wyoming Valley,		Richard Hassell, s.s.		55	5	2	2	4	1	1	10	12	0	2	55				
Chhs. specified but not reported—from previous reports,				502															

SUMMARY.—Churches, 160; Ministers, 57; Church members,—.... Males, .... Females; TOTAL, 7,066, including 761 absentees. Additions in 1858-9,—468 by profession, 491 by letter; TOTAL, 957. Removals in 1858-9,—55 by death, 451 by dismissal, 100 by excommunication; TOTAL, 606. Baptisms,—130 Adult, 312 Infant. In Sabbath Schools, 9,332.

Most of these churches, excepting four from the General Association of Minnesota, are connected with the PRESBYTERIAN AND CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTION OF WISCONSIN,—a body embracing 141 Congregational, and 24 Presbyterian, churches—through seven District Conventions, viz., Beloit, La Crosse, Lemonviller, Madison, Milwaukee, Mineral Point, and Winnebago. The Congregational churches are strictly Congregational in Church government. The Presbyterian churches follow the Book of Discipline; have Elders, and are amenable to the District Convention as to a Presbytery, and can appeal to the General Convention, which sustains to them the relation of a Synod. The principal Presbyterian quality, visible in the Statistics as printed by the Convention, is their miserable plan of having the churches follow an alphabetical list of ministers, instead of ministers being attached to an alphabetical list of churches; by which there results "confusion worse confounded." Among their other information is that of "stated hearers," which sums up 21,845; students for the ministry, 23; and benevolent Contributions, 147 churches reporting \$9,726.04,—of which 21 Presbyterian churches reported \$1,037.47.

The Presbyterian churches, so connected, are, of course, not included by any Presbyterian General Assembly. Their Statistics are as follows:

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.				MINISTERS.		CHH. MEMBERS. Aug. 1, 1859.		ADDITIONS. 1858-9.		REMOVALS. 1858-9.		BAPTISMS. 1858-9.			
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Prof.	Letter.	Death.	Disun.	Excom.	TOTAL.	Adult.	Infant.	S. S. SCHOOLS.
				No report.	No report.	Abst.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	
Beaver Dam,						171	0	6	9	15	0	25	3	6	155
Buena Vista,						27	2	1	3	4	1	0	1	0	1
Dayton,						13	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Delafield,						9	0	2	3	5	0	1	0	1	1
Dowdville,		Griffith Griffiths, s.s.				37	16	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	75
Fairplay,		R. H. Williamson, s.s.				31	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	30
Genoa,		William Stoddart, s.s.				152	0	12	10	22	2	3	0	5	4
Green Bay,		E. Morgan, s.s.				128	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	0	5
Hazel Green,		J. Longhum, s.s.				14	0	1	0	1	1	6	0	7	0
Hebron,		William Downs, s.s.				50	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0
Menekaune,		John W. Donaldson, s.s.				12	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0
Mineral Point,		Charles Boynton, s.s.				65	20	2	3	5	0	1	2	3	2
Monticello,		John Reynard, s.s.				39	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0
Neenawau,		John W. Donaldson, s.s.				9	1	4	5	2	0	0	0	0	25
Orion,		Arthur D. Laughlin, p.				30	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0
Palmira,						48	10	2	2	2	0	5	0	5	0
Pleasant Hill,		Arthur D. Laughlin, p.				46	0	5	6	11	1	0	0	1	4
Potooi,		Elisha M. Lewis, s.s.				31	7	4	7	11	0	0	0	2	3
Racine,						224	5	2	12	14	3	28	0	31	1
Somers,		John Gridley, s.s.				54	4	0	1	1	0	3	1	4	0
Stone Bank, Newberg,		John Conly, s.s.				28	0	14	1	15	0	0	0	10	6
Toughton,		R. Sewall, s.s.				30	0	1	4	5	0	1	0	1	1
Union Mt.,		Encus James Montague, p.				58	6	6	8	13	0	5	1	6	1
Waukun,		T. A. Amerman, s.s.				15	2	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
TOTAL 24 Churches.						1299	83	67	81	148	13	99	4	116	28
Ministers, 16.							67	81	148	13	99	4	116	28	65

**OTHER MINISTERS.**—(Unable to distinguish, in several instances, the Congregationalists from Presbyterians, in the list of Convention ministers, we insert all, except such as are found in the lists of the Old or New School Assemblies; the small number thus gained is doubtless more than counterbalanced by Congregationalists unknown to us or settled over Presbyterian churches.) Henry Avery, Steven's Point; William F. Avery, Tomah; N. A. Baldwin, Fond du Lac; Charles A. Boardman, Monroe; Dexter Jolly, Beloit; John C. Bunker, Burlington; John C. Darling, Burlington; John E. Davis, Spring Green; Warren D. Davenport, Burlington; Horatio Foote, Waukesa; L. Foote, Union Grove; Benjamin E. Hale, Beloit; J. A. Hart, Agent of Walworth Seminary, Genoa; Henry Hutchins, Prairie du Sac; Francis A. James, Tomah; David Jones, Sullivan; David Lewis, Ridgeway; Theron Loomis, Raymond; Miriam Marsh, Neenah; D. McPherson, Raymond; M. Montague, Principal of Seminary, Allen's Grove; Richard Morris, Allen's Grove; J. A. Northrup, Clyman; Philo C. Pettibone, Burlington; William Proctor, Prof. in Coll., Beloit; L. Rogers, Walworth; George Spaulding, Hammond; Moses U. Stanley, p. p. of Pres. ch., Manitowish; Jeremiah W. Walcott, Agent of Brockway Coll., Ripon.—32.

## IOWA.

[Reported to May 1, 1859.]

[illegible]







CHURCHES.		MINISTERS.		CHR. MEMBERS. May 1, 1859.				ADDIT'NS. 1858-9.		REMOVALS. 1858-9.			BAPTISMS. 1858-9.		SAB. SCHOOLS.		
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Absent.	Prof.	Letter.	TOTAL.	Deaths.	Discon.	Excom.	TOTAL.		Adult.	Infant.
Manhattan,	1856	Charles E. Blood,		17	16	33		7	0	7	0	2		2			20
Mapleton,		E. Strowbridge,		7	7	14											20
Minneola,		L. S. Adair,		3	4	7											35
Mt. Gilead,	1856	"		8	13	21		7	0	7	1	0		1			46
Oswatomie,		W. H. Ward,				7											
Oskaloosa,		S. D. Storrs,		10	3	13		4	1	5	1	0		1			50
Quindaro,						6											
Sumner,	1856	Lewis Bodwell,		13	14	27		5	0	5	0	2		2			30
Topeka,		Harvey Jones,		27	22	49		11	6	17	3	2		5			40
Wabaussee,		R. D. Parker,		11	16	27		2	1	3	0	1		1			80
Wyandott,	1856	H. P. Leonard,		6	7	13											
Zeandale,																	
TOTAL, 27 churches,				227	219	517		73	11	84	6	11		27			685

OTHER MINISTERS.—S. Y. Lum, Agent Am. Home Miss. Society, Lawrence; W. A. McCollom, Manhattan; Ira H. Smith, Robinson; Oscar L. Woodford, Grasshopper Falls.—4.

The GENERAL ASSOCIATION of Kansas is a Union of the churches. In addition to the statistics given above, the pages of the *Congregational Record* report the attendance in congregations, 21 churches reporting an aggregate of 1,525; the amounts raised for support of the ministry, 13 churches reporting \$2,070; the amounts received from the Home Missionary Society, 14 churches receiving \$5,400; and the number of volumes in Sabbath School Libraries, 15 churches reporting 4,490 volumes. They give also the places and times of College and Seminary graduation, and of ordinations, of the ministers.

## OREGON.

[Reported to ? Aug 1, 1859.]

Albany,	1853	Thomas Condon, s.s.		8	8	11	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	30
Corvallis,	1856	Milton B. Starr, p.		7	5	12		1	0	1	0	5	0	5	9
Dalles,	1859	William A. Tenney, s.s.		3	1	4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Eola,	1858	Obed Dickinson, $\frac{1}{2}$ of time,		6	6	12		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Forest Grove,	1845	Elkanah Walker, s.s.		30	26	56		1	3	9	12	1	0	1	7
Oregon City,	1844	George H. Atkinson, p.		11	34	45		11	5	2	7	1	2	0	1
Portland,	1851	P. B. Chamberlain, p.		20	29	49		4	1	7	8	1	6	1	4
Salem,	1852	Obed Dickinson, s.s.		9	15	24		6	2	1	3	1	3	0	4
Sand Ridge,		Vacant.		5	7	12		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tualatin Plains,	1842	John S. Griffin, p.	1842	2	3	5		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, 10 Churches.				96	134	230		24	12	21	33	4	16	1	23

OTHER MINISTERS.—Cushing Eells, Principal of Tualatin Academy, Forest Grove, Washington Co.; Horace Lyman, Prof. in Pacific University, Forest Grove; S. H. Marsh, President of Pacific Univ., Forest Grove.—3.

These churches, including 18 preaching stations, are connected with the CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION of OREGON. Their statistics include, also, a list of "Benevolent Contributions," the amounts being, for support of pastors, \$2,327; for missions, &c., \$1,149 12. The average aggregate of hearers is 670. Historical items of interest regarding these churches, we shall give in a future number.

## CALIFORNIA.

[Reported to ? Oct. 1, 1859.]

Downieville,	1858	William C. Pond, p.		21	13	34	4	10	5	15	1	2	0	3	71
Folsom,	1859	J. E. Benton, s.s.		5	10	15		2	13	15	0	0	0	0	60
Grass Valley,	1853	Martin Kellogg, s.s.		12	17	29		9	0	2	2	1	1	0	102
Jackson,						3									
Mokelumne Hill,		Supplied by Methodists,		4	3	7		0	0	0	1	0	0	1	60
Nevada,				26	21	47		23	0	0	0	0	3	0	60
Oroville,		Hiram Cummings, s.s.													
Petaluma,		J. H. Brodt,		18	17	35		0	1	3	4	0	4	0	81
		J. A. Benton, p.*	1851												
Sacramento,		J. E. Beckwith, s.s.	1859	37	54	91		32	0	9	9	2	7	0	327
San Francisco,		E. S. Lucy, p.	1859	140	139	279		50	20	21	41	4	8	0	424
Santa Cruz,		J. S. Zelle, s.s.	1857	13	15	28		2	2	6	8	0	0	0	35
Praching Stations, unreported above.						11									30
Camptoville,		B. N. Seymour, s.s.	1855												29
Eureka; Humboldt Bay,		William L. Jones, s.s.													35
Mission Dolores,															35
TOTAL, 11 Churches.				276	289	579		120	35	69	94	9	25	0	194

OTHER MINISTERS.—S. V. Blakeslee, teacher, Folsom; Henry Durant, Prof. in California College, Oakland; G. W. Finney, Oakland; J. Rowell, Seaman's Chaplain, San Francisco; Tyler Thacher, Yuba Co.—5.

The Churches of California are united in a GENERAL ASSOCIATION, through three local Associations, viz.: Bay, Mountain, and Valley.

\* Pastor absent on furlough of eighteen months; Rev. E. G. Beckwith, of Sandwich Islands, stated supply.

## CANADA.

CANADA EAST.				CHR. MEMBERS.		ADDIT'NS.		REMOVALS.		BAPTISMS.	
				May 4, 1859.		1858-9.		1858-9.		1858-9.	
CHURCHES.				MINISTERS.							
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Prof.	Letter.	Deaths.	Discon.	TOTAL.
Cowanville & Brome,	1855	Archibald Duff,	1856	16	29	45	10	1	11	0	2
Danville,	1832	A. J. Parker,	1829	41	81	122	10	10	1	1	0
" Little Warwick,	1857	"	"	7	11	18	0	0	0	0	0
Durham,	1838	D. Dunkerley,	1837	14	14	28	0	0	0	1	0
Eaton,	1835	E. J. Sherrill,	1837	19	42	61	0	0	0	2	0
Fitch Bay,	1851	L. P. Adams,	1855	8	13	21	1	1	0	0	0
Granby and Abbotsford,	1844	G. B. Bucher,	1855	8	24	32	0	0	0	2	0
Inverness,	1844	H. Stalker,	1856	26	24	50	1	1	0	0	0
Melbourne,	1837	Vacant.	"	10	18	28	0	0	0	4	0
Montreal, Zion ch.	1832	Henry Wilkes, D.D.,	1836	100	163	263	32	22	54	14	20
Quebec,	1840	H. D. Powis,	1857	22	43	65	12	0	12	1	6
St. Andrews,	1838	Alexander Sim,	1854	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	4
Sherbrooke & Lennoxville,	1835	James Robertson,	1837	34	59	93	8	11	19	0	1
"	"	Joseph Torrey, (assistant.)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stanstead, South,	1856	Alexander McDonald,	1858	22	38	60	20	5	25	0	1
CANADA WEST.											
Albion,	1845	Joseph Wheeler,	1845	56	42	98	1	0	1	0	1
Alton,	1839	Edward A. Noble,	1857	24	35	59	8	2	10	0	1
Barton and Glanford,	1856	W. H. Allworth,	1855	22	23	45	10	2	12	0	0
Belleville,	1859	John Clime,	1858	2	9	11	11	0	11	0	0
Bowmanville,	1839	Thomas M. Reikie,	1855	24	28	52	2	1	3	0	1
Brantford,	1834	John Wood,	1852	51	66	117	5	3	8	121	24
Brock & Mariposa,	1854	Douglas McGregor,	1857	35	38	74	11	1	12	1	4
Burford,	1848	William Hay,	1847	33	45	78	3	0	3	0	2
Caledon, South,	1858	Hiram Denney,	1858	14	19	33	14	0	14	0	2
Churchtown,	1838	Joseph Unsworth,	1853	13	29	42	1	1	2	0	0
Cobourg,	1835	Archibald Burpee,	1857	20	20	40	0	3	3	0	2
Cold Springs,	1840	William Hayden,	1836	23	31	54	5	0	5	1	0
Colpoys' Bay,	1858	Ludwick Kribs,	1858	5	10	15	0	17	17	2	0
Dresden & Bothwell,	1857	William Clarke,	1855	See below.	See below.	See below.	0	0	0	0	0
Eden Mills,	1847	Vacant.	"	8	14	22	0	0	0	0	0
Eramosa, 2d ch.	1845	Enoch Barker,	1855	24	43	67	7	0	7	0	0
Erin,	1858	"	"	4	9	13	0	13	13	0	0
Garafraxa,	1856	Vacant.	"	See below.	See below.	See below.	3	5	8	0	0
Georgetown,	1846	Joseph Unsworth,	1853	16	15	31	9	4	13	0	1
Guelph,	1859	James Howell,	1859	26	32	58	23	16	39	1	2
Hamilton,	1835	Thomas Pullar,	1858	37	58	95	6	2	8	1	0
Hawkesburg,	1839	Vacant.	"	20	19	39	5	0	5	0	0
Hillsburgh,	1855	J. McLean,	1855	7	8	15	5	0	5	0	0
Indian Lands, Glen-gary,	1829	John Campbell,	1855	17	18	35	0	1	1	0	1
Innisfil,	1836	A. Raymond,	1839	4	11	15	0	0	0	0	0
Kelvin & New Durham,	1841	John Armour,	1857	27	24	51	4	0	4	0	0
Kincardine,	1856	Neal McKinnon,	1856	16	16	32	7	1	8	1	0
Kingston,	1849	Kenneth M. Fenwick,	1847	24	47	71	8	3	11	2	2
Lanark, 1st ch.	1852	R. K. Black,	1852	53	106	159	3	3	6	0	1
" Village,	1853	Philip Shanks,	1858	33	33	66	3	3	6	2	2
Listwell & Molesworth,	1856	Robert McGregor,	1857	43	36	79	23	5	28	0	1
London,	1837	C. P. Watson,	1859	20	41	61	4	8	12	2	10
Markham,	1844	Vacant.	"	14	22	36	2	2	4	0	2
Martintown and Rox-boro'	1829	John McKilloan,	1851	23	33	56	11	0	11	3	0
Newmarket,	1842	Joseph Hooper,	1858	11	12	23	3	2	5	3	0
Oro, 1st ch.	1841	A. Raymond,	1839	11	11	22	3	0	3	0	0
" 2d ch.	1844	"	"	8	12	20	2	2	4	0	0
Ottawa City, (a new ch.)	1859	Joseph Elliot,	1859	11	14	25	"	"	"	0	15
Owen Sound,	1855	Vacant.	"	See below.	See below.	See below.	3	5	8	0	4
Paris,	1848	Edward Ebbs,	1858	21	31	52	8	5	8	0	4
Port Colbourne, (new.)	1859	George Ritchie,	1858	See below.	See below.	See below.	0	13	13	0	0
Port Hope,	1858	Archibald Burpee,	1857	6	7	13	8	5	13	0	0
Port Sarnia,	1858	Robert G. Baird,	1858	10	16	26	3	0	3	0	3
Scotland,	1844	William Hay,	1847	27	42	69	10	0	10	0	3
Simcoe,	1843	Samuel Harris,	1855	8	21	29	0	0	0	3	7
"	1843	Vacant.	"	See below.	See below.	See below.	0	0	0	1	0
Southwold,	1842	William Burgess,	1855	9	17	26	4	1	5	0	1
Stouffville,	1842	John Durrant,	1852	17	23	40	0	1	1	0	7
Stratford,	1846	Robert Robinson,	1859	17	20	37	0	0	0	2	1
Toronto, 1st ch.	"	Thomas S. Ellerby,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" 2d ch.	1849	F. H. Marling,	1854	53	63	116	12	14	26	1	10
Trafalgar,	1841	Joseph Unsworth,	1853	12	24	36	0	0	0	0	0
Vaughan, Pine Grove,	1841	Robert Hay,	1859	18	13	31	2	3	5	0	0
Warwick & Plympton,	1839	Daniel McAllum,	1852	30	34	64	0	0	0	0	0
Whitby,	1843	James T. Byrne,	1851	11	30	41	3	0	3	1	0
Bothwell, Dresden, Garafraxa, and .....	"	"	"	24	34	58	12	6	18	1	10
Other chhs., though specified, but not reported, from prev. rep'ts.	"	"	"	200	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

# 1860.] *Statistics.—New Brunswick; Nova Scotia; Jamaica.* 135

**SUMMARY.**—Churches, 82; Ministers, 55; Church members,—1,368 Males, 1,969 Females; TOTAL, 3,335; including . . . absentees. Additions in 1858-9,—356 by profession, 191 by letter; TOTAL, 546; Removals in 1858-9,—38 by death, 131 by dismissal, 49 by excommunication, (including 9 "dismissed without letter"); TOTAL, 218. Baptisms,—86 Adult, 555 Infant. In Sabbath Schools, 4,102.

**OTHER MINISTERS.**—Thomas Baker, Newmarket, C. W.; James Boyd, Vankleek Hill, C. W.; E. Cleaveland, Richmond, C. E.; George Cornish, Montreal, C. E.; R. V. Hall, Stanstead North, C. E.; J. Johnson, Saugen, C. W.; A. J. Jupp, Orillia, C. W.; Stephen King, Ryckman's Corners, C. W.; Adam Lillie, D.D., Toronto, C. W.; James Middleton, Erora, C. W.; Peter P. Osunkorhine, Christian Island, Collingwood, C. W.; J. T. Patterson, Stanstead, C. E.; James Porter, Toronto, C. W.; C. P. Reynolds, Manningville, C. E.; John Roaf, Toronto, C. W.; Arthur Wickson, Toronto, C. W.; R. J. Williams, Sault Ste. Marie, C. W.; Hiram Wilson, St. Catherine, C. W.—18.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF CANADA, which includes ministers and churches, embraces nearly all the churches enumerated in the above tables. Its statistics include a large number of additional items, showing 133 regular stations connected with the 75 reporting churches, with an average aggregate of 9,788 hearers and 2,000 attendants on occasional services; 88 week-day services, with an average aggregate of 1,739 attendants; 86 Sabbath schools; 60 houses of worship, accommodating 15,880 persons, and valued at \$151,336 (insurance upon 60 chapels, amounting to \$58,600; and contributions amounting (including \$20,026 for ministers' salaries) to \$38,971.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHURCHES.	MINISTERS.	CHH. MEMBERS.				ADDITIONS.		REMOVALS.			BAPTISMS.		
		June 1, 1859.				1858-9.		1858-9.			1858-9.		
Place and Name. Org.	Name. Com.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Absent.	Prof.	Letter.	Deaths.	Discon.	TOTAL.	Adult.	Infant.	SAB. SCHOOLS.
Cardigan,	George Stirling, No report.												
Florenceville,	Vacant.												
Grand Lake,	"												
Kewick Ridge,	George Stirling, "												
Sheffield,	Robert Wilson, "												
St. Johns,	James B. Thornton, " 1859												
St. Stephens,	J. McCulley, "s. 1859	54	96	150	14	9	0	9	1	2	0	3	0 200
Churches specified, but not	reported,—estimated,			180									
TOTAL, 7 Churches.	4 Ministers.	54	96	310	14	9	0	9	1	2	0	3	0 200

## NOVA SCOTIA.

CHURCHES.	MINISTERS.	CHH. MEMBERS.	ADDITIONS.	REMOVALS.	BAPTISMS.
Caledonia and Pleasant River,	Vacant. No report.				
Cape Canso,	S. Snider, "				
Chebaque,	J. Whitman, "				
Cornwallis,	J. Cox, "				
Halifax,	Vacant. "				
Liverpool and Brooklyn,	"				
Manchester,	— Dearing, "				
Margerie,	J. Hart, "				
Milton,	Vacant. "				
Yarmouth,	"				
TOTAL, 10 Churches.	5 Ministers.	200(est)			

Most of the churches of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are connected with the two (now united) NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK CONGREGATIONAL UNIONS, which held their twelfth annual session in Liverpool, N. S., 9-12 Sept., 1859. The larger part of the churches have almost lost a visible existence. "One of our greatest difficulties," said the report of the Secretary, "hitherto has been the getting of properly qualified agents to occupy our field." An amalgamation has lately been had with the Congregational Missionary Society of Canada, and there is now a reasonable prospect of procuring pastors. "I have only held the Secretaryship of our Union for a short period," Rev. Robert Wilson, of Sheffield, N. B., writes us, "and as our few churches have been in a sad state of disorganization for some years past, I am not in a position to give you detailed statistics. . . . I cherish the hope that our vacant churches will, during the ensuing summer, be occupied by men of the right stamp, and that in future we shall present a more promising aspect."

## JAMAICA, WEST INDIES.

[Reported to Aug. 1, 1859.]

CHURCHES.	MINISTERS.	CHH. MEMBERS.	ADDITIONS.	REMOVALS.	BAPTISMS.
Brainerd,	Heman B. Hall,	142	6	0	4
Brandon Hill,	C. B. Venning,	38	7	0	3
Chesterfield,	"	62	5	4	8
Eliot,	Loren Thompson,	77	7	3	15
Oberlin,	T. B. Penfield,	46	1	3	1
Providence, No report.	Charles C. Starbuck,				
" From former report,		40			
TOTAL, 6 Churches.	5 Ministers.	405	24	9	34

These churches are under the care of the AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

## OHIO.

(Received too late for insertion in its proper place.)

CHURCHES.		MINISTERS.		CHH. MEMBERS. ?Apr. 1, 1859.			ADDIT'NS. 1858-9.			REMOVALS. 1858-9.			BAPTISMS. 1858-9.			SAB. SCHOOLS.	
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Prof.	Letter.	TOTAL.	Deaths.	Discon.	Excom.	TOTAL.	Adult.	Infant.		
Akron,		A. E. Baldwin, s. s. <i>No report.</i>		21	34	45	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	
Andover, West,		A. B. Lyon, s. s.		21	42	63	6	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	40
Aurora,		Joseph S. Graves, s. s.		46	75	121	6	4	8	12	0	8	0	0	2	0	80
Austintown,		A. M. Richardson, p.															
Avon,		<i>No report.</i>															
Belleveue,	1831	Amzi D. Barber,	1852	38	83	121	30	5	3	8	2	8	0	10	0	6	110
Beipre,		Francis Bartlett, p.		32	59	91	10	17	4	21	1	3	0	4	4	4	90
Berea,		Vacant.		8	14	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	
Bloomfield,		Dorman L. Hickok, s. s.		21	22	43	7	2	8	10	2	4	0	6	0	6	140
Braceville,		Vacant.	<i>No report.</i>														
Brighton,		"															
Brimfield,	1832			6	10	16											
Bristol,	817	Dorman L. Hickok, s. s.		44	58	102	0	7	2	9	2	3	0	5		150	
Bronson,		<i>No report.</i>															
Brunswick,		"															
Bucyrus,	1840	John Pettitte,	1840	9	16	25	3	2	5	7	1	12	1	14	0	1	36
Ceter,		Enoch F. Baird, s. s.		11	21	32	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
Centerville,		<i>No report.</i>															
Charlestown,		John L. Seymour, s. s.		10	22	32	0										
Cincinnati, 1st ch.		Henry M. Storrs,			235	26	20	11	31	0	6	0	6	8	24	365	
" Vine st.		<i>No report.</i>															
Claridon,		E. D. Taylor, s. s.		44	58	102	7	2	9	2	3	0	5			150	
Clarksfield,		<i>No report.</i>															
Cleveland, Plym. ch.	1850	James C. White, p.	1855			311	97	74	121	2	25	0	27	28	15	380	
" 1st Cong. ch.		James A. Thome, p.	1856	90	160	250	76	18	94	5	6	0	11	33	10	200	
Collamar,		Andrew Sharp,		41	55	96	28	1	19	1	2	3	3	7	7	100	
Columbus,		Kuhns,		11	19	30	2	7	1	8	0	1	0	1	3	2	90
Columbus,		Henry B. Elliott,	1858	55	111	166	28	14	42	2	20	0	22	11	3	325	
Coolville & Hockingport,		Charles D. Curtis, s. s.		23	48	71	11	1	7	0	4	0	4	1	0	75	
Copley,		Vacant.		6	8	14											
Cuyahoga Falls,		Tertius S. Clark, D.D., s. s.		31	49	70	16	0	0	3	27	0	30	0	2	100	
Dayton,		Vacant.		29	59	88	15	17	5	22	0	3	0	3	2	125	
East Cleveland,		Charles W. Torrey,		33	63	96	11	28	12	40	3	7	10	15	2	132	
Edinburg,		William S. Torrey, s. s.		16	33	49	5	0	1	1	4	0	5	0	0	42	
Fairfield,		<i>No report.</i>															
Fearing,		George W. Fry, s. s.		13	22	35	5	4	9	0	2	0	2	2	2		
Four Corners,	1840	Oliver Burgess,	1856	13	20	33	3	1	2	3	1	1	0	2	0	40	
Fowler,		<i>No report.</i>															
Franklin Mills,		Theodore M. Dwight, s. s.		101	40	9	49	0	3	0	3	0	3	20	8	216	
Freedom,		William Potter, s. s.		35	74	109	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	
Geneva Center,		Edwin H. Gilbert,			72												
" Village,		Edmund Gale, s. s.			30												
Grafton,		<i>No report.</i>															
Granger,		James Gray,		7	13	20	2	4	6	1	0	0	1				
Hamden,		Edwin H. Gilbert, s. s.		27	34	61	4	2	2	0	6	0	6	0	0	100	
Harmar,		William Wakefield, p.		41	68	109	35	0	5	6	0	2	0	2	2	85	
Harrisville,		<i>No report.</i>															
Hinckley,		George W. Palmer, s. s.		10	16	26	0	2	2							40	
Hudson,		George Darling, p.			150		28	8	36	0	2	0	2	7	2		
Jefferson,		A. Olds, s. s.		5	12	17	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	50	
Johnston,		Henry Moore,		10	20	30	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	88	
Kirtland,		<i>No report.</i>															
Lafayette,		Loren W. Brintnall, s. s.		41	21	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	60	
Lagrange,		John H. Prentiss, s. s.		12	14	26									1	20	
Laporte,		Johnson Wright, s. s.		14	22	34	5	0	5					4		170	
Lawrence,		Levi L. Fay, p.		32	38	70	14	17	0	17	0	1	0	1	0	2	70
Lebanon,		B. F. Morris,		22	23	45	0	4	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	100	
Lenox,		Edmund Gale, s. s.		39	79	118	3	2	5	1	5	1	7	0	0	150	
Leroy,		<i>No report.</i>															
Litchfield,		Erastus Cole, p.		19	34	53	6	6	12	0	4		4	1	1	75	
Little Muskingum,		Levi L. Fay, p.		9	18	22	3	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	18
Lowell,		Charles Wetherbee, s. s.		14	18	32	0	21	11	32	0	0	0	0	7	9	40
Madison,		Lawrence S. Atkins, s. s.		28	60	88	15	0	2	2	1	6	7	0	0	0	40
Mansfield,	1835			51	94	142	11	14	9	25	1	9	0	3	3	10	175
Marietta,		Thomas Wickes, p.		86	143	229	59	7	13	20	4	14	0	18	2	10	159
McConnelsville,		Vacant.	<i>No report.</i>														
Medina,		"															
Middlefield,		Vacant.		3	6	9	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	40	
Middlebury,	<i>No report.</i>	William Dempsey, s. s.															
Monroe,				13	17	30	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0			
Morgan,		Theodore J. Keep, s. s.		16	24	42	1	2	3	0	3	0	3	0	0		
Mt. Liberty,		<i>No report.</i>															
Mt. Vernon,		Stephen C. Leonard,	1853		168		6	11	17	3	10	7	20				
Nelson,		L. C. Nourse, s. s.		18	45	63	1	2	0	2	3	0	0	1	2	30	
New Albany,	1843				42												
New London,		James M. Pryse,		50	90	140	8	7	15	2	7	1	10	2	6	100	
Newbury,		S. W. Pierson, s. s.			40								2				

CHURCHES.	MINISTERS.	CHH. MEMBERS.			ADDIT'NS.			REMOVALS.			BAPTISMS.		
		1859.			1858-9.			1858-9.			1858-9.		
Place and Name.	Org.	Name.	Com.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Prof.	Letter.	Death.	Excom.	Adult.	Infant.	SAB. SCHOOLS.
Oberlin,		John Morgan,		14	20	34	8	0	0	0	74	31	11 400
Olmstead Falls,		Ed ard P. Cleebee, s.s.		14	19	33	2	1	4	5	0	0	0 50
Orwell,		Amos Dresser, s.s.		6	19	25	0	2	1	3	0	0	1 2 80
Parkman,		John M. Fraser, s.s.		21	30	51	0	2	2	1	2	0	1 1 80
Parkman,		John H. Prentiss, s.s.		21	30	51	0	2	2	1	2	0	1 1 80
Pierpont,		L. R. Beach, s.s.		25	43	68	8	27	9	35	3	12	4 115
Pittsfield,		Edward H. Fairchild, s.s.		25	43	68	8	27	9	35	3	12	4 115
Plymouth,	1854	Eben P. Salmon,	1854	21	29	50	12	1	0	1	0	2	0 0 60
Randolph,		Joseph Meriam, p.		14	16	30	11	3	14	3	3	0	1 0 50
Ravenna,		John C. Hart, p.		14	26	40	3	1	4	1	0	1	0 3 50
Richfield,		Horace Smith, s.s.		20	10	30	1	1	2	3	1	3	0 1 30
Ridgeville,		Curtis C. Baldwin, p.		24	44	68	0	0	0	1	6	0	0 89
Ripley,		No report.		14	10	24	0	2	2	0	0	0	0 75
Rootstown,		John Williams, s.s.		12	22	34	5	0	6	1	1	0	2 0
Sandusky City,	1819	James B. Walker,	1857	38	62	100	24	3	27	1	4	0	5 8 1 150
Saybrook,		S. W. T. Richardson,		30	31	61	3	5	2	7	1	3	0 2 75
Seville,		William Russell, s.s.		28	36	64	18	4	22	1	8	4	100 75
Sharon,		No report.		1	11	12				1	3	2	6 31
Southington,		S. Norton, s.s.		17	30	47	1	0	1	1	0	0	1 0 50
Springfield,		Orin W. White, s.s.		55	116	171	0	4	4	1	9	1	11 0 0 190
Strongsville,		No report.		30	41	71	5	3	1	4	1	3	0 1 70
Sycamore and Edin,		Alfred A. Whitmore, s.s.		28	36	64	18	4	22	1	8	4	100 75
Thompson,		Heman Geer,		1	11	12				1	3	2	6 31
Troy,		Simon Brown, s.s.		17	30	47	1	0	1	1	0	0	1 0 50
Wadsworth,		No report.		55	116	171	0	4	4	1	9	1	11 0 0 190
Wayne,		No report.		30	41	71	5	3	1	4	1	3	0 1 70
Waynesville,		Samuel Cole, s.s.		17	30	47	1	0	1	1	0	0	1 0 50
West Farmington,		Levi B. Wilson, p.		55	116	171	0	4	4	1	9	1	11 0 0 190
Westfield,		Vacant.		30	41	71	5	3	1	4	1	3	0 1 70
Weymouth,													
Windham,													
York,													

These statistics are very imperfect, as will be seen. Their want of completeness is owing in a very great degree to a change in the Statistical Secretaryship. We have, above, followed the list, as obligingly furnished us by Rev. James C. White, of Cleveland; but there ought to be added a large number of other churches. A very thorough enumeration made last year by a careful statistician, found in Ohio 240 Congregational churches; a part of these were connected with Presbytery on the Plan of Union, and a part were not connected with any ecclesiastical body. Returning to last year's enumeration, and excluding all marked as connected with Presbytery (as not knowing their present status) we find the following, with their ministers:

Ankerst, North, T. E. Munroe; Andover, L. B. Beach; Bainbridge, Bedford; Berlin, Black River; Brynmarion, G. M. Conville; Canfield; Carlyle; Chagrin Falls; Chester; Concord; Cook's Corners; Dodi; Dover; Euclid Village; Farmington, West, Robert Page; Fitchville, Johnson Wright; Fredericktown; Greenbush; Guilford; Gustavus, Elam J. Comings; Huntsfield; Hartford (two); Huntington; Huntsburg; Lemuel Pomeroy; Jeffersonville; Lena; Lenox; McCutcheonville; Medina, —; Charlton; Milton; Montgomery; Montville; Moscow; Newbury; Oregon Township; Painesville, Nathaniel P. Bailey; Peninsula, G. W. Palmer; Portage River; Ravenna, Free Ch., Willard Burr; Rawsonville; Rockport; Rome, L. F. Arnold; Sardis; Shalersville; Sheffield, Ist.,—and 2nd, J. W. White; Sherman; Springfield, J. W. Rayner; Toledo, W. W. Williams; Vernon; Wellington, Free Ch., Henry E. Peck; Welsh Settlement, James Davies; Whiteford, L. P. Matthews; Williamsfield, West,—and Center, L. B. Beach; Windsor, George Smith; Zoar, Rees Harris. In addition to these were the following Welsh churches: Abner, James Davies; Brown Township, John H. Jones; Cambria, James Davies; Carmel, John P. Thomas; Cincinnati, Thomas Edwards; Columbus, J. H. Jones; Delaware, Rees Powell; Granville, D. R. Jenkins; Harrison, John Williams; Ironton, T. W. Davies; Milnersville, William Edwards; Newark, D. R. Jenkins; Oak Hill, John A. Davies; Paddy's Run, J. M. Pryse; Palmyra, Benjamin Lewis; Parisville, David Davies; Pomroy, Lot Jenkins; Portsmouth; Radnow, Rees Powell; Tallmadge, David Davies; Temple Bar, David Davies; Tracadindalar, Rees Powell; Tyn Rhos, E. Davis; Weathersville, Thomas Evans; Whitewater, James M. Pryse; Youngstown, Thomas Evans.

These churches, reckoning from the last report, we estimate as follows: Not enumerated by Conference, 65 with 2,642 members. Welsh, 26 churches, with 1,677 members. Reckoning in the same way we find for the unreported but associated churches, 849 members; total, 89 churches with 5,165 members. Adding these to the reports of the table above, we find the following SUMMARY, which is short of the truth: Churches, 198; Ministers, 101; Members,—1,515 Males, 2,542 Females; TOTAL, 11,750, including 384 absentees. Additions in 1858-9,—692 by profession, 342 by letter; TOTAL, 1,034. Removals in 1858-9,—97 by death, 337 by dismissal, 15 by excom.; TOTAL, 449. Baptisms,—216 Adult, 189 Infant. In Sabbath Schools, 6,419.

OTHER MINISTERS.—Eben E. Andrews, and Israel W. Andrews, Profs. in Marietta College, Marietta; John T. Avery, Cleveland; James D. Butler, Prof. in Marietta Coll., Marietta; Charles H. Churchill, Oberlin; [M. W. Diggs, Fort Recovery]; Charles G. Finney, Pres. Oberlin Coll., Oberlin; Daniel S. Rodman, Cleveland; Archibald S. Shaffer, Morgan; Sereno W. Streeter, Westervelt.—9.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF OHIO embraces eight local Conferences, viz: Central North, Cleveland, Grand River, Marietta, Medina, Miami, Plymouth Rock, and Puritan.

### OTHER CHURCHES.

Hannibal, Mo.,	1859		18	13	26	0							
St. Louis, Mo.,	1852	Thomas M. Post, D.D.	96	104	200	31	18	49	3	4	0	7	0 0 1500
Charleston, So. Carolina,													
Circular ch.		Thomas O. Rice, p. e.			450								
Perry Center, N. Y.	1814	George J. Means, p.			100								

## MINNESOTA.

(Deferred from its proper place.)

The very interesting article in the present number, commencing at page 67, which purports to "chronicle a few facts and reflections respecting Congregationalism in Minnesota, at the present time," is undoubtedly defective. The fourth head should be the *Fifth*, and there should be inserted as follows: "We notice, 4. *The great importance of furnishing the Statistics of our Churches for publication in the Congregational Quarterly.* Bringing together, as the Quarterly does, in one body, the statistics of our whole Congregational brotherhood, it is doing a work for the unity and mutual sympathy of the churches entire, which is not only of very great importance at the present time, but is fraught with momentous interests in the future. It blends the East and the West; overlooks minor differences of opinion; ignores 'schools' and parties; and tends to render vastly more efficient our whole body. We cannot afford to be cut off from this brotherhood. Hence we greatly lament that the publishers failed, after all due effort, in securing the statistics of the Minnesota churches."

All we are able to say about Minnesota is, 1. That there are 47 Congregational churches there, of which 10 were organized the past year. 2. The total membership is 1316. 3. During the past year, the aggregate membership has increased 400 (not the net increase we suppose,) of which 170 were by profession of faith. 4. The losses appear to have been 82. 5. Five of the churches are destitute of regular preaching. 6. The localities of the churches we are ignorant of, except as far as the following table of P. O. addresses, &c. (which is new and authentic) will tell:

David Andrews, s. s., Wabashaw; Lauren Arneby, p., Faribault; H. C. Atwater, s. s., Minneapolis; J. K. Barnes, s. s., Cannon Falls; W. T. Boutwell, Farmer, Stillwater; J. E. Burbank, s. s., Carimou; David Burt, s. s., Winona; Elias Clark, s. s., Rochester; Nelson Cook, Missionary, Austin; Stephen Cook, s. s., Austin; Charles Galpin, without charge, Excelsior; Richard Hall, Agent of Am. H. M. S. Pt. Douglas; Sherman Hall, s. s., Sauk Rapids; Ezra Newton, s. s., Swan River; Abel K. Packard, temporary supply, St. Anthony; J. L. Rounce, s. s., Northfield; Charles Secombe, p., St. Anthony; Charles Shedd, s. s., Waseja; C. B. Sheldon, p. elect, Excelsior; De Witt C. Sterry, s. s., Lake City; O. A. Thomas, s. s., Clinton Falls; Ira Tracy, s. s., Spring Valley; J. B. Tufts, s. s., Marine; Royal Twichell, without charge, Anoka; Henry Willard, s. s., Zumbrota; Austin Willey, p., Anoka; J. N. Williams, Florence.

## NEBRASKA.

(Deferred from its proper place.)

The Year Book of 1859, informed us that there were 8 churches in Nebraska, viz.: Brownville, T. W. Tipton, Minister; Decatur; Florence; Fontanelle, E. B. Hurlbut; Fort Calhoun; Fremont, Isaac E. Heaton; Omaha City, Reuben Gaylord; and Plattford; and that these churches had a membership of 144. The towns are probably where they were. The membership is the same, if it has not changed. The ministers,—"if they are not gone, they live there still,"—though conscientious efforts to find them—such as succeeded with Oregon and California, have entirely failed.

In the course of our work, the names of various other ministers have appeared, which we arrange in six classes. 1. Missionaries, connected with Associations in this country. 2. Names omitted in their proper place, either by accident, or by not having been seasonably received. 3. Such as have removed from their residence of last year, or of whose residence we are in doubt. 4. Such as are, in the various printed Minutes, referred to some State, but not to towns. 5. Those whose names alone appear. 6. Such as are reported in the last Year Book, but of whom we have no other information—which follow the regular List of ministers. Brackets signify a correction of a name previously reported.

I. Thomas L. Ambrose, Persia; W. A. Benton, Mt. Lebanon, Syria; Thomas S. Burnell, Madura, India; William B. Capron, Madura, India; William F. Clarke, Fraser's River; Joseph K. Greene, ord. min. to Turkey; James Herrick, Madura, India; Milan H. Hitchcock, Jaffna, Ceylon; William W. Howland; Charles Little, Madura, Hindostan; Dwight W. Marsh, Mosul, Turkey; Charles F. Morse, Northern Armenia; Benj. F. Parsons, Sivas, Turkey, Asia; Josiah Peabody, Erzroom, Persia; Ira F. Pettibone, Constantinople, Turkey; Gilbert Rockwood, Pekin; Marshall D. Sanders, Ceylon; Hyman A. Wilder, South Africa. This list comprises but a very small fraction of our missionaries; the report of a careful Committee to the Presbyterian [N. S.] General Assembly, last year, reckons, but does not specify the names of, 150 Congregationalists, without counting those of the American Missionary Association.

II. Ezra E. Adams, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles A. Aiken, Prof. in Dart. Coll., Hanover, N. H.; James Aiken, p., Hanover, N. H.; George Allen, Worcester, Ms.; William P. Apporth, Moultonboro', N. H.; William W. Atwater, New Haven, Ct.; Daniel H. Babcock, Marblehead, Ms.; [D. Magee Bardwell, instead of Bardwell D. Magee, Michigan City, Ind.]; Homer Barrows, s. s., Atkinson Depot, N. H.; Ezekiel H. Barstow, teacher, Newton Center, Ms.; [John H. Beckwith, instead of Beckworth, Barton, Vt.]; [William W. Belden, Pawtucket, R. I.]; Charles B. Boynton, Cincinnati, O.; James Brewer, p., Twin Grove, Ill.; Samuel G. Brown, D.D., Prof. in Dart. Coll., Hanover, N. H.; Michael Burdett, Philadelphia, Pa.; [Ebenezer Burgess, Dracont, instead of Centerville, Ms.]; Henry Buss, Nora, Ill.; Clinton Clark, Ridgefield, Ct.; Timothy F. Clary, p. e., Wareham, Ms.; Henry Cowles, Oberlin, O.; [Preston Cummings, Leicester, Ms.]; S. W. Eaton, Framingham, Ms.; Joseph Emerson, Beloit, Wis.; [Joseph Emerson, late of Rockford, Ill., Agent of Am. and For. Chr. Union, Boston, Ma.]; Ralph Emerson, D.D., Beloit, Wis.; B. Foltz, Rockford, Ill.; [Jacob C. Goss, instead of Jacob C. Cross, Randolph, Vt.]; Charles A. Harvey, Vermillionville, O.; [J. T. Howard, instead of J. T. Holland, Holland, Vt.]; George B. Jewett, Salem, Ms.; Thomas H. Johnson, La Harpe, Ill.; Joel W. Newton, Chaplain, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.; J. H. Paine, Liberty, Wis.; Oscar F. Parker, New York; [Royal Parkinson, Sandwich, N. H.]; John Parry, Big Rock, Ill.; Benjamin B. Parsons, Weathersfield, Vt.; Abalom Peters, D.D., New York; [Corbin Riddel, Spencer, N. Y., instead of Corban Riddle]; Robert Samuel, New Rutland, Ill.; Edwin D. Sanborn, Prof. in Wash. Univ., St. Louis, Mo.; George W. Sargent, p., Raymond, N. H.; Alpha Warren, Roscoe, Ill.; Israel P. Warren, Sec. Am. Tract Soc., Boston, Ms.; Theodore Wells, Dorchester, N. H.; William W. Woodworth, Mansfield, O.

III. These are in their appropriate places in the list of clergymen.

IV. S. Barrows, Iowa; A. J. Drake, Ill.; Samuel N. Eaton, Ms.; Henry Eddy, Ms.; J. S. Emery, Ill.; William Gould, Iowa; A. Harwood, Ohio; S. D. Helms, Iowa; Jenkin Jenkens, Ill.; Thomas H. Johnson, Ill.; J. Mather, Iowa; Josiah W. North, Ct.; Siegmund Uhlfeider, Iowa; J. D. Woodward, Iowa.

V. J. W. Allen, Cyrus A. Baldwin, William S. Blanchard, William B. Clark, Samuel Griswold, Joseph Harrison, Holloway W. Hunt, Samuel Johnson, Jared O. Knapp, N. A. Prince, Frank L. Robbins, George Uhler, Melancthon G. Wheeler.



## SUMMARIES.

## I. THE CHURCHES AND MINISTERS IN 1859-60:

	CHURCHES.					MINISTERS.				
	With pastor.	With s.s.	Not spec.	Vacant.	TOTAL.	Pastors.	St. sup.	Not spec.	Others.	TOTAL.
Maine,	80	94	0	73	247	82	67	0	41	190
New Hampshire,	91	60	0	33	184	91	59	9	23	177
Vermont,	65	85	2	39	191	65	77	2	46	190
Massachusetts,	331	77	0	79	487	344	77	0	169	590
Rhode Island,	13	6	0	2	21	13	6	0	2	21
Connecticut,	185	57	0	42	284	188	57	0	88	333
New York,	32	56	67	26	181	32	49	56	46	183
New Jersey,	1	..	2	1	4	1	..	2	3	6
Pennsylvania,	..	..	21	8	29	..	..	21	1	22
Ohio,	14	44	63	77	198	13	40	48	9	110
Indiana,	..	..	15	14	29	..	..	8	9	17
Illinois,	..	..	149	36	185	..	..	130	45	175
Michigan,	..	..	92	26	118	..	..	80	35	115
Wisconsin,	25	89	10	36	160	25	62	10	32	129
Iowa,	12	..	90	45	147	12	..	66	24	102
Missouri,	1	0	0	1	2	1	..	..	..	1
Minnesota,	3	18	9	17	47	3	18	0	6	27
Nebraska,	..	..	4	4	8	..	..	4	..	4
Kansas,	..	..	23	4	27	..	..	20	4	24
Oregon,	4	4	0	2	10	4	4	0	3	11
California,	3	4	1	3	11	3	7	1	5	16
South Carolina,	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Jamaica,	..	..	6	0	6	..	..	5	0	5
Canada,	..	..	71	11	82	..	..	56	18	73
New Brunswick,	..	1	4	2	7	..	1	3	..	4
Nova Scotia,	..	..	5	5	10	..	..	5	..	5
TOTAL,	861	595	684	586	2,676	478	524	525	514	2,531

## II. MEMBERSHIP IN 1859, WITH CHANGES THE YEAR PRECEDING:

	CHURCH MEMBERS.				ADDITIONS.			REMOVALS.			BAPTISMS. SAB.			SCHOOL.	
	CHRS.	Males.	Fem.	TOTAL.	Prof.	Let.	TOTAL.	D'th.	Dis.	Exc.	TOT.	Ad.	Inf.		
Maine,	247	5,684	12,067	19,136	2,918	1,938	486	2,424	325	543	41	909	931	360	20,353
N. H.	184	5,388	11,464	20,246	3,502	928	439	1,367	341	483	64	888	468	267	22,752
Vt.	191	6,037	9,510	20,438	2,588	1,483	519	2,002	265	418	60	743	618	337	14,523
Mass.	487	24,230	51,519	76,931	10,575	8,817	2,531	11,348	1,191	2,413	78	3,682	4,100	1,720	80,445
R. I.	21	990	2,462	3,452	588	398	141	539	50	101	7	158	177	110	3,466
Conn.	234	15,147	30,068	45,838	3,675	5,914	1,263	7,177	728	1,378	93	2,199	2,300	1,016	..
N. Y.	181	5,221	9,139	17,372	1,019	1,338	740	2,078	193	589	52	834	565	385	13,877
N. J.	4	200	366	733	17	38	20	58	9	21	2	32	11	18	349
Penn.	29	83	182	2,079	15	2	30	32	6	5	1	12	1	9	110
Ohio.	198	1,515	2,542	11,700	334	632	342	1,034	97	337	15	449	216	189	6,419
Ind.	29	45	57	956	6	27	16	43	5	5	10	4	14	339	
Ill.	185	4,754	6,845	11,844	967	1,302	1,054	2,356	103	669	65	842	424	456	14,340
Mich.	118	2,148	3,461	6,768	592	994	578	1,572	97	328	48	473	410	193	6,508
Wisc.	160	....	....	7,066	761	496	491	957	55	451	100	606	130	312	9,362
Iowa,	147	1,538	2,234	5,060	....	544	434	978	43	270	27	340	169	198	5,069
Missc.	2	109	117	226	0	31	18	49	3	4	0	7	0	0	1,500
Minn.	47	....	....	1,316	....	170	230	400	....	....	....	82	....	....	....
Nebr.	8	....	....	144	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas,	27	227	219	517	....	73	11	84	6	11	....	17	..	..	685
Oregon,	10	96	134	230	24	12	21	33	4	16	1	21	5	17	238
Calif.	11	276	2-9	579	120	35	59	94	9	25	0	34	..	..	1,349
So. Car.	1	....	....	450	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jamaica,	6	....	....	405	....	24	9	33	15	5	14	34	..	..	455
Canada,	82	1,368	1,969	3,635	....	355	191	546	38	131	49	218	86	555	4,102
New B'k.	7	54	96	310	14	9	0	9	1	2	0	3	3	0	200
N. Sco.	10	....	....	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TOTAL.—Churches, 2,676; Church members.—75,158 Males, 144,690 Females, not specified, 37,786; TOTAL, 257,634, including 27,705 absentees. Additions for the year,—25,590 by profession, 9,623 by letter; TOTAL, 35,213. Removals for the year,—3,569 by death, 8,205 by dismissal, 717 by excommunication, not specified, 82; TOTAL, 12,593. Baptisms,—10,618 Adult, 6,156 Infant. In Sabbath Schools, 206,441.

3 Chs. no male in them  
7 Chs. 1 male each

## REMARKS UPON THE STATISTICS.

It is next to useless to attempt any close comparison between the condition of our churches as reported for the two years, 1858 and 1859. Those of the former year were but an attempt; those of the present, a commencement. Both are imperfect; the former so much so as to be of very little value; the latter, a fair approximation, though still below the truth. Correcting, however, errors now visible in the enumeration of the first mentioned year, by present information, we arrive at a tolerable understanding of the *general* condition of things.

I. CHURCHES AND MEMBERS. In 1858, as printed (corrected) January 1, 1859, there were 2,555 churches; in 1859, 2,676 churches,—in neither case including those not reported by Associations, or those connected with Presbyteries. In 1858, there were 239,586 members; in 1859, 257,634. In Sabbath Schools, in 1858, so far as reported, 162,815; in 1859, 206,441. These figures, with the comparative additions, will be better seen by the following:

	CHURCHES.	MEMBERS.	ADDITIONS.			REMOVALS.				SAB. SCH.
			Prof.	Let.	TOTAL.	D'th.	Dis.	Exp.	TOTAL.	
In 1858,	2,555	239,586	13,248	8,107	22,175	3,338	6,962	512	10,842	162,815
In 1859,	2,676	257,634	20,590	9,623	35,213	3,589	8,205	717	12,593	206,441

That is, net gain of churches, 121; net gain of membership, 18,048; excess of additions reported in 1859 over those in 1858, 13,058; excess of removals reported in 1859 over those in 1858, 1,751; net gain in Sabbath Schools, 43,626. If any one asks us how an excess of additions over losses in 1859, amounting to 22,620, should make a net gain of only 18,048,—we do not know; all things human are imperfect.

As to the *age* of churches, 89 were organized prior to 1700. In 1700 and prior to 1800,—617. Since, (including 1800,) 1,970. Within the last ten years, 403, without including Ohio, Michigan, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Jamaica, none of which report the years of organization. The oldest church is that at West Barnstable, Ms., which was organized in 1616, at Southwark, London, Eng., under the care of the Rev. Henry Jacob, and which emigrated as an organized body. Connecticut follows—the first Church in Windsor having removed thither from Dorchester, Ms., where it was organized in 1630. The Church in Hampton, the oldest in N. H., was organized in 1638, in Massachusetts. The Church in Barrington, R. I., was organized in 1667. The first Church in York, Me., dates from 1673. The Church at Bennington, Vt., was formed in 1762. The Church at Poospatuc is the oldest reported from New York, dating from 1750. Chester, N. J., was formed in 1740. The other States come within the present century.

II. MINISTERS. Our Summary reports 2,531 ministers; to this should be added others whose names appear on p. 138, and the whole of our supplementary list following the main list of clergymen; 1,527 of these are actually connected with churches as pastors or stated supplies; of the remainder, many are preaching from Sabbath to Sabbath; 10 are reported as Presidents of Colleges; 47 as Professors in Colleges or Theological Seminaries; 4 as agents of Colleges; 20 as teachers of Academies, &c.; 28 as Secretaries or Agents of Benevolent Societies; 5 as Chaplains; 6 as City Missionaries; Editors, State Officers, &c., indefinite. To them are to be added the 150 we have sent out as Foreign Missionaries.

Several errors have occurred which the reader will correct without suggestion. Others need notice. The Vermont Total is right in the Summary, but not in the tables, where we inadvertently copied it from the Minutes of that State, which, though beautifully printed, have perplexed us not a little by their blindness and errors. The number of ministers in Michigan, p. 127, should be 80, not 106. The church in Kewanee, Ill., has 100, not 500 members.

III. The General Associations and Conferences are mere voluntary collections of ministers or churches, with no ecclesiastical authority whatever. The names of those bodies are found at the end of this number.

We wish to suggest to the various Associations the desirableness of agreeing upon some uniform plan as to the essentials of statistics, and a uniform date. We venture to suggest the items in these tables—with two additions—as the best; the additions we propose are, the insertion of the date of ministerial ordination, in every case, and the month and day of all dates. Agreeing in these, any organization could add other items at pleasure. We suggest July 1, as the best *date*, without regard to times of meeting. That allows statistics to be printed Jan. 1, with ministerial changes to date of printing. Will the various bodies consider it this year?

With the experience now had in this work, we propose, if God spares us, next year to have, in good order, the statistics of every Church of our faith and practice, this side the Atlantic.

## NAMES OF CLERGYMEN: WITH THE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF EACH.

Concerning the following list several things are to be noted.

1. We have inserted the names of all Orthodox Congregational ministers as reported to us by the officers of the various General Associations and Conferences; and such others as came to our knowledge from any reliable source.

2. We have omitted from this list every name whose only authority consisted in its being inserted in the last Year-Book, after having, however, used all reasonable endeavors to diminish the number. These names we have inserted in a supplementary list, following this; such of these as shall not appear to be regularly reported next year, will then be entirely omitted.

3. We have corrected the Post-office addresses up to the latest moment. That many will prove antiquated is doubtless true; but we beg leave to suggest that nobody need feel astonished that the public are not acquainted with all his movements; that he knows where he is, does not prove that everybody else knows.

4. We have not taken the trouble to index ministers whom we cannot locate in narrower quarters than a State—on account of the somewhat indefinite nature of such a Post-office address.

5. Where changes have occurred, but to what place we are ignorant, we have inserted "late of," &c.

6. We have made very diligent effort to supply whole first names in place of melancholy initials. We beg leave to suggest to such as are obstinately bent upon the latter practice, 1. that it is very convenient to others to know the said title; 2. even a lazy man will not be seriously injured by the extra labor, an avacious man will not seriously feel the cost of the additional ink, and a busy man will not miss the requisite time; 3. there is no need of being ashamed of one's name, provided one behaves well. Therefore all delinquents in this particular we earnestly request to give us immediately the requisite information.

7. In looking for a name of various spellings, or for similar names, look at each form, thus: Andrews, Andrus; Armes, Arms; Bachelor, Batcheler, Batchelder; Birchard, Burchard; Clark, Clarke; Cook, Cooke; Smith, Smythe; and the like. All contracted names, like "Mc" and "St." are in order of contraction, not of the full word.

8. Send us information of all mistakes, no matter how slight, as soon as you find them.

Abbe Frederick R., Abington, Ms.  
Abbott Benjamin, Barre, Vt.  
Abbott Edward F., Ipswich, Ms.  
Abbott Jacob J., Uxbridge, Ms.  
Abbott Joseph, Beverly, Ms.  
Abbott John S. C., Farmington, Me.  
Abernethy Henry C., Onelia, Ill.  
Adair L. S., Ossawatimie, K. T.  
Adams Aaron C., Weston Falls, Me.  
Adams Calvin C., Fremont, Ill.  
Adams Charles S., Westford, Ct.  
Adams Darwin, Auburn, Ms.  
Adams Ephraim, Decorah, Io.  
Adams Ezra, Gilsun, N. H.  
Adams Ezra E., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Adams George E., D. D., Brunswick, Me.  
Adams George M., Conway, Ms.  
Adams George W., Riverport, R. I.  
Adams Harvey, Farmington, Io.  
Adams Jonathan, Boothbay, Me.  
Adams Jonathan E., New Sharon, Me.  
Adams John, Hanover Center, N. H.  
Adams John C., Falmouth, Me.  
Adams John R., Gorham, Me.  
Adams L. P., Fitch Bay, C. E.  
Adams Nehemiah, D. D., Boston, Ms.  
Aiken Charles A., Hanover, N. H.  
Aiken James, Hanover, Ms.  
Aiken J., Charlestown, Ms.  
Aiken Silas, D. D., Rutland, Vt.  
Aiken William P., Newington, Ct.  
Albro John A., D. D., Cambridge, Ms.  
Alden Ebenezer, Jr., Marshfield, Ms.  
Alden E. J., Mettineague, Ms.  
Alden Edmund K., South Boston, Ms.  
Alden Lucius, New Castle, N. H.  
Alexander William, Bridgewater, Vt.  
Allen A. S., Black Earth, Wis.  
Allen Benjamin R., Marblehead, Ms.  
Allen Cyrus W., Hubbardston, Ms.  
Allen Ephraim W., South Berwick, Me.  
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Allen Henry, late of Saxonville, Ms.  
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Allen William, D. D., Northampton, Ms.  
Allworth William, Ryckman's Corner, C. W.

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Anderson Joseph, Grand Haven, Mich.  
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Arnsby Laaron, Fairbault, Min.  
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Armstrong Robert S., South Canton, N. Y.  
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 Boutwell James, Sanbornon, N. H.  
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 Bushnell William, Boston, Ms.  
 Buss Henry, Nora, Ill.  
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 Butler Franklin, Windsor, Vt.  
 Butler Jeremiah, Bergen, N. Y.  
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 Butterfield George, Elk River, Io.  
 Butterfield Horatio Q., Hallowell, Me.  
 Buxton Edward, West Boscawen, N. H.  
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 Byington Swift, Boston, Ms.  
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 Cunningham John, Gainesville, N. Y.  
 Curtice Corban, Sanbornston Bridge, N. H.  
 Curtis Charles D., Coolville, O.  
 Curtis Jonathan, Woodstock, Ct.  
 Curtis Lucius, Colchester, Ct.  
 Curtis Otis F., Emerald Grove, Wis.  
 Curtiss Daniel C., Fort Atkinson, Wis.  
 Curtiss Erastus, New Salem, Ms.  
 Curtiss Samuel J., Union, Ct.  
 Cushing Christopher, North Brookfield, Ms.  
 Cushing James R., East Taunton, Ms.  
 Cushman David, Warren, Me.  
 Cushman Job, Marlboro', Vt., or No. Truro, Ms.  
 Cushman Rufus S., Orwell, Vt.  
 Cutler Brainerd B., Lawrenceville, N. Y.  
 Cutler Charles, Franconstown, N. H.  
 Cutler Ebenezer, Worcester, Ms.  
 Cutter Adonijah H., Nelson, N. H.  
 Cutter Edward F., Beardstown, Ill.  
 Dada William B., Jackson, Mich.  
 Daggett Oliver E., D. D., Canandaigua, N. Y.  
 Dame Charles, Exeter, N. H.  
 Dana J. Jay, Adams, Ms.  
 Daniels Hiram, late of East Medway, Ms.  
 Darling George, Hudson, O.  
 Darling Samuel D., Brookfield, Wis.  
 Darling Timothy, Warsaw, N. Y.  
 Dashiell Alfred H., Jr., Stockbridge, Ms.  
 Davenport William, Otisfield, Me.  
 Davidson David B., Monona, Iowa.  
 Davies David, Parishville, O.  
 Davies James, Cambria, O.  
 Davies John, Spring Green, Wis.  
 Davies John A., Oakhill, O.  
 Davies Thomas F., Westport, Ct.  
 Davies T. W., Ironton, O.  
 Davis E., Tyn Rhos, O.  
 Davis Emerson, D. D., Westfield, Ms.  
 Davis Franklin, North Wrentham, Ms.  
 Davis Increase S., Piermont, N. H.  
 Davis John, Oakleaf, Wis.  
 Davis Josiah G., Amherst, N. H.  
 Davis Timothy, Kingston, Ms.  
 Day Alvan, Lisbon, Ill.  
 Day Hiram, Manchester Station, Ct.  
 Day Jeremiah, D. D., New Haven, Ct.  
 Day Piiny B., Hollis, N. H.  
 Day Samuel, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Day Warren, Watutosa, Wis.  
 Dearing —, Manchester, N. Sco.  
 Delano Samuel, Strafford, Vt.  
 Demond Elijah, East Falmouth, Ms.  
 Denham George, Barre, Ms.  
 Denison Andrew C., Medford, Ms.  
 Dennen Stephen R., Watertown, Ms.  
 Dennis Rodney G., Grafton, Ms.  
 Denney Hiram, Cheltenham, C. W.  
 Dewey Chester, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.  
 Dewey William, Sweden, N. Y.  
 Dexter Henry M., Boston, Ms.  
 Dickerman Lysander, Gloucester, Ms.  
 Dickinson Daniel S., Marion, Iowa.  
 Dickinson Erastus, Sudbury, Ms.  
 Dickinson Joel L., West Roxbury, Ms.  
 Dickinson Noadiah S., Foxboro, Ms.  
 Dickinson Obed, Salem, Oregon.  
 Dickinson William C., Kenosha, Wis.  
 Diggs M. W., Ft. Recovery, O.  
 Dill James H., Chicago, Ill.  
 Dilley Alexander B., Bangor, N. Y.  
 Dilley Samuel, Warsaw, Ill.  
 Diman J. L., Fall River, Ms.  
 Dimmick Luther F., D. D., Newburyport, Ms.  
 Dimock Edwin, Orange, Ms.  
 Dimock S. L., Wilton, Ct.  
 Diasmore John, Northampton, N. H.  
 Dixon Alvan M., Blake's Prairie, Wis.  
 Dixon Hiram H., Fox Lake, Wis.  
 Dixon J. H., Alto, Wis.  
 Dixon James J. A. T., Metamora, Ill.  
 Dodd John, North Bridgton, Me.  
 Dodd Stephen G., Spencer, Ms.  
 Dodge Benjamin, Frankfort, Me.  
 Dodge John, Harvard, Ma.  
 Dodge Joshua, Mountonborough, N. H.  
 Dodge William B., Milburn, Ill.  
 Doe Franklin B., Appleton, Wis.  
 Doe Walter P., Kehoboth, Ma.  
 Doggett Thomas, Groveland, Ma.  
 Doldt James, Milton, N. H.  
 Dole George T., Lanesboro, Ms.  
 Donaldson C. B., Lowell, Wisc.  
 Donaldson J. W., Oconto, Wisc.  
 Doollittle Edgar J., Chester, Ct.  
 Doollittle M., East Troy, Wisc.  
 Dorman Ebenezer H., Swanton, Vt.  
 Dougherty James, Johnson, Vt.  
 Douglass Eben, Oldtown, Me.  
 Douglass John A., Waterford, Me.  
 Dow Esakiel, Chiltonville, Ms.  
 Dow J. M. H., Washington, R. I.  
 Downs Asel, late of Howell Depot, N. Y.  
 Downs Charles A., Lebanon, N. H.  
 Downs Henry S., Norridgewock, Me.  
 Downs W., Hebron, Wisc.  
 Dowse Edmund, Sherburne, Ms.  
 Doyle Nathan, Bangor, Me.  
 Drake Andrew J., Mt. Pleasant, Io.  
 Drake Cyrus B., Royalton, Vt.  
 Drake Samuel S., Falmouth, Me.  
 Dresser Amos, Orwell, O.  
 Drummond James, Springfield, Ms.  
 Drummond W., Waterloo, Wis.  
 Dudley John L., Middletown, Ct.  
 Dudley Martin, Easton, Ct.  
 Duff Archibald, Cowansville, C. E.  
 Duncan Abel G., Freetown, Ms.  
 Duncan Thomas W., Roxbury, N. H.  
 Duncan Alexander, Sandusky City, O.  
 Dunham Isaac, Westport, Me.  
 Dunkerley David, Durham, C. E.  
 Dunn Richard C., Toulon, Ill.  
 Dunning Andrew, Thompson, Ct.  
 Dunning Homer N., Gloversville, N. Y.  
 Durant Henry, Oakland, Cal.  
 Duren Charles, Sheldon, Vt.  
 Durfee Calvin, Williamstown, Ms.  
 Durant J., Stouffville, C. W.  
 Dustan George, Peterborough, N. H.  
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 Dutton Thomas, Ashford, Ct.  
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 Dwight John, North Wrentham, Ms.  
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 Dwinnell Solomon A., Reedsburg, Wis.  
 Dye Charles L., Torrington, Ct.  
 Dyer David, Albany, N. Y.  
 Dyer E. Porter, Hingham, Ma.  
 Dyer Spencer O., Becket, Ms.  
 Eastman David, Leverett, Ms.  
 Eastman John, Danville, Vt.  
 Eastman Lucius R., Needham, Ms.  
 Eastman Morgan L., Ogdensburg, N. Y.  
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 Eaton Danforth L., Brighton, Mich.  
 Eaton Jacob, West Meriden, Ct.  
 Eaton Joseph M. R., Henniker, N. H.  
 Eaton Joshua, Isle au Haut, Me.  
 Ebbes Edward, Paris, C. W.  
 Eddy Chauncy, late of Lanesboro, Ms.  
 Eddy Hiram, East Canaan, Ct.  
 Eddy Zachary, Northampton, Ms.  
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 Edwards Jonathan, Rochester, N. Y.  
 Edwards John E., Lancaster, Ms.  
 Edwards Thomas, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Edwards Tryon, D. D., New London, Ct.

- Edwards William, Minersville, Ohio.  
 Ellis Cushing, Forest Grove, Oregon.  
 Eggleston Nathaniel H., Madison, Wisc.  
 Eldridge Joseph, D.D., Norfolk, Ct.  
 Ellerby Thomas S., Toronto, C. W.  
 Ellingswood John W., D.D., Bath, Me.  
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 Elliot John, Rumford, Me.  
 Elliot Joseph, Ottawa City, C. W.  
 Ellis Thomas L., Princeton, Me.  
 Elmer Hiram, Chelsea, Mich.  
 Elsler William P., Waconia, Mich.  
 Elwood David M., Central Falls, R. I.  
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 Emerson Alfred, Fitchburg, Ms.  
 Emerson Brown, D.D., Salem, Ms.  
 Emerson Brown, Westminster, Ms.  
 Emerson Charles H., Lee, Me.  
 Emerson Edward B., Monroe, Ct.  
 Emerson Joseph, Boston, Ms.  
 Emerson Joseph, Beloit, Wisc.  
 Emerson Noah, Hollis, N. H.  
 Emerson Oliver, Wolf Creek, Iowa.  
 Emerson Ralph, D.D., Beloit, Wisc.  
 Emerson Reuben, So. Reading, Ms.  
 Emerson Rufus W., Monson, Ms.  
 Emery Joshua, No. Weymouth, Ms.  
 Emery Samuel H., Quincy, Ill.  
 Entler George R., Riverhead, N. Y.  
 Estabrook Joseph, Ypsilanti, Mich.  
 Esty Isaac, Amherst, Ms.  
 Eustis William T., Jr., New Haven, Ct.  
 Ethridge Albert, Dover, Ill.  
 Evans Thomas, Wethersville, Ohio.  
 Evans Thomas W., Columbus City, Iowa.  
 Everell Robert, Saxville, Wisc.  
 Everest A. O., Mascoville, N. Y.  
 Fairbanks Henry, St. Johnsbury, Vt.  
 Fairchild Edward H., Pittsfield, O.  
 Fairfield Minot W., Olivet, Mich.  
 Fargo George W., South Solon, Me.  
 Farnham Lucien, Newark, Ill.  
 Farnham Luther, Boston, Ms.  
 Farwell Ana, Haverhill, Ms.  
 Fay Levi L., Lower Lawrence, O.  
 Fay Nathaniel T., Montgomery, O.  
 Fay Prescott, Lancaster, N. H.  
 Fay Solomon P., late of Dayton, O.  
 Felch Charles P., late of Amboy, Ill.  
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 Fenn Stephen, Cornwall, Ct.  
 Fenwick Kenneth M., Kingston, C. W.  
 Ferrin Clark E., Hinesburg, Vt.  
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 Fessenden Thomas K., Ellington, Ct.  
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 Field George W., Boston, Ms.  
 Field Pindar, Munnsville, N. Y.  
 Field Thomas P., New London, Ct.  
 Field Lebbeus B., Manchester, Iowa.  
 Fifield Winthrop, South Newmarket, N. H.  
 Finney Charles G., Oberlin, O.  
 Finney G. W., Oakland, Cal.  
 Fisher Caleb E., Lawrence, Ms.  
 Fisher George E., Mason Village, N. H.  
 Fisher George P., New Haven, Ct.  
 Fisk Eli C., Havana, Ill.  
 Fisk Frederick A., Newton, Ms.  
 Fiske Daniel T., Newburyport, Ms.  
 Fiske John B., Dexter, Mich.  
 Fiske John O., Bath, Me.  
 Fiske Jonas, West Newfield, Me.  
 Fiske Samuel, Madison, Ct.  
 Fiske Warren C., Canton Center, Ct.  
 Fitch Eleazar T., D.D., New Haven, Ct.  
 Fitz Daniel, Ipswich, Ms.  
 Flagg Horatio, Coleraine, Ms.  
 Fleming Archibald, Shoreham, Vt.  
 Fletcher Adin H., Owosso, Mich.  
 Fletcher James, North Danvers, Ms.  
 Fobes Ephraim, Paton, Me.  
 Fobes William A., Lebanon, Me.  
 Follett Walter, Temple, N. H.  
 Folsom George D. F., Springfield, Ms.  
 Foltz Benjamin, Rockford, Ill.  
 Foote Calvin, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Foote H., Waukesha, Union Grove, Wis.  
 Foote Horatio, Quincy, Ill.  
 Forbes Samuel B., Manchester, Ct.  
 Forbush John, Mercer, Me.  
 Ford George, East Falmouth, Ms.  
 Ford James T., Stowe, Vt.  
 Foster Aaron, East Charlemont, Ms.  
 Foster Amos, Acworth, N. H.  
 Foster Andrew B., Gill, Ms.  
 Foster Benjamin F., Danvers, Vt.  
 Foster Davis, West Newbury, Ms.  
 Foster Eden B., Lowell, Ms.  
 Foster Gustavus L., Ypsilanti, Mich.  
 Foster Lemuel, Onango, Mich.  
 Foster Roswell, Pittsfield, Ms.  
 Foster William C., North Becket, Ms.  
 Fowler William C., Amherst, Ms.  
 Francis James H., Wading River, N. Y.  
 Fraser John, Derby, Vt.  
 Fraser John M., Parkman, O.  
 Freeman George E., Manchester, Ms.  
 Freeman Hiram, Ripon, Wis.  
 Freeman John R., Andover, Ct.  
 Freeman Joseph, Hanover, Ms.  
 French Alvan D., Eddyville, Io.  
 French Daniel L., Hudson, N. H.  
 French J. Clement, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 French Lyndon, Franklin, Vt.  
 French Ozro, Knoxville, Io.  
 Frink M., Pottersville, Penn.  
 Frost Daniel D., West Stockbridge, Ms.  
 Frowein Abraham, Davenport, Io.  
 Fry George V., Fearing, O.  
 Fuller Francis L., Crystal Lake, Ill.  
 Fuller Joseph, Vershire, Vt.  
 Fuller Robert W., Lampster, N. H.  
 Furber Daniel L., Newton Center, Ms.  
 Gale Edmund, Geneva, O.  
 Gale Nahum, D.D., Lee, Ms.  
 Gale Thomas A., Riceville, Penn.  
 Gale William P., Iowa City, Io.  
 Gallup James A., Essex, Ct.  
 Galpin Charles, Excelsior, Min.  
 Gannett Allen, Lynnfield, Ms.  
 Gannett George, Boston, Ms.  
 Gano Lewis, Geneva, Ill.  
 Gardner Robert D., Ellsworth, Ct.  
 Garland David, Bethel, Me.  
 Garland Joseph, late of Acton, Ms.  
 Garman John H., Scarborough, Me.  
 Garrette Edmund Y., Millbury, Ms.  
 Gates Charles H., Washington, Io.  
 Gates Hiram N., Earlville, Io.  
 Gates M. A., Timmuth, Vt.  
 Gay Ebenezer, Bridgewater, Ms.  
 Gay Joshua S., Chichester, N. H.  
 Gay William, Bristol, Ill.  
 Gaylord Reuben, Omaha, Neb. T.  
 Geer Heman, Lindenville, O.  
 Geikie Archibald, Colebrook Center, Ct.  
 Gemmell George, Quasqueton, Io.  
 Gerould Moses, Canaan, N. H.  
 Gibson Hugh, Chester, Ms.  
 Giddings Edward J., Eaton, N. Y.  
 Giddings Solomon P., Rutland, Vt.  
 Gilbert Edwin H., Hamden, O.  
 Gilbert Edwin R., Wallingford, Ct.  
 Gilbert J. B., West Hartford, Vt.  
 Gilbert William H., Granby, Ct.  
 Gilbert Solomon B., late of Wendell, Ms.  
 Gillett Timothy P., Branford, Ct.  
 Gilman Edward W., Bangor, Me.  
 Gilmer Daniel, Sandville, Ill.  
 Gilead John, Waterville, Vt.  
 Gliddon N. D., Mendon, Mich.  
 Glines Jeremiah, Granby, Vt.  
 Goddard Charles G., West Hartland, Ct.  
 Goldsmith Alfred, Groton, Ms.  
 Good J. D., Buena Vista, Wis.  
 Goodale Osee M., Owosso, Mich.  
 Goodenow Smith B., Rockville, Ct.  
 Goodell C. L., New Britain, Ct.  
 Goodell Edwin, Hartford, Vt.  
 Goodhue Daniel, Danbury, N. H.  
 Goodhue Nathaniel F., Airstead Paper Mill, N. H.  
 Goodman Epaphras, Chicago, Ill.  
 Goodrich Chauncey, New Haven, Ct.

- Goodrich Charles A., Hartford, Ct.  
 Goodrich Chauncey A., D.D., New Haven, Ct.  
 Goodrich Lewis, Pembroke, N. H.  
 Goodsell Dana, late of Worcester, Ms.  
 Goodsell M. W., Falmouth, Me.  
 Goodwin Daniel, Mason, N. H.  
 Goodwin Henry M., Rockford, Ill.  
 Goodwin Thomas S., Skowhegan, Me.  
 Goodyear George, Temple, N. H.  
 Gore Darfus, Sycamore, Ill.  
 Goss Jacob C., Randolph, Vt.  
 Gould David, Georgetown, O.  
 Gould David H., Ticonderoga, N. Y.  
 Gould Mark, Standish, Me.  
 Gould Samuel L., Albany, Me.  
 Gould William, Loda, Ill.  
 Granger Calvin, Middletown, Ct.  
 Granger J., Paxton, Ill.  
 Grannis Horace R., late of Holland, Ms.  
 Grant Joel, Bristol, Ill.  
 Grattan Harvey, Matherton, Mich.  
 Graves Alpheus, York, Iowa.  
 Graves Joseph S., Aurora, O.  
 Graves Nathaniel D., Allen's Grove, Wis.  
 Gray Asahel R., Coventry, Vt.  
 Gray James, Granger, O.  
 Graves William, Russell, N. Y.  
 Grealey Edward H., Nashua, N. H.  
 Greeley Stephen S. N., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 Greene Henry S., Ballard Vale, Ms.  
 Greene John M., Hatfield, Ms.  
 Greene William B., late of Waterville, Me.  
 Greens David, Windsor, Vt.  
 Greene Richard G., East Cambridge, Ms.  
 Greenwood Alfred, Natick, Ms.  
 Greenwood John, Bethel, Ct.  
 Greenwood Charles, late of Westmoreland, N. H.  
 Gridley Frederick, Newington, Ct.  
 Gridley John, Kenosha, Wis.  
 Griffin John S., Tualatin Plains, Oregon.  
 Griffin Nathaniel H., Williamstown, Ms.  
 Griffith Evan, Racine, Wis.  
 Griffiths Griffith, Delafield, Wis.  
 Griggs Leverett, Bristol, Ct.  
 Grinnell Josiah B., Grinnell, Iowa.  
 Griswold John, Washington, N. H.  
 Griswold Levi, Clinton, Ct.  
 Griswold Samuel, late of Andover, Ct.  
 Grosvenor Charles P., Canterbury, Ct.  
 Grosvenor Moses G., Clarendon, Va.  
 Grout Henry M., Putney, Vt.  
 Grout Samuel N., inland, Iowa.  
 Grover Nathaniel, South Haven, Mich.  
 Guernsey Jesse, Dubuque, Iowa.  
 Gulliver John P., Norwich, Ct.  
 Gurney John H., New Braintree, Ms.  
 Hackett Simeon, Temple, Me.  
 Haddock Charles B., D.D., West Lebanon, N. H.  
 Hadley James B., Campton, N. H.  
 Haight Sylvanus, South Norwalk, Ct.  
 Hale Benjamin E., Beloit, Wis.  
 Hale Eusebius, Upper Aquebogue, N. Y.  
 Hale J. R., Massena, N. Y.  
 Hale John G., Lyndon, Vt.  
 Hall Edwin, Jr., New Hartford, Ct.  
 Hall E. Edwin, late of New Haven, Ct.  
 Hall George, Plainfield, Ct.  
 Hall Gordon, Northampton, Ms.  
 Hall Heman B., Kingston, W. I.  
 Hall James, Whitewater, Wis.  
 Hall Jeffries, Chesterfield, N. H.  
 Hall Job, Orwell, Vt.  
 Hall Richard, Point Douglass, Min.  
 Hall Robert V., Newport, Vt.  
 Hall Samuel R., Brownington, Vt.  
 Hall Sherman, Sauk Rapids, Min.  
 Hall Thomas A., Otis, Ms.  
 Hallock, E. J., Castleton, Vt.  
 Hallock Luther C., Wading River, N. Y.  
 Hallock W. A., D.D., New York.  
 Hamilton D. D., Lockport, N. Y.  
 Hamilton David H., New Haven, Ct.  
 Hamilton Hiram, Wyrona, Min.  
 Hamlin Homer, Grinnell, Iowa.  
 Hammond Charles, Groton, Ms.  
 Hammond Henry L., Chicago, Ill.  
 Hammond William B., Morrisville, N. Y.  
 Hanks Steadman W., Lowell, Ms.  
 Hard J. H., Lamont, Mich.  
 Harding A., Shoreham, Vt.  
 Harding Henry F., Machias, Me.  
 Harding John W., Longmeadow, Ms.  
 Harding Sewall, Boston, Ms.  
 Harding Willard M., Quincy, Ms.  
 Harlow William, Wrentham, Ms.  
 Harper Almer, Sabula, Iowa.  
 Harrington Alfred L., Tonika, Ill.  
 Harrington Eli W., North Beverly, Ms.  
 Harrington Moody, Agawam, Ms.  
 Harris Leonard W., Skowhegan, Me.  
 Harris Rees, Minersville, O.  
 Harris Samuel, D.D., Bangor, Me.  
 Harris Samuel, Simcoe, C. W.  
 Harris Thomas, Miller's Place, N. Y.  
 Harrison George J., Milton, Ct.  
 Harrison Joseph, late of New York.  
 Harrison Samuel, Pittsfield, Ms.  
 Hart Burdett, Fair Haven, Ct.  
 Hart Edwin J., Merrimack, N. H.  
 Hart J., Margarie, N. S.  
 Hart S. A., Genoa, Wis.  
 Hart John C., Ravenna, O.  
 Hartley Isaac J., St. Johnsbury, Vt.  
 Hartshorne Thomas C., Cleveland, O.  
 Hartwell John, Leverett, Ms.  
 Harvey Wheelock N., Milford, Ct.  
 Haskell John, Raynham, Ms.  
 Haskell Thomas N., East Boston, Ms.  
 Hassel Richard, Wyoming Valley, Wis.  
 Hatch Reuben, Union City, Mich.  
 Hatch Roger C., Warwick, Ms.  
 Hathaway George W., Bloomfield, Me.  
 Haven John, Charlton, Ms.  
 Haven Joseph, Chicago, Ill.  
 Havens D. William, East Haven, Ct.  
 Hawes Edward, Waterville, Me.  
 Hawes Erskine J., Plymouth, Ct.  
 Hawes Joel, D.D., Hartford, Ct.  
 Hawes Josiah T., Bridgton, Me.  
 Hawkins Nathaniel, Fire Place, N. Y.  
 Hawks Roswell, South Hadley, Ms.  
 Hawks Theron H., West Springfield, Ms.  
 Hawley James A., Jackson, Mich.  
 Hawley Zerah K., Macomb, Ill.  
 Hay James, Owen Sound, C. E.  
 Hay Robert, Vaughan, C. W.  
 Hay William, Scotland, C. W.  
 Hayden William, Cold Springs, C. W.  
 Hayes Gurdon, Arlington, Vt.  
 Hayes J. M., Trempealeau, Wis.  
 Hayes Stephen H., Weymouth, Ms.  
 Hayhurst ———, Marshall, N. Y.  
 Hayward William H., Candor, N. Y.  
 Hazen Austin, Bristol, Vt.  
 Hazen Henry A., Hardwick, Vt.  
 Hazen James A., Lord's Bridge, Ct.  
 Hazen Reuben S., Westminster, Ct.  
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 Headley Phineas C., Greenfield, Ms.  
 Healey Joseph W., Walpole, Ms.  
 Heaton Isaac E., Fremont, Neb.  
 Hebard Frederick, Harwichport, Ms.  
 Helms Stephen D., late of Lima, Iowa.  
 Hemenway Asa, Ripton, Vt.  
 Hemenway Daniel, Suffield, Ct.  
 Hemenway Samuel, Brighton, Iowa.  
 Henry Benjamin D., Blue Hill, Me.  
 Henry James H., Rushford, N. Y.  
 Herrick Charles D., West Newbury, Ms.  
 Herrick Horace, Plainfield, Ct.  
 Herrick James, Madura, India.  
 Herrick Stephen L., Grinnell, Iowa.  
 Herrick William T., Pelham, N. H.  
 Hess Conrad V., Farmersburg, Iowa.  
 Hess Riley J., Grandville, Mich.  
 Hibbard Oliver D., Randolph, N. Y.  
 Hicks Marcus, Monticello, Min.  
 Hieck Dorman L., Bristol, O.  
 Hiecock Henry P., Burlington, Vt.  
 Hidden Ephraim N., Candia, N. H.  
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 Hill J. B., Canaan, Vt.

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 Hill Samuel N., Royal Oak, Mich.  
 Hill T. C., Kalamazoo, Mich.  
 Hillard Elias B., Hadlyme, Ct.  
 Hills James, Hollis, N. H.  
 Hine Orlo D., Lebanon, Ct.  
 Hine Sylvester, Groton, Ct.  
 Hinman H. H., Sanbury, Ill.  
 Hinsdale Charles J., Blandford, Ms.  
 Hitchcock Allen B., Moline, Ill.  
 Hitchcock Calvin, D.D., Wrentham, Ms.  
 Hitchcock Edward, D.D., Amherst, Ms.  
 Hitchcock George B., Lewis, Iowa.  
 Hitchcock Milan H., Jaffna, Ceylon.  
 Hicher George, Fort Sanilac, Mich.  
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 Hobart James, Berlin, Vt.  
 Hobart L. Smith, Hudson, Mich.  
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 Hodgman Edwin R., Townsend, Ms.  
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 Holbrook Willard, Rowley, Ms.  
 Holly Platt T., Sandisfield, Ms.  
 Holman David, Douglas, Ms.  
 Holman Morris, Kennebunkport, Me.  
 Holman Sydney, Holyoke, Ms.  
 Holmes Franklin, Norton, Ms.  
 Holmes Henry B., late of Andover, Ms.  
 Holmes James, Auburn, N. H.  
 Holmes Otis, Elliot, Me.  
 Holmes Thomas W., New Hope, Ill.  
 Holmes William, Broad Oak, Ill.  
 Homes Francis, West Granville, Ms.  
 Hood Jacob A., Pittsfield, N. H.  
 Holyoke William E., Polo, Ill.  
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 Hooker, Henry B., D.D., Boston, Ms.  
 Hooker Horace, Hartford, Ct.  
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 Hopkins Elphslet S., New Portland, Me.  
 Hopkins Mark, D.D., Williamstown, Ms.  
 Hopkinson James B., Middle Haddam, Ct.  
 Hopley Samuel, Wellfleet, Ms.  
 Hoppin James M., Providence, R. I.  
 Horton Francis, Barrington, R. I.  
 Hosford Benjamin F., Haverhill, Ms.  
 Hosford Isaac, Worcester, Ms.  
 Hosford Oramel, Olivet, Mich.  
 Hosmer Samuel D., Eastport, Me.  
 Hough, Lent S., Middletown, Ct.  
 Houghton James C., Chelsea, Vt.  
 Houghton J. Dunbar, Belleville, N. Y.  
 Houghton William A., Berlin, Ms.  
 Houston Albert B., Mount Desert, Me.  
 Houston Hiram, Sandy Point, Me.  
 Hovey George L., Greenfield, Ms.  
 Howard, Jabez T., West Charleston, Vt.  
 Howard Martin S., South Dartmouth, Ms.  
 Howe Benjamin, Meredith, N. Y.  
 Howe Elbridge G., Waukegan, Ill.  
 Howe Samuel, North Madison, Ct.  
 Howell James, Guelph, C. W.  
 Howland Freeman P., Abington, Ms.  
 Howland Harrison O., Chester, N. H.  
 Howland William W., Conway, Ms.  
 Hoyt James S., Port Huron, Mich.  
 Hoyt Otto S., New Haven, Vt.  
 Hubbard ———, Cabot, Vt.  
 Hubbard Anson, Shutesbury, Ms.  
 Hubbard George B., Aurora, Ill.  
 Hubbard Chauncey H., Bennington, Vt.  
 Hubbard H. W., Friendship, N. Y.  
 Hubbell Stephen, North Stonington, Ct.  
 Hudson Cyrus, Lewis, N. Y.  
 Hughes Simeon S., Rushville, N. Y.  
 Hulbert S., West Union, Io.  
 Hull Joseph D., Hartford, Ct.  
 Hull Richard B., Aurora, Ill.  
 Humphrey Heman, D.D., Pittsfield, Ms.  
 Humphrey John P., Winchester, N. H.  
 Hunt Daniel, Pomfret, Ct.  
 Hunt Nathan S., Bozrah, Ct.  
 Hunt Samuel, Franklin, Ms.  
 Hunter Robert, Clay, Io.  
 Hunter John H., New Utrecht, N. Y.  
 Huntington Elijah B., Stamford, Ct.  
 Huntington Enoch S., Danbury, Ct.  
 Hurd Philo R., Romeo, Mich.  
 Huribut, E. B., Fontanelle, Neb.  
 Huribut Joseph, New London, Ct.  
 Huribut Thaddeus B., Upper Alton, Ill.  
 Hutchins H., Prairie du Sac, Wis.  
 Hyde Asariah, Castleton, Vt.  
 Hyde Charles, Ellington, Ct.  
 Hyde James T., Middlebury, Vt.  
 Hyde Hawley, Jasper, N. Y.  
 Hyde Lavius, Bolton, Ct.  
 Hyde N. A., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Hyde Sias P., Clinton, Mich.  
 Hyde William A., Mianus, Ct.  
 Ide Jacob, D.D., West Medway, Ms.  
 Ide Jacob Jr., Mansfield, Ms.  
 Illey Horatio, Mechanic Falls, Me.  
 Ingalls Alfred, Smithville, N. Y.  
 Isham Austin, Roxbury, Ct.  
 Ives Alfred E., Castine, Me.  
 Jackson Frederick J., Danbury, Ct.  
 Jackson Samuel C., D.D., Andover, Ms.  
 Jackson William C., Dunstable, Ms.  
 James Horace, Worcester, Ms.  
 Jameson E. O., Guilford, Vt.  
 Jameson James, Albany, Wis.  
 James Francis A., Tomah, Wis.  
 Jeffers Chester D., Chester, Vt.  
 Jeffers Forrest, South Boston, Ms.  
 Jeffers Deodat, Kalamazoo, Mich.  
 Jenkins Abraham, Wendell, Me.  
 Jenkins J. L., St. Johnsbury, Vt.  
 Jenkins James, Lyndon, Wis.  
 Jenkins Jonathan L., Lowell, Ms.  
 Jenkins D. R., Granville, O.  
 Jenkyns Lot, Pomeroy, O.  
 Jenks George M., Burr's Mills, N. Y.  
 Jenks William, D.D., Boston, Ms.  
 Jennings Isaac, Bennington, Vt.  
 Jennings William J., Black Rock, Ct.  
 Jennison Edwin, Walpole, N. H.  
 Jessup Henry G., Stanwich, Ct.  
 Jessup Lewis, Millbury, Ms.  
 Jewett George B., Salem, Ms.  
 Jewett John E. B., Jaffrey, N. H.  
 Jewett Leonard, Hollis, N. H.  
 Jewett Luther, St. Johnsbury, Vt.  
 Jewett Merrick A., D.D., Terre Haute, Ind.  
 Jewett Spofford D., Middlefield, Ct.  
 Jewett William R., Plymouth, N. H.  
 Jocelyn Simeon S., Williamsburg, N. Y.  
 Johnson Amos H., Middleton, Ms.  
 Johnson Edwitt, Boston, Ms.  
 Johnson Gideon S., Rockport, Ill.  
 Johnson Hiram E., Bath, N. Y.  
 Johnson Joseph B., South Reading, Ms.  
 Johnson Samuel, late of Cambria, N. Y.  
 Johnson Lyman H., Elkhorn, Wis.  
 Johnson Oren, Beaver Dam, Wis.  
 Johnson Stephen, Jewett City, Ct.  
 Johnson J., Saugon (Indiana), O. W.  
 Jones Churles, Battle Creek, Mich.  
 Jones Darius E., Columbus City, Io.  
 Jones David, Sullivan, Wis.  
 Jones Elijah, Minot, Me.  
 Jones Elsha C., Southbridge, Ct.  
 Jones Ezra, Sherman, N. Y.  
 Jones Harvey, Wabunsee, K. T.  
 Jones Henry, Bridgeport, Ct.  
 Jones Isaac, Derry, N. H.  
 Jones J. E., Riga, N. Y.  
 Jones John H., Decatur, Ill.  
 Jones John P., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Jones Lucian H., Cooper, Mich.  
 Jones M. M., Iowa City, Io.  
 Jones Thomas, Galesburg, Mich.  
 Jones Thomas N., North Reading, Ms.  
 Jones Thomas W., Augusta, Mich.  
 Jones Warren G., Hartford, Ct.  
 Jones Willard, Northfield, Ms.  
 Jones William L., Camptonville, Cal.  
 Jordan Ebenezer S., Wilton, N. H.  
 Jordan Francis, Springfield, Ms.  
 Jordan William V., Dixfield, Me.  
 Judd, Jonathan S., Middlebury, Ct.  
 Judd Henderson, Bloomington, Ill.

- Judkins Benjamin, late of Somerville, Ms.  
 Judson G. C., Viroqua, Wis.  
 Judson Philo, Rocky Hill, Ct.  
 Judson S. M., Armada, Mich.  
 Jupp, A. J., Orilla, C. W.  
 Kasson James H., Almorat, Io.  
 Kedzie Adam S., late of Chicago, Ill.  
 Keeler Seth H., Calais, Me.  
 Keep John, Dana, Ms.  
 Keep John R., Hartford, Ct.  
 Keep Marcus K., No. 11, Ashland, Me.  
 Keep Theodore J., Morgan, O.  
 Keith William A., Brookfield, Io.  
 Kellogg Elijah, Boston, Ms.  
 Kellogg Erastus M., Nashua, N. H.  
 Kellogg Martin, Grass Valley, Cal.  
 Kellogg Sylvanus H., Roscoe, Ill.  
 Kemp George S., Windham, Vt.  
 Kendall Charles, Petersham, Ms.  
 Kendall Henry A., Concord N. H.  
 Kendall Sylvanus C., Milford, N. H.  
 Kendrick Daniel, Portland, Me.  
 Kennedy, Joseph R., Salem, Io.  
 Kent Cephas H., Enosburgh, Vt.  
 Kent William, Fort Dodge, Io.  
 Ketchum Alfred, North Pitcher, N. Y.  
 Kidder A., Eau Claire, Wis.  
 Kidder John S., Eaton Rapids, Mich.  
 Kidder James W., Bowne, Mich.  
 Kidder Thomas, St. Johnsbury, Vt.  
 Kilbourn James, Sandwich, Ill.  
 Killian John, Farmersburg, Io.  
 Kimball Caleb, West Medway, Ms.  
 Kimball David, Hanover, N. H.  
 Kimball David T., Ipswich, Ms.  
 Kimball Edward P., Wilton Junction, Io.  
 Kimball James, Oakham, Ms.  
 Kimball James P., Keokuk, Io.  
 Kimball Moses, Acuteville, Vt.  
 Kimball Reuben, Conway, N. H.  
 King Berlan, Napoleon, Mich.  
 King Henry D., Magnolia, Io.  
 King Stephen, Ryckman's Corner, C. W.  
 Kingman Matthew, Charlemont, Ms.  
 Kingsbury John D., Brandon, Vt.  
 Kingsbury Samuel, Tamworth, N. H.  
 Kingsbury William H., Corinth, Vt.  
 Kingley David H., Elk Grove, Ill.  
 Kinney Ezra D., New Fairfield, Ct.  
 Kinney Martin P., Janesville, Wis.  
 Kirk Edward N., D.D., Boston, Ms.  
 Kitchell Harvey D., D.D., Detroit, Mich.  
 Kitchell Jonathan, Mt. Pleasant, Io.  
 Kittredge Abbott E., Charlestown, Ms.  
 Kittredge Charles B., Monson, Ms.  
 Knapp Jared O., late of Niagara City, N. Y.  
 Knight Elbridge, Maple Grove, Me.  
 Knight Joseph, East Stafford, Ct.  
 Knight Merrick, Hebron, Ct.  
 Knight Richard, South Hadley Falls, Ms.  
 Knoue W. H., North Greenwich, Ct.  
 Knowles David, Crawfordville, Io.  
 Kribbs Ludwick, Colpoys' Bay, C. W.  
 Kyte Felix, Lumberland, N. Y.  
 Kohus —, Columbia, O.  
 Laroche Benjamin, D.D., Middlebury, Vt.  
 Levy Edward S., San Francisco, Cal.  
 La Dow Samuel P., Rockford, Iowa.  
 La Due Thomas S., Rockford, Iowa.  
 Lamb Dana, Springvale, Wis.  
 Lamb Henry J., West Springfield, Ct.  
 Lancashire H., late of Milton, N. B.  
 Lancaster Daniel, late of Middletown, N. Y.  
 Lane Daniel, Davenport, Iowa.  
 Lane Larson B., Liebon, Ill.  
 Langpaap Henry, Muscatine, Iowa.  
 Langworthy Isaac P., Chelsea, Ms.  
 Lanphear Orpheus T., Exeter, N. H.  
 Lanphear Rodolphus, Manchester, Ct.  
 Laseell Nathaniel, late of Exeter, N. H.  
 Lathrop Alfred C., Wautoma, Wis.  
 Laughlin A. D., Orion, Wis.  
 Laurie Thomas, West Roxbury, Ms.  
 Lawrence Amos E., South Britain, Ct.  
 Lawrence Edward A., D.D., East Windsor, Ct.  
 Lawrence John, Salem, N. H.  
 Lawrence Robert F., Claremont, N. H.  
 Lawson Francis, Kenosha, Wis.  
 Leach Cephus A., Payson, Ill.  
 Leach Giles, Wells, Me.  
 Learned Robert C., Berlin, Ct.  
 Leavitt Harvey F., Vergennes, Vt.  
 Leavitt Jonathan, D.D., Providence, R. I.  
 Leavitt Joshua, D.D., New York.  
 Le Bosquet John, Newton, N. H.  
 Lee Hiram, Cincinnati, N. Y.  
 Lee Jonathan, Salisbury, Ct.  
 Lee Samuel, New Ipswich, N. H.  
 Lee William B., Fair Haven, Ct.  
 Leete Theodore A., Windsor, Ct.  
 Leffingwell L., Ontario, Ill.  
 Leffingwell Marvin, Wakefield, N. H.  
 Leland John H. M., Amherst, Ms.  
 Leonard Aaron L., Danville, Iowa.  
 Leonard Edwin, Milton, Ms.  
 Leonard Stephen C., Mount Vernon, O.  
 Leonard William, Scituate, Ms.  
 Levere George W., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Lewis Benjamin, Palmyra, O.  
 Lewis D., Ridgeway, Wis.  
 Lewis F. M., Potosi, Wis.  
 Lewis John, Plattsville, Wis.  
 Lewis John N., Lodi, Wis.  
 Lewis Wales, Alfred, Me.  
 Liggett James D., Leavenworth, K. T.  
 Lighthody Thomas, Churchillville, N. Y.  
 Lillie Adam, D.D., Toronto, C. W.  
 Lincoln Allen, Gray, Me.  
 Lincoln Isaac N., Williamstown, Ms.  
 Linsley Ammi, North Haven, Ct.  
 Linsley Joel H., D.D., Greenwich, Ct.  
 Little Charles, Madura, Hindostan.  
 Little Elbridge G., North Middleboro, Ms.  
 Little George B., West Newton, Ms.  
 Little George L., Waukegan, Ill.  
 Littlefield Oziel, Van Buren, Iowa.  
 Livermore Aaron R., North Mansfield, Ct.  
 Lobdell Francis, Warren, Ct.  
 Lockwood Benjamin, Williamsburg, N. Y.  
 Lockwood Clark, Success, N. Y.  
 Lockwood Lewis C., Saugerties, N. Y.  
 Lombard Otis, Southfield, Ms.  
 Long Walter R., Mystic Bridge, Ct.  
 Longley Moses M., Washington, Ms.  
 Loomis Aretas G., Bethlem, Ct.  
 Loomis Elihu, Littleton, Ms.  
 Loomis Henry, Jr., late of Globe Village, Ms.  
 Loomis Jacob N., Craftsbury, Vt.  
 Loomis Theron, Raymond, Wis.  
 Loomis Wilbur F., Shelburne, Ms.  
 Loper Stephen A., Westbrook, Ct.  
 Lord Charles, Whately, Ms.  
 Lord Charles E., Mont-Vernon, N. H.  
 Lord J. M., Wadham's Falls, N. Y.  
 Lord Nathan, D.D., Hanover, N. H.  
 Lord Samuel J. M., Wilmington, Vt.  
 Lord Thomas N., Auburn, Me.  
 Lord William H., Montpelier, Vt.  
 Loring Amasa, late of North Edgcomb, Me.  
 Loring Asa T., Yarmouth, Me.  
 Loring Henry S., Monmouth, Me.  
 Loring Joseph, Monson, Me.  
 Loring Levi, Athens, Me.  
 Loesh Henry, Otego, N. Y.  
 Lothrop Charles D., Attleboro', Ms.  
 Lothrop H. T., Palmyra, Wis.  
 Loughead James, Morris, Ill.  
 Loughum J., Hazel Green, Wis.  
 Lounsbury Henry A., late of No. Beverly, Ms.  
 Love William De L., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Lowrey Owen, Princeton, Ill.  
 Lowring H. D., Napoli, N. Y.  
 Lucas Hazel, Newaygo, Mich.  
 Luce Leonard, Boxboro', Ms.  
 Ludlow H. G., Oswego, N. Y.  
 Lum Samuel Y., Lawrence, K. T.  
 Lyman Addison, Sheffield, Ill.  
 Lyman Ephraim, Washington, Ct.  
 Lyman George, Sutton, Ms.  
 Lyman Giles, Marlboro', N. H.  
 Lyman Horace, Forest Grove, Wash. Co., Oregon.  
 Lyman Huntington, Johnstown, Wis.  
 Lyman Solomon, Easthampton, Ms.  
 Lyon A. B., Sylvania, Mich.

- Mack J. A., Udina, Ill.  
 Magill Seagrove W., Waterbury, Ct.  
 Magoun George F., Davenport, Io.  
 Mahan Asa, Adrian, Mich.  
 Malhen H., Lancaster, Wis.  
 Main Hiram, Russell, N. Y.  
 Malby Erasmus, Tannan, Ms.  
 Malby John, Bangor, Me.  
 Mandell William A., Lunenburg, Ms.  
 Mann Asa, late of Exeter, N. H.  
 Mann Joel, late of Hanover Corners, Ma.  
 Manning Abel, East Concord, N. H.  
 Manning Jacob M., Boston, Ms.  
 Manson Albert, Marion, Io.  
 Marble William H., Oshkosh, Wis.  
 Marling Francis H., Toronto, C. W.  
 March Daniel, Woburn, Ma.  
 Marsh Abraham, Tolland, Ct.  
 Marsh Dwight W., Mosul, Turkey.  
 Marsh Edwards, Canton, Ill.  
 Marsh Frederick, Winchester Center, Ct.  
 Marsh Hiram, Weneah, Wis.  
 Marsh John, D.D., New York.  
 Marsh John T., Sheboygan Falls, Wis.  
 Marsh Joseph, Tunbridge, Vt.  
 Marsh Justin, Franklin, Mich.  
 Marsh Levi G., Thomaston, Me.  
 Marsh Loring B., North Scituate, R. I.  
 Marsh S. H., Forest Grove, Wash. Co., Oregon.  
 Marsh Samuel, Underhill, Vt.  
 Marsh Spencer, Burlington, Vt.  
 Marshall C. H., Hudson, Wis.  
 Marshall Lyman, Manchester, N. H.  
 Martin Benjamin N., New York.  
 Martin Solon, West Fairlee, Vt.  
 Martling James A., Owosso, Mich.  
 Marvin Abijah P., Winchendon, Ma.  
 Marvin C. S., Harpersfield, N. Y.  
 Marvin Elihu P., Medford, Ma.  
 Marvin Sylvanus P., Franklin, N. Y.  
 Mason Javan K., Hampden, Me.  
 Mason Stephen, Marshall, Mich.  
 Mather William L., Fon Du Lac, Wis.  
 Mathews Caleb W., Sun Prairie, Wis.  
 Mathews Luther P., Garnaville, Io.  
 Mattison Israel, Sandwich, Ill.  
 Maynard Joshua L., East Douglas, Ms.  
 Maynard Ulric, Castleton, Vt.  
 McArthur H. G., McGregor, Io.  
 McCall Salmon J., Saybrook, Ct.  
 McCallum Daniel, Warwick, C. W.  
 McChesney James, Babcock's Grove, Ill.  
 McClenning Daniel, Greenfield, N. H.  
 McClure Alexander W., D.D., New York.  
 McCollom William A., Manhattan, Kan. T.  
 McCollom James T., Bradford, Ms.  
 McConn William, Tonics, Ill.  
 McCully Thomas, Milltown, Me.  
 McDonald Alexander, Stanstead (South), C. W.  
 McEwen Abel, D.D., New London, Ct.  
 McEwen Robert, D.D., Enfield, Ma.  
 McEwen Samuel A., Bonar Branch, Wis.  
 McFarland James, Evansville, Ind.  
 McGee Jonathan, Nashua, N. H.  
 McGregor Dougald, Brock, C. W.  
 McGregor Robert, Listowel, C. W.  
 McKay James A., Wayland, Mich.  
 McKeen Silas, Bradford, Vt.  
 McKillean John, Martintown, C. W.  
 McKinnon Neal, Kincaidine, C. W.  
 McKinstry John A., Harvinton, Ct.  
 McLaine James, Thomaston, Me.  
 McLaughlin D. D. T., Sharon, Ct.  
 McLean Allen, Simsbury, Ct.  
 McLean Alexander, Jr., Fairfield, Ct.  
 McLean Charles B., Collinsville, Ct.  
 McLean John, Erin, C. W.  
 McLeod Hugh, Brentwood, N. H.  
 McLeod Norman, Prescott, Wis.  
 McLoud Anson, Topsfield, Ms.  
 McMonagle John H., Cooper, Me.  
 McPherson D., Raymond, Wis.  
 McVicar Peter, Pittston, Me.  
 Mead Enoch, Davenport, Io.  
 Mead Darius, New Haven, Ct.  
 Mead Hiram, South Hadley, Ms.  
 Mead Mark, Greenwich, Ct.  
 Means George J., Perry Center, N. Y.  
 Means James, West Lebanon, N. H.  
 Means James H., Dorchester, Ms.  
 Means John O., Roxbury, Ms.  
 Mellich John H., Kingston, N. H.  
 Merriam Joseph, Randolph, O.  
 Merriam William N., Kensington, N. H.  
 Merrick James L., South Amherst, Ms.  
 Merrill Enos, Orford, N. H., or Fairlee, Vt.  
 Merrill Henry A., Windham, Me.  
 Merrill Horatio, Salisbury, N. H.  
 Merrill James H., Andover, Ms.  
 Merrill John, Tamworth, N. H.  
 Merrill Josiah, Wiscasset, Me.  
 Merrill Josiah G., Wiscasset, Me.  
 Merrill Samuel H., Portland, Me.  
 Merrill Stephen, North Wolfborough, N. H.  
 Merrill Truman A., Richmond, Me.  
 Merrill William A., Deer Island, Me.  
 Merriman William E., Batavia, Ill.  
 Merritt William C., Rosmond, Ill.  
 Mershon James R., Marion City, Io.  
 Merwin Samuel J. M., New Haven, Ct.  
 Middleton James, Elora, C. W.  
 Miles Edward G., Brooklyn, Ct.  
 Miles James H., Charlestown, Ms.  
 Miles Milo N., Geneseo, Ill.  
 Miller Alpha, Grassy Hill, Lyme, Ct.  
 Miller Daniel R., Lisbon, Ill.  
 Miller George A., Burlington, Ct.  
 Miller Jacob G., Branford, Ct.  
 Miller John R., Suffield, Ct.  
 Miller N., Princeton, Wis.  
 Miller Robert D., Waraboro, Vt.  
 Miller Rodney A., Worcester, Ms.  
 Miller Simeon, Holyoke, Ms.  
 Miller William, Sterling, Ma.  
 Mills Charles L., North Bridgewater, Ma.  
 Mills Cyrus T., Ware, Ma.  
 Mills Henry, Granby, Ms.  
 Miner E. G., Whitewater, Wis.  
 Miner Henry A., Menasha, Wis.  
 Miner Nathaniel, Salem, Ct.  
 Miner Ovid, Hoyleton, Ill.  
 Miner Samuel E., Monroe, Wis.  
 Mitchell Ammi R., Roseville, Ill.  
 Mitchell David M., Roxbury, Ms.  
 Mitchell J. D., Binghamton, N. Y.  
 Mitchell Thomas G., Madison Bridge, Me.  
 Miter John J., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Monteith John, Jr., Terryville, Ct.  
 Monteith W. J., Geneseo, Wis.  
 Montague Enos J., Summit, Wis.  
 Montague Melzar, Allen's Grove, Wis.  
 Montague Philetus, Pierrepont, N. Y.  
 Moody Eli, Warwick, Ms.  
 Moor George, Andover, Ms.  
 Moody Howard, Canterbury, N. H.  
 Moore Erastus D., Boston, Ma.  
 Moore Henry, Johnston, O.  
 Moore Henry D., Portland, Me.  
 Moore Humphrey, D. D., Milford, N. H.  
 Moore James D., Clinton, Ct.  
 Moore Martin, Boston, Ma.  
 Moore William H., Newtown, Ct.  
 Mordough John H., Hamilton, Ms.  
 Morehouse Charles W., Evansville, Wis.  
 Morgan C., Geneva, Wis.  
 Morgan Henry H., Prescott, Wis.  
 Morgan John, Oberlin, O.  
 Morgan Lewis S., Gowanda, N. Y.  
 Morgan Stillman, Bristol, Vt.  
 Morgridge Charles, Hyannis, Ma.  
 Morong Thomas, Webster, Ms.  
 Morley Sardis B., Williamstown, Ms.  
 Morrill John, Peconicon, Ill.  
 Morrill Stephen S., Malden, Ill.  
 Morris B. F., Lebanon, O.  
 Morris E., Darlington, Wis.  
 Morris Myron N., West Hartford, Ct.  
 Morrison N. J., Rochester, Mich.  
 Morse Alfred, Knoxville, Ill.  
 Morse David S., Otsego, Mich.  
 Morse Charles F., Northern Armenia.  
 Morse G. E., Emporia, K. T.  
 Morse Henry C., Union City, Mich.  
 Morse Jason, Brimfield, Ms.



- Morse Josiah, Northumberland, N. H.  
 Morton Alpha, Assabet, Ms.  
 Moses J. C., Fowleville, N. Y.  
 Munger Theodore T., Milton, Ms.  
 Munroe Charles W., East Cambridge, Ms.  
 Munroe Nathan, Bradford, Ms.  
 Munroe T. E., Amherst, O.  
 Munsell Joseph R., Harwich, Ms.  
 Munson Frederick, East Windsor, Ct.  
 Murdock David, New Milford, Ct.  
 Murdock William, Boylston, Ms.  
 Murphy Elijah D., Avon, Ct.  
 Murray James O., South Danvers, Ms.  
 Mussey Charles F., Ferrisburg, Vt.  
 Myrick Osborne, Provincetown, Ms.  
 Nail James, Wyandotte, Mich.  
 Nash John A., New York.  
 Nason Elias, Medford, Ms.  
 Neal Jabez, Westfield, Ind.  
 Needham George, Bulkeley, Ill.  
 Nelson John, D.D., Leicester, Ms.  
 Nevin Edwin H., Chelsea, Ms.  
 Newell Wellington, East Orrington, Me.  
 Newman Charles, Torrington, Ct.  
 Newton Ezra, Swan River, Min.  
 Newton Benjamin B., St. Albans, Vt.  
 Newton John H., Middle Haddam, Ct.  
 Newton Joel W., Washington, D. C.  
 Nichols Ammi, Braintree, Vt.  
 Nichols Charles, Higganum, Ct.  
 Nichols Danforth B., Chicago, Ill.  
 Nichols John C., Lyme, Ct.  
 Nichols Washington A., Chicago, Ill.  
 Nicholls George W., Medina, Mich.  
 Noble Edward A., Alton, C. W.  
 Noble Edward W., Truro, Ms.  
 Norcross Flavius V., Jackson, Me.  
 North Simeon, D.D., Hamilton Col. Clinton, N. Y.  
 Northrop Bennet F., Jewett City, Ct.  
 Northrop Birdsey G., Saxonville, Ms.  
 Northrop J. A., Clyman, Wis.  
 Northrup Gilbert S., Geneva, K. T.  
 Norton John F., Athol, Ms.  
 Norton Smith, Granville, Ill.  
 Norton Thomas S., Sullivan, N. H.  
 Norton W. W., Otto, N. Y.  
 Norwood Francis, Philipsburg, Me.  
 Nott Samuel, Wareham, Ms.  
 Nourse L. C., Nelson, O.  
 Noyes Daniel J., D.D., Hanover, N. H.  
 Noyes Daniel T., Spring Green, Wis.  
 Noyes Gurdon W., New Haven, Ct.  
 Noyes James, Haddam, Ct.  
 Nutting J. K., Polk City, Iowa.  
 Nutting Rufus, Lodi, Mich.  
 Ober Benjamin, Saxton's River, Vt.  
 Ogden David L., New Haven, Ct.  
 Olds A., Jefferson, O.  
 Oliphant David, Andover, Ms.  
 Ordway Jairus, Gilmanton, N. H.  
 Ordway Samuel, Long Ridge, Ill.  
 Orrcutt John, Hartford, Ct.  
 Orr John, Alfred, Me.  
 Osborn Richard, Jr., Sandy Creek, N. Y.  
 Osborne William H., Brady, Mich.  
 Osgood Samuel, D.D., Springfield, Me.  
 Osunkherhine Peter P., Chris. Isl., Collingwood, C. W.  
 Otis Israel T., Rye, N. H.  
 Otis Orin F., Chepachet, R. I.  
 Overton A. A., Avoca, Wis.  
 Oviatt George A., Somers, Ct.  
 Owen L., Londonderry, Vt.  
 Owens Evan, Dodgeville, Wis.  
 Packard Abel K., St. Anthony, Min.  
 Packard Alpheus S., Brunswick, Me.  
 Packard Charles, Biddeford, Me.  
 Packard Charles, New Gloucester, Me.  
 Packard David T., Somerville, Ms.  
 Packard F., Parishville, N. Y.  
 Packard Theophilus, Mantino, Ill.  
 Packard William A., Brunswick, Me.  
 Page Alva C., Elgin, Ill.  
 Page Benjamin S. J., North Haven, Ct.  
 Page Caleb F., West Granville, Ms.  
 Page Jesse, Atkinson, N. H.  
 Page Robert, Farmington, O.  
 Page William, Bath, N. H.  
 Paige Caleb F., Tolland, Ms.  
 Paine Albert, North Adams, Ms.  
 Paine John C., Gardner, Ms.  
 Paine Rodney, Burlington, K. T.  
 Paine Sewall, Montgomery Center, Vt.  
 Paine William P., D.D., Holden, Ms.  
 Palmer Elliot, Newark, N. J.  
 Palmer Edward S., North Bridgton, Me.  
 Palmer Edwin B., Newcastle, Me.  
 Palmer George W., Hinckley, O.  
 Palmer James M., Rochester, N. H.  
 Palmer Ray, D.D., Albany, N. Y.  
 Park Calvin E., West Boxford, Ms.  
 Park Edwards A., D.D., Andover, Ms.  
 Park Harrison G., Westminster East, Vt.  
 Parker Alexander, Marselles, Ill.  
 Parker A. J., Danville, C. E.  
 Parker Charles C., Waterbury, Vt.  
 Parker Clement, South Sanford, Me.  
 Parker Henry E., Concord, N. H.  
 Parker Henry W., New Bedford, Ms.  
 Parker Lucius H., Galesburg, Ill.  
 Parker Leonard S., Haverhill, Ms.  
 Parker Orson, Flint, Mich.  
 Parker Oscar F., New York  
 Parker Roswell N., Adams, Mich.  
 Parker R. D., late of Leavenworth, K. T.  
 Parker William W., York, Me.  
 Parker Wooster, Belfast, Me.  
 Parkinson Royal, Sandwich, N. H.  
 Parmelee A., Munnsville, N. Y.  
 Parmelee David L., South Farms, Ct.  
 Parmelee Horace M., Oak Grove, Wis.  
 Parmelee Simeon, Underhill, Vt.  
 Parry John, Big Rock, Wis.  
 Parry Porter B., Peconica, Ill.  
 Parsons Benjamin B., Wethersfield, Wis.  
 Parsons Benjamin F., Dover, N. H.  
 Parsons Benjamin M., Sivas, Turkey.  
 Parsons Ebenezer G., Derry, N. H.  
 Parsons Henry M., Springfield, Ms.  
 Parsons Isaac, East Haddam, Ct.  
 Parsons John, Livingston, Me.  
 Parsons John U., Bristol, Me.  
 Parsons William L., Mattapett, Ms.  
 Partridge Samuel H., York, Me.  
 Patch Reuben, Centralia, Ill.  
 Patchin John, Lodi, Mich.  
 Patrick Henry J., Bedford, Ms.  
 Patrick Joseph H., South Wellfleet, Ms.  
 Patrick William, Boscawen, N. H.  
 Patten Abel, Alstead, N. H.  
 Patten William A., York, Me.  
 Pattingill J. S., Walton, N. Y.  
 Pattison J. T., Stanstead, C. E.  
 Patton William, D.D., New York.  
 Patton William W., Chicago, Ill.  
 Payne Joseph H., Salem, Wis.  
 Peabody Charles, Biddeford, Me.  
 Peabody John Q., Ipswich, Ms.  
 Peabody Josiah, Erzsom, Persia.  
 Pearl Cyril, East Baldwin, Me.  
 Pearson Ruel M., Byron, Ill.  
 Peart Joseph, Whitteville, Me.  
 Pease Aaron G., Norwich, Vt.  
 Pease Calvin, D.D., Burlington, Vt.  
 Pease Giles, Boston, Ms.  
 Peck David, Danbury, Ct.  
 Peck Henry E., Oberlin, O.  
 Peckham Joseph, Kingston, Ms.  
 Peckham Samuel H., Leominster, Ms.  
 Peeler G., Sand Bank, N. Y.  
 Peet Stephen D., New London, Wis.  
 Peffers Aaron B., Carlton Center, N. Y.  
 Peerce Willard, North Abington, Ms.  
 Peloubet Francis N., Lanesville, Ms.  
 Pendleton H. G., Henry, Ill.  
 Penfield Homer, Quincy, Iowa.  
 Penfield Samuel, Como, Ill.  
 Penfield T. B., Oberlin, Jamaica, W. I.  
 Pennell Lewis, West Stockbridge Center, Ms.  
 Pennington James W. C., Hartford, Ct.  
 Pennoyer Andrew L., La Harpe, Ill.  
 Perham John, Roston, Ill.  
 Perkins Ariel E. P., Ware, Ms.  
 Perkins Ebenezer, Royalston, Ms.

- Perkins Frederick T., Williamsburg, Ms.  
 Perkins H. K. W., Medford, Ma.  
 Perkins J. W., Chester, Wis.  
 Perkins Jonas, Weymouth, Ma.  
 Perrin Lavalette, New Britain, Ct.  
 Perry Albert, late of Stoughton, Ms.  
 Perry David, Pepperell, Ms.  
 Perry Isaac S., Bellows Falls, Vt.  
 Perry John A., Guilford Village, Me.  
 Perry John B., Swanton, Vt.  
 Perry Ralph, Agawam, Ms.  
 Perry Salmon C., Windsor, Ms.  
 Peters Absalom, D.D., New York.  
 Petrie J., Westmoreland, O.  
 Pettibone Ira, Winchester Center, Ct.  
 Pettibone Ira F., Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Pettibone P. C., Burlington, Wis.  
 Pettitte John, Bucyrus, O.  
 Phelps Austin, D.D., Andover, Ma.  
 Phelps Eliakim, D.D., North Woodstock, Ct.  
 Phelps S. Wallace, Lee Center, Ill.  
 Phelps Winthrop H., Monterey, Ms.  
 Phillips John C., Methuen, Ms.  
 Phillips Lebbeus R., Sharon, Ms.  
 Phipps William, Paxton, Ms.  
 Pickard Daniel W., late of Auburn, Me.  
 Pickett Aaron, Sandisfield, Ms.  
 Pierce Asa C., Northfield, Ct.  
 Pierce Charles H., Neponset, Ill.  
 Pierce John D., Ypsilanti, Mich.  
 Pierce John W., Mt. Desert, Me.  
 Pierce William, Bentonport, Io.  
 Pierson S. W., Newbury, O.  
 Pike Alpheus J., Marlboro', Ct.  
 Pike John, Rowley, Ms.  
 Pinkerton, David, Oakfield, Wis.  
 Piper Caleb W., Bakersfield, Vt.  
 Platt Dennis, South Norwalk, Ct.  
 Platt Ebenezer, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Platt Henry D., Chesterfield, Ill.  
 Platt Merritt S., Hamilton, N. Y.  
 Platt William, Utica, Mich.  
 Plumb Albert H., Chelsea, Ms.  
 Plumb Elijah W., South Canton, N. Y.  
 Plimpton Salem M., Wells River, Vt.  
 Pomeroy Jeremiah, Charlemont, Ms.  
 Pomeroy Lemuel, Hartsburg, O.  
 Pomeroy Swan L., D.D., Boston, Ms.  
 Pomroy Rufus, Otis, Ms.  
 Pond Charles B., Turin, N. Y.  
 Pond Enoch, D.D., Bangor, Me.  
 Pond J. E., Neenah, Wis.  
 Pond William C., Downsville, Cal.  
 Poor Daniel J., Gorham, Me.  
 Porter Charles S., South Boston, Ms.  
 Porter Giles M., Farmersburg, Io.  
 Porter J. G., Lyonsville, Ill.  
 Porter James, Toronto, C. W.  
 Porter Jeremiah, Chicago, Ill.  
 Porter Michael M., London, Mich.  
 Porter Noah, D.D., Farmington, Ct.  
 Porter Noah, Jr., D.D., New Haven, Ct.  
 Porter Samuel, Bradford, Pa.  
 Porter Samuel F., Malta, Ill.  
 Porter William, Port Byron, Ill.  
 Porter William, Beloit, Wis.  
 Post Truman M., D.D., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Potter Daniel F., Topsham, Me.  
 Potter Edmund S., East Weymouth, Ms.  
 Potter J., Buck Tooth, N. Y.  
 Potter William, Freedom, O.  
 Powell Rees, Delaware, O.  
 Powers Dennis, South Abington, Ms.  
 Powis Henry D., Quebec, C. E.  
 Pratt Almon B., Genesee, Mich.  
 Pratt Edward, New York.  
 Pratt Edward M., Woodstock (East), Ct.  
 Pratt Enoch, Brewster, Ms.  
 Pratt Francis G., Middleboro, Ma.  
 Pratt Henry, Dudley, Ms.  
 Pratt Miner G., Andover, Ms.  
 Pratt Parsons S., Dorset, Vt.  
 Pratt Rufus, Madrid, N. Y.  
 Pratt Stillman, Middleboro, Ms.  
 Pratt T. C., Hampstead, N. H.  
 Prentice Charles T., Easton, Ct.  
 Prentice John H., La Grange, O.  
 Price Ebenezer, Boston, Ms.  
 Prince E., Cascade, Mich.  
 Prince Newell A., Bethel, Ct.  
 Prudden George P., Watertown, Ct.  
 Pryse James M., New London, O.  
 Pullar Thomas, Hamilton, C. W.  
 Putnam Austin, Whitteville, Ct.  
 Putnam Israel W., D.D., Middleboro, Ms.  
 Putnam John M., Dunbarton, N. H.  
 Putnam John N., Hancover, N. H.  
 Putnam Rufus A., Pembroke, N. H.  
 Quick James, Jaffna, Ceylon.  
 Quint Alonzo H., Jamaica Plain, Ms.  
 Radcliffe Leonard L., Prairie du Chien, Wis.  
 Rand Asa, Ashburnham, Ms.  
 Rankin Adam L., Loda, Ill.  
 Rankin Andrew, Essex, Vt.  
 Rankin Arthur T., Collins Station, Ill.  
 Rankin J. Eames, St. Albans, Vt.  
 Rankin S. G. W., Portland, Ct.  
 Ranslow George W., Milton, Vt.  
 Ransom Cyrenius, Moriah, N. Y.  
 Ray Benjamin F., McIndoe's Falls, Vt.  
 Ray Charles B., New York.  
 Ray John W., Manchester, N. H.  
 Raymond Alfred C., Orange, Ct.  
 Raymond Ari, Oro, C. W.  
 Raymond Steison, Bridgewater, Ms.  
 Raynor J. W., Springfield, O.  
 Reed Andrew H., Mendon, Ms.  
 Reed Frederick A., Cohasset, Ms.  
 Reed Julius A., Davenport, Io.  
 Reid Adam, D.D., Salisbury, Ct.  
 Reikie Thomas M., Bowmansville, C. W.  
 Relyea Benjamin J., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Renshaw Charles S., Richmond, Me.  
 Reynard J., Shulburg, Wis.  
 Reynolds C. P., Manningville, C. E.  
 Reynolds Charles O., Morrisania, N. Y.  
 Reynolds Tertius, Fairfax, Vt.  
 Reynolds William T., Kiantone, N. Y.  
 Rice Charles B., Saco, Me.  
 Rice Chauncey D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Rice Enos H., James Port, L. I.  
 Rice George G., Hiawatha, K. T., or Onawa, Io.  
 Rice Thomas G., Charleston, S. C.  
 Rich Alonzo B., Beverly, Ms.  
 Richards Austin, Nashua, N. H.  
 Richards George, Boston, Ms.  
 Richards James, Litchfield, Ct.  
 Richards Jonas De F., Weathersfield, Vt.  
 Richards Samuel T., Spencerport, N. Y.  
 Richardson A. M., Austinburg, O.  
 Richardson Charles W., Northfield, Me.  
 Richardson Elias H., Dover, N. H.  
 Richardson Gilbert B., Douglas, Ms.  
 Richardson Henry, Goshen, N. H.  
 Richardson James P., Otisfield, Me.  
 Richardson M. L., Woolwich, Me.  
 Richardson Merrill, Worcester, Ms.  
 Richardson Nathaniel, Norway, Me.  
 Richardson S. W. F., Saybrook, O.  
 Riddel Corbin, Spencer, N. Y.  
 Riddel Samuel H., Boston, Ms.  
 Ripley Erastus, Davenport, Iowa.  
 Ritchie George, Fort Colbourne, C. W.  
 Roaf John, Toronto, C. W.  
 Robbins Aiden B., Muscatine, Iowa.  
 Robbins Loren, Kewanee, Ill.  
 Robbins Royal, Kensington, Ct.  
 Robbins Silas W., East Haddam, Ct.  
 Roberts Bennet, Quasqueton, Iowa.  
 Roberts Jacob, Medway, Ms.  
 Roberts James A., Berkeley, Ms.  
 Roberts John G., Frankfort Mills, Me.  
 Roberts Thomas E., Barkhamstead, Ct.  
 Robertson James, Sherbrooke, C. E.  
 Robie Edward, Greenland, N. H.  
 Robie Thomas S., Waldoboro, Me.  
 Robinson Edward W., Bethany, Ct.  
 Robinson Henry, Guilford, Ct.  
 Robinson Robert, Stratford, C. W.  
 Robinson Reuben T., Winchester, Ms.  
 Robinson Septimius, Morrilstown, Vt.  
 Robson W. W., Windsor, Mich.  
 Rockwell Samuel, New Britain, Ct.  
 Rockwood Gilbert, Pekin, N. Y.

Rockwood Lubin B., Rocky Hill, Ct.  
 Rockwood Otis, Bridgewater, Ms.  
 Rockwood Samuel L., North Weymouth, Ms.  
 Rodman Daniel S., Cleveland, O.  
 Rogers Isaac, Enfield, N. H.  
 Rogers L., Walworth, Wis.  
 Rogers Stephen, Wolcott, Ct.  
 Rood Heman, Hartland, Vt.  
 Rood Thomas H., Goshen, Ms.  
 Root Augustine, Lakeville, Ms.  
 Root David, New Haven, Ct.  
 Root James P., Walton, N. Y.  
 Root Marvin, Elk Horn Grove, Ill.  
 Ropes William L., Wrentham, Ms.  
 Rounce Joseph S., Northfield, Minn.  
 Rouse Thomas H., Jamestown, N. Y.  
 Rowe Aaron, Watervliet, Mich.  
 Rowe Elihu T., Meriden, N. H. or White River, Vt.  
 Rowell Joseph, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Rowley George B., Lawrenceville, N. Y.  
 Roy John E., Chicago, Ill.  
 Royce Andrew, Burlington, Vt.  
 Ruddock Edward N., East Pharsalia, N. Y.  
 Russell Benjamin, Sharon, Mich.  
 Russell Ezekiel, D.D., East Randolph, Ms.  
 Russell Henry A., East Hampton, Ct.  
 Russell Isaac, Buffalo Grove, Iowa.  
 Russell William, Seville, O.  
 Russell William P., Memphis, Mich.  
 Rustedt Henry F., Sudbury, Vt.  
 Sabin Joel G., Le Raysville, Pa.  
 Sabin Lewis, D.D., Templeton, Ms.  
 Safford George B., Northbridge, Ms.  
 Salmon Eben P., North Fairfield, O.  
 Salter C. C., Kewanee, Ill.  
 Salter John W., Norwich, Ct.  
 Salter William, Burlington, Iowa.  
 Samson Amos J., St. Albans, Vt.  
 Samuel Griffith, late of Ixonio, Wis.  
 Samuel Robert, New Rutland, Ill.  
 Sanborn Edwin D., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Sanborne George E., Georgia, Vt.  
 Sanborne P. F., West Bloomfield, N. Y.  
 Sanders Marshall D., Ceylon.  
 Sanderson Alpheus, Goodrich, Mich.  
 Sanderson Henry H., Wallingford, Vt.  
 Sanford John, Taunton, Ms.  
 Sands John D., Keosauqua, Iowa.  
 Sanford Baalis, East Bridgewater, Ms.  
 Sanford David, Medway, Ms.  
 Sanford Enoch, Digilton, Ms.  
 Sanford William H., Worcester, Ms.  
 Sargent Roger M., Gilmanton, N. H.  
 Savage George S. F., St. Charles, Ill.  
 Savage William T., Franklin, N. H.  
 Sawin Thomas P., Brookline, N. H.  
 Sawyer Benjamin, Salisbury, Ms.  
 Sawyer Daniel, South Merrimack, N. H.  
 Sawyer Leicester A., Whitesboro, N. Y.  
 Sawyer Rufus M., Great Falls, N. H.  
 Saxby James S., Mount Vernon, Iowa.  
 Saxton Joseph A., Brookfield, Ct.  
 Scales Jacob, Plainfield, N. H.  
 Scales William, Lyndon, Vt.  
 Schlosser George, Lockport, Ill.  
 Scofield William C., Ottawa, Ill.  
 Scofield John, Bedford, Mich.  
 Scott Charles, Pittsfield, Vt.  
 Scott Nelson, Marblehead, Ms.  
 Scranton Erastus, Burlington, Vt.  
 Scudder Everts, Kent, Ct.  
 Seabury Edwin, Westminster, Vt.  
 Seagrave James L., Bridgewater, Ms.  
 Searle Richard T., New Marlboro, Ms.  
 Seaton Charles M., Charlotte, Vt.  
 Seecombe Charles, St. Anthony, Minn.  
 Sedgwick Avelyn, Troy, Wis.  
 Seley Raymond H., late of Springfield, Ms.  
 Seiden Calvin M., Rockton, Ill.  
 Sessions Alexander J., Salem, Ms.  
 Sessions Joseph W., West Woodstock, Ct.  
 Sessions Samuel, Cannon, Mich.  
 Sewall Daniel, Brighton, Vt.  
 Sewall Daniel, Dexter, Me.  
 Sewall David B., Fryeburg, Me.  
 Sewall John S., Wenhams, Ms.  
 Sewall Jotham, North Granville, N. Y.

Sewall Jotham B., Lynn, Ms.  
 Sewall Robert, Stoughton, Wis.  
 Sewall Samuel, Burlington, Ms.  
 Sewall William, Lunenburg, Vt.  
 Sewall William S., Brownville, Me.  
 Seward Edwin D., Lake Mills, Wis.  
 Seymour B. N., Camptonville, Cal.  
 Seymour Charles N., Whately, Ms.  
 Seymour Henry, Hawley, Ms.  
 Seymour John A., South Glasterbury, Ct.  
 Seymour John L., Charlestown, O.  
 Shafer Archibald S., Morgan, O.  
 Shanks Philip, Lanark Village, C. W.  
 Sharpe Andrew, Colamer, O.  
 Sharus Derwin W., Madison, N. Y.  
 Shattuck C. S., Greenwich, N. Y.  
 Shaw Edwin W., Hudson, Mich.  
 Shaw Luther, Romeo, Mich.  
 Shedd Charles, Wasico, Minn.  
 Shedd William G. T., Andover, Ms.  
 Sheldon Charles B., Excelsior, Minn.  
 Sheldon Luther, D.D., Easton, Ms.  
 Sheldon Luther H., Westboro, Ms.  
 Sheldon Nathaniel W., Stoddard, N. H.  
 Sheldon Stewart, Wellsville, N. Y.  
 Shepard George, D.D., Bangor, Me.  
 Shepard Thomas, D.D., Bristol, R. I.  
 Shephard John W., Nashua, N. H.  
 Shepley David, Winslow, Me.  
 Sherman Charles S., Nautaguck, Ct.  
 Sherrill E. J., Eaton, C. W.  
 Sherrill Franklin G., Fulton, Wis.  
 Sherwin John C., La Crosse, Wis.  
 Shipman Thomas L., Jewett City, Ct.  
 Shurtleff Roswell, D.D., Hanover, N. H.  
 Sim Alexander, St. Andrews, C. E.  
 Skeele John P., Wilbraham, Ms.  
 Skinner Edwin S., late of So. Wilbraham, Ms.  
 Skinner Thomas N., Webster City, Io.  
 Sleeper William T., Westboro, Vt.  
 Sloan Samuel P., Winnebago, Ill.  
 Small Uriah W., Sterling, Ill.  
 Smith Ambrose, Boscawen, N. H.  
 Smith Asa B., Buckland, Ms.  
 Smith Bezael, East Alstead, N. H.  
 Smith Buel W., Burlington, Vt.  
 Smith Charles, Boston, Ms.  
 Smith Charles B., West Gloucester, Ms.  
 Smith David, D.D., Durham Center, Ct.  
 Smith Daniel T., Bangor, Me.  
 Smith Ebenezer, Benson, Vt.  
 Smith Edwin G., Tremont, Ill.  
 Smith Edward P., Pepperell, Ms.  
 Smith Elijah P., Wayne, Io.  
 Smith Francis B., Acton, Me.  
 Smith George, Winsor, O.  
 Smith George M., Rocky Hill, Ct.  
 Smith George N., Grand Traverse, Mich.  
 Smith Henry, D.D., Fearing, O.  
 Smith Henry B., Abington, Ct.  
 Smith Horace, Richfield, O.  
 Smith Ira H., Robinson, K. T.  
 Smith Ireneo W., Durham Center, Ct.  
 Smith James A., Unionville, Ct.  
 Smith John D., late of Berkley, Ms.  
 Smith Joseph, Lovell, Me.  
 Smith Joseph W., Barre, Mich.  
 Smith Matson M., Bridgeport, Ct.  
 Smith Moses, Plainville, Ct.  
 Smith Stephen S., Warren, Ms.  
 Smith Thomas, Brewer Village, Me.  
 Smith William C., East Saginaw, Mich.  
 Smith William J., Osage, Io.  
 Smith William S., Stratham, N. H., or Guilford, Ct.  
 Smyth Windsor A., Orford, N. H.  
 Smyth Egbert C., Brunswick, Me.  
 Smyth William, Brunswick, Me.  
 Snell Thomas, D.D., North Brookfield, Ms.  
 Snow Aaron, Glastonbury, Ct.  
 Snow Roswell K., Watford, Wis.  
 Snyder Henry, Canaan, Ct.  
 Snyder Solomon, Cape Canso, N. S.  
 Soule Charles, Amherst, Me.  
 Soule George, Hampton, Ct.  
 Soule John E. L., Raymond, Wis.  
 Southgate Samuel, Fryeburg, Me.  
 Southgate Robert, Ipswich, Ms.

- Southworth Alanson, South Paris, Me.  
 Southworth Benjamin, Vassalboro', Me.  
 Southworth Francis, Holden, Ma.  
 Southworth Tertius D., Pleasant Grove, Wis.  
 Spalding George, Hammond, Wis.  
 Spalding Samuel J., Newburyport, Ma.  
 Spaulding Alva, Cornish, N. H.  
 Spaulding Benjamin A., Ottumwa, Io.  
 Sparhawk Samuel W., West Randolph, Vt.  
 Spear Charles V., Pittsfield, Ms.  
 Spear David, Rodman, N. Y.  
 Spencer A., Bristol, N. Y.  
 Spencer Franklin A., New Hartford, Ct.  
 Spooner Charles, Greenville, Mich.  
 Spring Samuel, D.D., East Hartford, Ct.  
 Squier Ebenezer H., Highgate, Vt.  
 Staiker H., Inverness, N. S.  
 Stanley Moses G., Wantonow, Wis.  
 Stanton Robert P., Greenville, Ct.  
 Starbuck Charles C., Kingston, W. I.  
 Starr Milton B., Corvallis, Or.  
 St. Clair Alanson, Muskegon, Mich.  
 Stearns George J., Windham, Ct.  
 Stearns Jesse G. D., Billerica, Ms.  
 Stearns Josiah H., Epping, N. H.  
 Stearns William A., D.D., Amherst, Ms.  
 Steele Joseph, Middlebury, Vt.  
 Steuber Ignace, Elmwood, Ill.  
 Stephenson Joseph, Jericho, Ill.  
 Sterry DeWitt C., Lake City, Min.  
 Stevens Alfred, Westminster, Vt.  
 Stevens Asahel A., Peoria, Ill.  
 Stevens Cleoro C., Crown Point, N. Y.  
 Stevens Joseph, Rochester, Wis.  
 Stevens Solomon, Raisinville, Mich.  
 Stevens William R., River Falls, Wis.  
 Stevenson John R., Lawrence, Mich.  
 Stinson George W., Sullivan, N. H.  
 Sterling George, Cardigan, N. B.  
 Stoddard William, Fairplay, Wis.  
 Stoddard Judson B., South Windsor, Ct.  
 Stone Andrew L., Boston, Ms.  
 Stone Benjamin P., D.D., Concord, N. H.  
 Stone Cyrus, Boston, Ms.  
 Stone George, North Troy, Vt.  
 Stone Harvey M., Gardner, Me.  
 Stone James P., Greenboro, Vt.  
 Stone John F., Montpelier, Vt.  
 Stone John S., Redford, N. Y.  
 Stone Levi H., Northfield, Vt.  
 Stone Rollin S., East Hampton, Ms.  
 Stone Samuel, Falmouth, Me.  
 Stone Theodore, North Evans, N. Y.  
 Stone Timothy D. P., Amesbury, Ms.  
 Storrs Henry G., Scarborough, Me.  
 Storrs Henry M., Cincinnati, O.  
 Storrs Richard S., D.D., Braintree, Ms.  
 Storrs Richard S., Jr., D.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Storrs S. D., Quindaro, K. T.  
 Stoutenburgh Luke L., Chester, N. J.  
 Stowe John M., Walpole, N. H.  
 Stowe Calvin E., D. D., Andover, Ms.  
 Stowe Timothy, New Bedford, Ms.  
 Stowe Timothy, Lawrence, Mich.  
 Stowell Abijah, Gili, Ms.  
 Stowell Alexander D., Woodbridge, Ct.  
 Street Owen, Lowell, Ms.  
 Streeter Sereno W., Westervelt, O.  
 Strieby Michael E., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Strong David A., South Deerfield, Ms.  
 Strong E., South Natick, Ms.  
 Strong Edward, New Haven, Ct.  
 Strong Gay C., Grandville, Mich.  
 Strong John C., Bradford, Io.  
 Strong Joseph D., Fairplay, Wis.  
 Strong J. H., New Preston, Ct.  
 Strong Lyman, Colchester, Ct.  
 Strong Stephen C., Northampton, Ms.  
 Strowbridge E., Mound City, K. T.  
 Stuart Robert, Waltsfield, Vt.  
 Sturges Thomas B., Greenfield, Ct.  
 Sturtevant Julian M., D.D., Jacksonville, Ill.  
 Sturtevant J. M. Jr., Jacksonville, Ill.  
 Sturtevant William H., South Dennis, Ms.  
 Swain Leonard, D.D., Providence, R. I.  
 Swallow Benjamin, Trumbull, Ct.  
 Swallow Joseph E., Southampton, Ms.  
 Swan Benjamin L., Stratford, Ct.  
 Sweetser Seth, D.D., Worcester, Ms.  
 Swezey, Samuel, Winnebago, Ill.  
 Swift A. F., North Brookfield, Ma.  
 Swift H. M., Lamollee, Ill.  
 Swift Aurelius, Pittsfield, Vt.  
 Sykes Lewis E., St. Charles, Ill.  
 Talcott Hervey, Portland, Ct.  
 Tallman Thomas, Scotland, Ct.  
 Tappan Benjamin, D.D., Augusta, Me.  
 Tappan Benjamin, Jr., Norridgewock, Me.  
 Tappan Daniel D., late of Farmington, N. H.  
 Tarbox Increase N., Framingham, Ma.  
 Tatlock John, Prof., Williamstown, Ma.  
 Tatlock John, South Adams, Ms.  
 Taylor Chauncey, Algona, Io.  
 Taylor Edward, Kalamazoo, Mich.  
 Taylor E. D., Claridon, O.  
 Taylor Ephraim, Ashville, N. Y.  
 Taylor I. N., Jay, Ind.  
 Taylor James P., Newark, Ill.  
 Taylor Jeremiah, Middletown, Ct.  
 Taylor John L., Andover, Ms.  
 Taylor Lathrop, Bloomington, Ill.  
 Taylor S. D., Ashville, N. Y.  
 Teale Albert K., Milton, Ma.  
 Temple Charles, Vermontville, Mich.  
 Temple Josiah H., Framingham, Ms.  
 Tenney Asa F., West Concord, N. H.  
 Tenney Charles, Bliddford, Me.  
 Tenney Daniel, Lawrence, Ms.  
 Tenney Edward P., Kittery, Me.  
 Tenney Erdix, Lyme, N. H.  
 Tenney Francis V., Manchester, Ma.  
 Tenney Leonard, Thetford, Vt.  
 Tenney Sewall, Ellsworth, Me.  
 Tenney Thomas, Shell Rock, Io.  
 Tenney William A., Dulles, Oregon.  
 Terry Calvin, North Weymouth, Ms.  
 Terry James P., South Weymouth, Ma.  
 Tewksbury George F., Oxford, Me.  
 Thatcher George, West Meriden, Ct.  
 Thatcher Isaiah C., Middleboro, Ms.  
 Thatcher Tyler, Marysville, Cal.  
 Thayer Peter B., Garland, Me.  
 Thayer Thatcher, Newport, R. I.  
 Thayer William W., St. Johnsbury, Vt.  
 Thomas John P., Carmel, O.  
 Thomas Oso A., Clinton Falls, Min.  
 Thomas Robert D., New York.  
 Thome James A., Cleveland West, O.  
 Thompson Alexander R., Bridgeport, Ct.  
 Thompson Augustus C., Roxbury, Ms.  
 Thompson George W., Stratham, N. H.  
 Thompson John C., Holyoke, Ms.  
 Thompson Joseph F., D.D., New York.  
 Thompson Leander W., Amesbury, Ms.  
 Thompson Loring, Kingston, W. I.  
 Thompson Samuel H., McHenry, Ill.  
 Thompson William, D.D., East Windsor Hill, Ct.  
 Thompson William S., Guilford, Vt.  
 Thornton James B., St. John, N. B.  
 Thrall Samuel R., Summer Hill, Ill.  
 Thurston David, D.D., Litchfield Corner, Me.  
 Thurston Eli, Fall River, Ms.  
 Thurston John H., Newburyport, Ma.  
 Thurston Richard B., Waltham, Ms.  
 Thurston Stephen, Searsport, Me.  
 Thwing Edward P., Portland, Me.  
 Tiffany Charles C., Derby, Ct.  
 Tilden Lucius L., Middlebury, Vt.  
 Tiltonson George J., Putnam, Ct.  
 Timlow G. W., North Lebanon, N. Y.  
 Tindale James, Tonika, Ill.  
 Tingley Marshall, Ranom, Mich.  
 Tipton T. W., Brownville, Neb. T.  
 Tisdale James, late of Shutesbury, Ms.  
 Titcomb Philip, Kennebunkport, Me.  
 Titcomb Stephen, Weld, Me.  
 Tobey Alvan, Durham, N. H.  
 Todd David, Providence, Ill.  
 Todd John, D.D., Pittsfield, Ms.  
 Todd John, Tabor, Io.  
 Tolman Richard, Tewksbury, Ma.  
 Tolman Samuel H., Wilmington, Ms.  
 Tompkins William B., Bridgewater, N. Y.  
 Tompkins W. R., Brooklyn, N. Y.

- Topliff Stephen, Oxford, Ct.  
 Torrey Charles W., East Cleveland, O.  
 Torrey Joseph, Sherbrooke, C. E.  
 Torrey Joseph, D. D., Burlington, Vt.  
 Torrey Reuben, Elmwood, R. I.  
 Torrey William T., Edinburg, O.  
 Townsend Luther, Troy, N. H.  
 Tracy Caleb B., Rochester, Vt.  
 Tracy Ira, Spring Valley, Minn.  
 Tracy Joseph, Beverly, Ma.  
 Train Asa M., Milford, Ct.  
 Trask George, Fitchburg, Ms.  
 Treat Selah B., Boston, Ms.  
 Tremain Richard, Sandy Creek, N. Y.  
 Tuck Jeremy W., Ludlow, Ms.  
 Tucker E., Jay, Ind.  
 Tucker Elijah W., Preston, Ct.  
 Tucker G. L., Fox Lake, Wis.  
 Tucker Joshua T., Holliston, Ms.  
 Tucker Mark, D.D., Vernon, Ct.  
 Tucker N., Nankin, Mich.  
 Tucker Stillman, Spring Grove, Io.  
 Tufts John B., Marine, Minn.  
 Tufts James, Moulson, Ms.  
 Tupper Henry M., Waverly, Ill.  
 Tupper Martyn, Hardwick, Ms.  
 Turner Asa, Denmark, Io.  
 Turner Edwin B., Morris, Ill.  
 Turner Josiah W., Andover, Ma.  
 Turner William W., D. D., Hartford, Ct.  
 Tuttle Timothy, Leyard, Ct.  
 Tuttle William G., Harrisville, N. H.  
 Tuxbury Franklin, Hadley, Ms.  
 Twining Kinsley, Hinsdale, Ms.  
 Twining W., Crawfordsville, Ind.  
 Twitchell George M., Pontiac, Mich.  
 Twitchell Royal, Anoka, Minn.  
 Tyler Amory H., Falmouth, Me.  
 Tyler Charles M., Natick, Ms.  
 Tyler John E., East Windsor Hill, Ct.  
 Tyler M., Owego, N. Y.  
 Tyler William, Pawtucket, Ms.  
 Tyler Wellington H., Elizabethtown, N. J.  
 Uhler George, Stockbridge, Ms.  
 Underhill John W., Amherst, Ms.  
 Underwood Almon, Newark, N. J.  
 Underwood Joseph, East Hardwick, Vt.  
 Unsworth Joseph, Georgetown, C. W.  
 Upham Nathaniel, Manchester, Vt.  
 Upham Thomas C., D. D., Brunswick, Me.  
 Upton John R., Wolf Creek, Iowa.  
 Utley Samuel, Concord, N. H.  
 Vaill Hermon L., Litchfield, Ct.  
 Vaill Joseph, D. D., Palmer, Ms.  
 Vaill William F., Wethersfield, Ill.  
 Vandyke Samuel A., West Urbana, Ill.  
 Van Antwerp John, Dewitt, Iowa.  
 Van Wagner James, Wakeman, O.  
 Venning C. B., Brandon, Jamaica, W. I.  
 Vermilye Robert G., D. D., East Windsor Hill, Ct.  
 Viets Christian F., Muscatine, Iowa.  
 Vincent James, St. Clair, Mich.  
 Vincent James, Brimfield, Ill.  
 Vinton John A., South Boston, Ms.  
 Vose James G., Amherst, Ms.  
 Waite Hiram H., Winfield, N. Y.  
 Waite Clarendon, Rutland, Ma.  
 Wakefield William, Harmar, O.  
 Walcott Jeremiah W., Ripon, Wis.  
 Waldo Levi F., La Salle, Ill.  
 Walker Aldace, West Rutland, Vt.  
 Walker Charles, D. D., Pittsford, Vt.  
 Walker Elkanah, Forest Grove, Oregon.  
 Walker George L., Portland, Me.  
 Walker Horace D., East Abington, Ms.  
 Walker James B., Sandusky City, O.  
 Walker James B. R., Holyoke, Ms.  
 Walker Townsend, Huntington, Ms.  
 Wallace Cyrus W., Manchester, N. H.  
 Wallace Findley, Rockland, Me.  
 Ward B. C., St. Charles, Ill.  
 Ward James W., Madison, Wis.  
 Ward Jonathan, Brentwood, N. H.  
 Ward Nathan, North Troy, Vt.  
 Ward W. H., Okaloosa, K. T.  
 Ware Samuel, Sunderland, Ms.  
 Warner Aaron, Amherst, Ms.  
 Warner Calvin, Elk Grove, Wis.  
 Warner Hiram G., Big Rock, Ill.  
 Warner Lyman, Ashfield, Ms.  
 Warner Oliver, Northampton, Ms.  
 Warner Warren W., Champion, N. Y.  
 Warren Alpha, Roscoe, Ill.  
 Warren Daniel, Warner, N. H.  
 Warren Israel P., Boston, Ms.  
 Warren James H., Nevada, Cal.  
 Warren W., Three Oaks, Mich.  
 Warren Waters, East Berkshire, Vt.  
 Warren William, Gorham, Me.  
 Warriner Francis, Lower Waterford, Vt.  
 Washburn Asahel C., Berlin, Ct.  
 Waterbury Talmadge, Port Sanilac, Mich.  
 Waterbury Jared B., D. D., Stamford, Ct.  
 Waterman Thomas T., West Killingly, Ct.  
 Waters Simeon, Deer Isle, Me., or Watago, Ill.  
 Watson C. P., London, C. W.  
 Watts J., Danleith, Ill.  
 Webb Edward, Madura, India.  
 Webb Edwin B., Augusta, Me.  
 Webb Wilson D., Henry, Ill.  
 Webber George N., Hartford, Ct.  
 Webster John C., Hopkinton, Ms.  
 Weed William B., Norwalk, Ct.  
 Weller James, Bunker Hill, Ill.  
 Wellington Horace, St. Johnsbury Center, Vt.  
 Wellman Joshua W., Newton, Ms.  
 Wells James, Dedham, Me.  
 Wells John H., Kingston, R. I.  
 Wells Moses H., Hinsdale, N. H.  
 Wells Milton, New Lisbon, Wis.  
 Wells Noah, Granville, Ms.  
 Wells Theodore, Dorchester, N. H.  
 Wert David, Allegan, Mich.  
 Westervelt William A., Oskaloosa, Io.  
 Weston Isaac, Cumberland Center, Me.  
 Weston James, Standish, Me.  
 Wetherby Charles, North Cornwall, Ct.  
 Wheaton Levi, North Falmouth, Ms.  
 Wheeler Francis B., late of Saco, Me.  
 Wheeler John, D. D., Burlington, Vt.  
 Wheeler Joseph, Albion, C. W.  
 Wheeler Melancthon G., late of So. Dartmouth, Ms.  
 Wheeler Orville G., So. Hero, Vt.  
 Wheelock Edwin, Cambridge, Vt.  
 Wheelock Levi, Boston, Mich.  
 Wheelock Rufus A., Deer River, N. Y.  
 Wheelwright John B., Bethel, Me.  
 Whipple George, New York.  
 Whitcomb William C., Carver, Ms.  
 White Broughton, Acworth, N. H.  
 White Calvin, Amherst, Ms.  
 White Isaac C., North Abington, Ms.  
 White Jacob, Orleans, Ms.  
 White James C., Cleveland, O.  
 White J. W., Sheffield, O., or Morrison, Ill.  
 White Lorenzo J., Lyons, Iowa.  
 White Lyman, Easton, Ms.  
 White Orlando H., Meriden, Ct.  
 White Orin W., Strongsville, O.  
 White Pliny H., Coventry, Vt.  
 White Seneca, Amherst, N. H.  
 Whiting Lyman, Providence, R. I.  
 Whitman Alphonse L., Westbury, R. I.  
 Whitmore Alfred A., Troy, O.  
 Whitmore Roswell, West Killingly, Ct.  
 Whitmore Zolva, Chester, Ms.  
 Whittemore William H., New Haven, Ct.  
 Whitney E., Elwood, Kan. T.  
 Whitney Elkanah, New Baltimore, Mich.  
 Whitney John, Westford, Ms.  
 Whittlesey Eliphalet, Bath, Me.  
 Whittlesey John S., Durant, Io.  
 Whittlesey Joseph, Berlin, Ct.  
 Whittlesey Martin K., Ottawa, Ill.  
 Whittlesey William, New Britain, Ct.  
 Wickes Henry, Deep River, Ct.  
 Wickes John, Brighton, N. Y.  
 Wickes Thomas, Marietta, O.  
 Wickham Joseph D., Manchester, Vt.  
 Wight Daniel, Jr., late of North Scituate, Ms.  
 Wilcox John, Rockford, Ill.  
 Wilcox Philo B., East Bridgewater, Ms.  
 Wild Daniel, Brookfield, Vt.  
 Wilde John, late of Brunswick, Me.

- Wilder Hyman A., South Africa.  
 Wilder Moses H., Otisville, N. Y.  
 Wilkes Henry, D.D., Montreal, C. E.  
 Wilkinson Reed, Fairfield, Io.  
 Willard Andrew J., Upton, Ms.  
 Willard Henry, Zumbrota, Min.  
 Willard James L., Westville, Ct.  
 Willard John, Fairhaven, Ms.  
 Willard Samuel G., Willimantic, Ct.  
 Willcox Giles B., New London, Ct.  
 Willcox William H., Reading, Ms.  
 Willet Marinas, Black Rock, Ct.  
 Willey Austin, Anoka, Min.  
 Willey, Benjamin G., East Sumner, Me.  
 Willey Charles, Barrington, N. H.  
 Willey Isaac, Goffstown, N. H.  
 Willey Worcester, Cherokee Mission.  
 Williams E. E., Warsaw, N. Y.  
 Williams Francis, Chaplin, Ct.  
 Williams Francis, Sherman, Ct.  
 Williams Frederick W., New Canaan, Ct.  
 Williams John M., Farmington, Ill.  
 Williams John, Harrison, O.  
 Williams Nathan W., Shrewsbury, Ms.  
 Williams Richard, Emmet and Ixonia, Wis.  
 Williams Robert G., Woodbury, Ct.  
 Williams R. J., Sault Ste Marie, C. W.  
 Williams Stephen S., Orwell, Vt.  
 Williams Thomas, Providence, R. I.  
 Williams W. W., Toledo, O.  
 Williams Wolcott B., Charlotte, Mich.  
 Williamson R. H., Dodgeville, Wis.  
 Williston J., Oconomowoc, Wis.  
 Willoughby Reuben, Little Valley, N. Y.  
 Wilson Hiram, St. Catharines, C. W.  
 Wilson John G., Swanzy, N. H.  
 Wilson Levi B., Windham, O.  
 Wilson Levin, Cynthiana, Ind.  
 Wilson Lewis, Petersburg, Ind.  
 Wilson Robert, Sheffield, N. B.  
 Wilson Thomas, Sloughon, Ms.  
 Winchester Warren W., Clinton, Ms.  
 Winch Caleb M., Worcester, Vt.  
 Windsor John H., St. Charles, Iowa.  
 Windsor John W., New Oregon, Iowa.  
 Windsor William, Mitchell, Iowa.  
 Winslow Horace, Great Barrington, Ms.  
 Winter George, Grand Blanc, Mich.  
 Wiswall Luther, Windham, Me.  
 Withington Leonard, D.D., Newburyport, Ms.  
 Wolcott Samuel, Chicago, Ill.
- Wolcott William, Kalamazoo, Mich.  
 Wood Charles W., Campello, Ms.  
 Wood Enos, Hopkinton, N. Y.  
 Wood Francis, Holland, Ms.  
 Wood George I., Guilford, Ct.  
 Wood Horace, Ossipee Center, N. H.  
 Wood J. D., Buena Vista, Wis.  
 Wood John, Wolfborough, N. H.  
 Wood John, Brantford, C. W.  
 Wood Samuel, Pawlet, Vt.  
 Woodbridge John, D.D., Hadley, Ms.  
 Woodbridge Jonathan E., Auburndale, Ms.  
 Woodbury James T., Milford, Ms.  
 Woodbury Samuel, Freetown, Ms.  
 Woodcock Harry E., West Greece, N. Y.  
 Woodford Oscar L., Grasshopper Falls, Kan. T.  
 Woodhull John A., New Village, N. Y.  
 Woodhull Richard, Bangor, Me.  
 Woodman Henry A., Newburyport, Ms.  
 Woodruff L. N., Stockbridge, Vt.  
 Woodruff Richard, Richford, N. Y.  
 Woods John, Fitzwilliam, N. H.  
 Woods Leonard, D.D., Brunswick, Me.  
 Woodward George H., Toledo, Io.  
 Woodward James W., Columbia, Ct.  
 Woodward John H., Westford, Vt.  
 Woodworth Charles L., Amherst, Ms.  
 Woodworth William W., Mansfield, O.  
 Woolsey Theodore D., D.D., New Haven, Ct.  
 Wooster John, Granby, Vt.  
 Worcester David, Sidney, Io.  
 Worcester Isaac R., Auburndale, Ms.  
 Worcester John H., Burlington, Vt.  
 Worcester Samuel M., D.D., Salem, Ms.  
 Worrell Benjamin F., Prairie City, Ill.  
 Wright Alfred, Quasqueton, Io.  
 Wright Eben P., Huntington, Ms.  
 Wright Edwin S., Orange, N. J.  
 Wright James L., Haddam, Ct.  
 Wright John E. M., Rockport, Me.  
 Wright Johnson, Laporte, O.  
 Wright Samuel G., Galva, Ill.  
 Wright William, Buckland, Ct.  
 Wright William S., Chester, Ct.  
 Wright Worthington, late of Charlestown, N. H.  
 Wykoff A. D., Bruce, Ill.  
 Yeaton Franklin, New Gloucester, Me.  
 Young John K., D.D., Laconia, N. H.  
 Young Samuel, Hammond, N. Y.  
 Youngs Christopher, Baiting Hollow, N. Y.  
 Zelle J. S., Santa Cruz, Cal.

### SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF CLERGYMEN,

INCLUDING NAMES APPEARING IN THE LAST YEAR-BOOK, BUT NOT REPORTED THIS YEAR.

The following list has been greatly reduced by comparison with the list of ministers appearing in the last Minutes of the Presbyterian (N. S.) General Assembly. In the interchange of ministers by indiscriminate settlements, names of persons once, but not now, pastors of our churches, have come upon our list, whose ecclesiastical relations are now Presbyterian. Such names we have struck out, upon the following principle: the ecclesiastical character of the Church determines the ecclesiastical position of the pastor: a minister, settled over a Presbyterian Church, notwithstanding he may have Congregational preferences, is, by position, a Presbyterian; and *vice versa*, a member of a Presbytery dismissed from the charge of a Congregational Church, reverts to his own denomination—unless he retains connection with a Congregational Association, in which case, (in absence of positive information,) we include him as doubtful. In acting on this principle, we have struck out many Congregationalists in sentiment, and the General Assembly includes them, as it does, without remark, hundreds of Congregational Churches connected with it by the Plan of Union. The names now remaining, after this revision, will, unless regularly heard from, be dropped next year. Names below to which an obelisk (†) is prefixed, are such as rightfully belong in the preceding Index.

- Adams E. J., Portland, Me.  
 Adams Isaac F., Sherburn, N. Y.  
 Adams Thomas, Hampden, O.  
 Allen Erwin W., Wellsville, N. Y.  
 Allen John W., Sheboygan Falls, Wis.  
 Ambler John L., Harlem, N. Y.  
 Armes William, Beaver Dam, Wis.  
 Armstrong Lebbeus, Ballston Spa, N. Y.  
 Atwood Anson, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.  
 Ayer Frederick, Belle Prairie, Min.  
 Babbitt Calvin W., Meramora, Ill.  
 Bailey Charles, Grinnell, Iowa.  
 Bailey Charles E., Ontario, Wis.  
 Bailey Stephen, Lyman, Me.  
 Baker John F., Midway, Ga.
- Barker Davis R., Mercer, Pa.  
 Barlow Abner, Dunkirk, Wis.  
 Barroun Heman N., St. Johnsburg, Vt.  
 Barrows Simon, Davenport, Iowa.  
 Bartlett John, West Avon, Ct.  
 Bartlett W. C., Winsted, Ct.  
 Bassett Edward B., Cuttingsville, Vt.  
 Bates Elisha D., Southboro, Ms.  
 Bayne Thomas, Montreal, C. E.  
 Bean P. A., Hampden, O.  
 Bell James J., East Hampton, Ct.  
 Bingham Luther G., New York.  
 Blanchard G. B., Jackson, Me.  
 Blauvelt George M. S., Racine, Wis.  
 Blumer Adam, Grand View, Iowa.



Bonney Elijah H., Plainfield, Ms.  
 Booth Peter, Greenport, L. I.  
 Bosworth M., Harrisville, O.  
 Bosworth Nathan, Lowell, N. Y.  
 Bosworth Q. N., Lodi, O.  
 Boynton Alden B., Wiscasset, Me.  
 Brauns Frederick W., Suspension Bridge, N. Y.  
 Brewster Loring, Schroon, N. Y.  
 Bridgman William, Concord, Ill.  
 Briggs Isaac, North Rochester, Ms.  
 Brooks Asahel L., Bridgeport, Ct.  
 Bronson J. J., New Hartford, Ct.  
 Brownell Grove L., Sharon, Ct.  
 Burbank Caleb, Chatham, O.  
 Burnham Edward O., Columbus, Iowa.  
 Burton Nathan, Ildigeway, Ct.  
 Bush J. W., Chicago, Ill.  
 Caldwell James, Beardslee, Ill.  
 Campbell C. B., East Groton, N. Y.  
 Campbell S. Minor, Dansville, N. Y.  
 Campbell Robert B., Jr., New York City.  
 Carrier S. S., Linklaen, N. Y.  
 Case Henry, McConnellsville, O.  
 Chamberlain Edward B., Lancaster, N. H.  
 Chamberlain U. T., Conneaut, Pa.  
 Christopher William B., Lacon, Ill.  
 Churchill John, Woodbury, Ct.  
 Claffin G. P., Kenduskeag, Me.  
 Clapp Charles W., Rockville, Ct.  
 Clark George, Oberlin, Ohio.  
 Clarke William F., Waukesha, Wis.  
 Clarke William S., Manchester, Mich.  
 Cleveland Edward, Barton, Vt.  
 Cleveland Giles B., Arkport, N. Y.  
 Cochran Jonathan, Glenville, Min.  
 Cochran Robert, Austerburg, O.  
 Coe Truman, Kirkland, O.  
 Cole S. G., Center, Wis.  
 Colton Erastus, Southwick, Ms.  
 Conklin Luther, Freeport, Me.  
 Conkling Charles, Rawsonville, O.  
 Crane J., Buttrickville, Io.  
 Crane James B., Middletown, Ct.  
 Cross J. M., Andover, N. H.  
 Curtis William B., Huntington, Ct.  
 Davison Joseph, Oberlin, O.  
 Davis William P., Rochester, Wis.  
 Deering Kendall, Gilead, Me.  
 Delamater Thomas H., Brighton, O.  
 Dempsey William, Middlebury, O.  
 Dickinson E. F., Chicago, Ill.  
 Dickinson James T., Durham, Ct.  
 Dickinson William T., Eastport, Me.  
 Dixon William E., Ellington, Ct.  
 Donaldson Asa, Dover, Ill.  
 Douglass James, Rutland, N. Y.  
 Dudley John, New Haven, Ct.  
 Dunclee John, Greenfield, N. H.  
 Dyer Francis, Middlefield, Ct.  
 Edson Henry K., Denmark, Io.  
 Edwards Joseph, Ripley, O.  
 Eggleston R. S., Center, O.  
 Eldridge Erasmus D., Salisbury, N. H.  
 Elliot Samuel H., New Haven, Ct.  
 Emerson M., Sweden, Me.  
 Ester William P., Eagle, Mich.  
 Evans Evan J., Montello, Wis.  
 Fay George V., Center, O.  
 Fay Henry C., Richmond, Me.  
 Fessenden Samuel C., Portland, Me.  
 Fiske Albert W., Ellersville, N. H.  
 Fletcher James C., Portland, Me.  
 Foote Lucius, Delavan, Wis.  
 Francis Daniel D., Stratton, N. Y.  
 Francis Silas J., Fontanelle, Neb. T.  
 Freeman Asa R., Andover, Ct.  
 Fuller Edward, New York.  
 Fuller Henry, Huntington, L. I.  
 Gardner G. B., Ellsworth, Ct.  
 Gaylord M. C., Union Center, N. Y.  
 Gibbs John, Bell Port, N. Y.  
 Gibbs Samuel T., Port Jefferson, N. Y.  
 Goodhue Nathaniel G., Oconomowoc, Wis.  
 Goodhue Josiah F., Shoreham, Vt.  
 Goodwin Harley, South Canaan, Ct.  
 Goodwin Samuel M., Biddeford, Me.  
 Goodwin Mason, Hudson, O.

Hall George W., Stockholm, N. Y.  
 Hall William, Randolph, N. Y.  
 Harris Evan, Ixonia, Wis.  
 Harrison Thomas H., Lafayette, Ill.  
 Higbee Elnathan E., Bethel, Vt.  
 Hill James J., Glencoe, Min.  
 Hinds T. W., Santa Cruz, Cal.  
 Hillecock S. E., Sandusky City, O.  
 Hobart M., Berlin, Vt.  
 Hobart Sidney, Turner, Me.  
 Hopkins M., Industry, Me.  
 House William, Londonderry, N. H.  
 Howard Nathan, Andover, N. H.  
 Hoyes J. M., Trempealeau, Wis.  
 Hubbard Thomas S., Stockbridge, Vt.  
 Jameson Thomas, Gorham, Me.  
 Johnson J. R., Putnam, Ct.  
 Johnson William, Sharon, O.  
 Keep John, Oberlin, O.  
 Kellogg Allen S., Chanderville, Ill.  
 Kellogg E. W., Burrill, Ill.  
 Kendall R. S., Freeport, Me.  
 Kent George S., Windham, Vt.  
 Kidder M., Union, Me.  
 Kinsbury Phineas, Parma, O.  
 Lacost Michael, New Village, N. Y.  
 Langstroth Lorenzo L., Coleraine, Ms.  
 Larned William A., New Haven, Ct.  
 LeDuc Charles L., Coolville, O.  
 Leeds S. Penniman, Philadelphia.  
 Leonard Samuel, Fulton City, Ill.  
 Lewis George, Flint, O.  
 Lockwood V. Leroy, Granville, Ill.  
 Lord John, Stamford, Ct.  
 Lyman Chester S., New Haven, Ct.  
 Lyman Timothy, Lansing, O.  
 Lynch Benjamin, Portland, Me.  
 Manley Ira, Granville, Wis.  
 Mason Joseph, Hamilton, Ill.  
 Mather Joseph, Red Rock, Io.  
 Maxwell Samuel, Fearing, O.  
 McHose James, Durango, Io.  
 McMurray Joseph, Brighton, Io.  
 Means Rollin, Griggsville, Ill.  
 Merrill O. W., Corinth, Vt.  
 Messenger Benoni W., Bristolville, O.  
 Miller Dexter, Wardsboro', Vt.  
 Mills Louis, Boston, Mich.  
 Modesitt W. M., Terre Haute, Ind.  
 Morris Richard, Delafield, Wis.  
 Murdock Alexander V., Madison, N. Y.  
 Nichols Henry M., Stillwater, Min.  
 Olmsted Franklin, Bridport, Vt.  
 Orris William B., Charlestown, O.  
 Overheiser George C., West Bloomfield, N. Y.  
 Parker L., Cooper, O.  
 Parlin Jonathan B., Colesburgh, Io.  
 Partridge George C., Rockford, Ill.  
 Patten William W., Hinsdale, N. H.  
 Payne R., Burlington, K. T.  
 Peck Whitman, Greenwich, Ct.  
 Perkins Sidney K. B., White River, Vt.  
 Pfeiffers A. B., New Fairfield, Ct.  
 Phillips Andrew, Waddington, N. Y.  
 Pierce John T., Geneseo, Ill.  
 Pine Nathaniel, Albany, Ill.  
 Place Olney, Copenhagen, N. Y.  
 Pollard George A., Dixmont, Me.  
 Powell A. V. H., Canaan Four Corners, N. Y.  
 Powell John, Brynberian, O.  
 Potter J. D., Central Village, Ct.  
 Pratt Horace, Colebrook, N. H.  
 Prescott Asa, Annawan, Ill.  
 Pugh Thomas, Ironton, O.  
 Pausifer Daniel, Enfield, N. H.  
 Ransom Calvin N., Poultney, Vt.  
 Ratray Thomas, Concord, N. H.  
 Rawson Thomas R., Albany, N. Y.  
 Raymond Ebenezer, Barrington, Ill.  
 Reed Herbert A., Marshall, Mich.  
 Richards Cyrus S., Meriden, N. H.  
 Richie Charles, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Robinson Joseph B., Markham, C. W.  
 Rogers John A. R., Roseville, Ill.  
 Root David, Strasburg, Vt.  
 Rossiter George A., Buffalo, Va.  
 Rouse Lucius C., Nelson, O.

Russell Carey, Littleton, N. H.  
 Russell Richard, Wyoming Valley, Wis.  
 Sands William D., Waverly, Ill.  
 Searight Thomas, Norwood, C. W.  
 Seelye Samuel T., Walcottville, Ct.  
 Shipherd Fayette, Pulaski, N. Y.  
 Short H. N., Bergen, N. Y.  
 Silcoe J., Southwold, C. W.  
 Still George C., Elk Grove, Ill.  
 Skinner Alfred L., Bucksport, Me.  
 Sky Thomas, Colpey's Bay, C. W.  
 Smith Charles S., Washington, Ct.  
 Smith H. M., Kankakee, Ill.  
 Smith Giles M., Texas Valley, N. Y.  
 Smith John, Long Ridge, Ct.  
 Smith Lucius, Fairfield, O.  
 Smith M., Brookville, Me.  
 Smith N., Woodville, N. Y.  
 Spalding Henry H., Eugene City, Or.  
 Spaulding William S., Mesopotamia, O.  
 Spelman James H., Delhi, Io.  
 Steele James, Ontario, Ill.  
 Stierry T. C., Bosrahville, Ct.  
 Stimson E. W., Chesterfield, Ms.  
 Strickland Micah W., Black Creek, N. Y.  
 Sullivan Lot B., Wareham, Ms.  
 Sumner Nathaniel, Davenport, N. Y.  
 Taft J. B., Smyrna, N. Y.  
 Tarlton Joseph, Boston, Ms.  
 Tenny Samuel G., Springfield, Vt.  
 Thayer David H., Mt. Carmel, Ct.  
 Thayer Joseph, Blackstone, Ms.  
 Thompson Elias C., Strongsville, O.  
 Thompson George, Oberlin, O.

Thompson Oren C., Detroit, Mich.  
 Todd William, Grand Detour, Mich.  
 Turner David, New Vineyard, Me.  
 Turner Sidney, Bingham, Me.  
 Tutthill Edward B., Burlington, Me.  
 Tutthill George M., St. Clair, Mich.  
 Van Vliet A., Dubuque, Io.  
 Wadsworth Thomas A., Maso Manie, Wis.  
 Waldo Milton, Utica, N. Y.  
 Walker Benjamin, Mecca, O.  
 Walker John, Londonderry, N. H.  
 Wallace W. W., New York.  
 Waller Thomas, Fontanelle, Neb. T.  
 Ward R. S., Toronto, C. W.  
 Warner Joseph, Milton, Vt.  
 Watkins Raldeen A., Junction, Du Page Co., Ill.  
 Wentworth Seiden, Pembroke, Me.  
 Wetmore A. A., Rootstown, O.  
 Wheeler John, Albion, C. W.  
 Whipple John N., Brunswick, O.  
 White Joseph B., Wardboro', Vt.  
 Whitney Russell, Bristol, Ill.  
 Whittlesey Elisha, Kent, Ct.  
 Wickson Arthur, Toronto, C. W.  
 Wightman Allen O., Jordaville, N. Y.  
 Willard Livingston, North Stamford, Ct.  
 Williams Francis F., Gilead, Ct.  
 Winchell Rensselaer, Warren, Io.  
 Wiston Isaac, Lancaster, N. H.  
 Wolcott Seth P., Kingston, W. I.  
 Woodbury James J., North Ashburnham, Ms.  
 Woodruff Horace, Huntington, L. I.  
 Yeomans N. T., Millville, N. Y.  
 Zender J. D. L., New York.

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### RECAPITULATION.

Total Number in last Year-Book, . . . . .	2,789
First list:—	
Number now erased, . . . . .	196
“ transferred to second list, . . . . .	272—468
New names inserted, . . . . .	315—
Total in first list, . . . . .	2,636
“ second list, . . . . .	272—
Total number in present issue, . . . . .	2,908
Post-office addresses changed from last year, . . . . .	417
(A very large proportion of which were ministers without pastoral charge.)	

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## Officers of the General Associations, &amp;c., and Sessions for 1860.

MAINE, GENERAL CONFERENCE OF. Rev. John W. Chickering, D.D., Portland, Moderator; Rev. Eliphalet Whittlesey, Bath, Corresponding [and Statistical] Secretary; Dea. E. F. Duren, Bangor, Recording Secretary; Dea. James Allen, Bangor, Treasurer. Next meeting, Bangor, Tuesday, June 26, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF. Rev. John K. Young, D. D., Laconia, Secretary; Rev. Asa P. Tenney, West Concord, Treasurer; Rev. Josiah G. Davis, Amherst, Statistical Secretary. Next meeting, Claremont, Tuesday, Aug. 28, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

VERMONT, GENERAL CONVENTION OF. Rev. Charles C. Parker, Waterbury, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. Aldace Walker, West Rutland, Register. Next meeting, Montpelier, (?) Tuesday, June 19, at ? o'clock.)

MASSACHUSETTS, GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF. Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, Jamaica Plain, Secretary and Treasurer, and Statistical Secretary. Next meeting, Holliston, Tuesday, June 26, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

RHODE ISLAND EVANGELICAL CONVENTION. Rev. Leonard Swain, D.D., Providence, Secretary and Statistical Secretary. Next meeting, Slatersville, Tuesday, June 12, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

CONNECTICUT, GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF. Rev. Myron N. Morris, West Hartford, Register; Rev. William H. Moore, Newtown, Statistical Secretary, and Treasurer. Next session, Rockville, Tuesday, June 19, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

NEW YORK, GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF. Rev. H. N. Dunning, Gloversville, Register and Treasurer; Rev. Jeremiah Butler, Bergen, Statistical and Publishing Secretary; Rev. Jonathan Edwards, Rochester, Corresponding Secretary. Next session, Plymouth Church, Syracuse, Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

OHIO, GENERAL CONFERENCE OF. Rev. Henry Cowles, Oberlin, Register; Rev. James C. White, Cleveland, Statistical Secretary. Next session, (?) Friday, June 8, at ? o'clock.)

INDIANA, GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES AND MINISTERS OF. Rev. N. A. Hyde, Indianapolis, Secretary and Treasurer. Next session, Terre Haute, Thursday, May 17, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

ILLINOIS, GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF. Rev. Flavel Barcomb, Dover, Register; Rev. Martin K. Whittlesey, Ottawa, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer; Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, Quincy, Statistical Secretary. Next session, Aurora, Thursday, May 24, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

MICHIGAN, GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF. Rev. L. Smith Hobart, Hudson, Secretary, [Statistical Secretary,] and Treasurer. Next session, Union City, Branch County, Thursday, May 17, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

WISCONSIN, PRESBYTERIAN AND CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTION OF. Rev. John C. Sherwin, La Crosse, Moderator; Rev. Martin P. Kinney, Janesville, Stated Clerk, and Treasurer; Rev. Enos J. Montague, Permanent and Statistical Clerk. Next session, Madison, Thursday, October 4, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

IOWA, GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF. Rev. William Salter, Burlington, Register. Next session, Keokuk, Wednesday, June 6, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

MINNESOTA, GENERAL CONFERENCE OF. Rev. Charles Secombe, (?) St. Anthony, Corresponding and Statistical Secretary. Next session, at St. Paul, (?) Thursday, Oct. 11, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

NEBRASKA, GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF. Rev. E. B. Hurlbut, (?) Fontanelle, Stated [and Statistical] Clerk. Next session, at ..... (?) Friday, May 4).

KANSAS, GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF. Rev. Lewis Bodwell, Topeka, Moderator; Rev. Richard Cordley, Lawrence, Stated Clerk; Bro. John Ritchey, Topeka, Treasurer. Next session, Burlingame, Thursday, May 17, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

OREGON, CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF. Rev. Elkanah Walker, Forest Grove, Moderator; Rev. Obed Dickinson, Salem, Clerk. Next session, Albany, Linn Co., Thursday, Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

CALIFORNIA, GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF. Rev. James H. Warten, Nevada, Register and Treasurer. Next session, San Francisco, Wednesday, October , at 9 o'clock, A. M.

CANADA, CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF. Rev. Henry Wilkes, D.D., Montreal, C. E., Chairman; Rev. Edward Ebbs, Paris, C. W., Secretary-Treasurer. Next session, Montreal, C. E., Wednesday, June 13, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK, CONGREGATIONAL UNIONS OF, (united.) Rev. Robert Wilson, Sheffield, N. B., Secretary; Mr. T. B. C. Burpee, Sheffield, N. B., Treasurer. Sessions are held alternately in N. S. and N. B. Next Session, Keswick Ridge, N. B., the "first week in September." (Friday, Sept. 7?) at ? o'clock.

## CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF THE SESSIONS OF THE VARIOUS GENERAL ASSOCIATIONS.

NEBRASKA; ..... ? Friday, May 4 ?

INDIANA; Terre Haute, Thursday, May 17.

MICHIGAN; Union City, Br'h Co., Thursday, May 17.

KANSAS; Burlingame, Thursday, May 17.

ILLINOIS; Aurora, Thursday, May 24.

IOWA; Keokuk, Wednesday, June 6.

OHIO; ..... ? Friday, June 8 ?

RHODE ISLAND; Slatersville, Tuesday, June 12.

CANADA; Montreal, Wednesday, June 18.

VERMONT; Montpelier, Tuesday, June 19 ?

CONNECTICUT; Rockville, Tuesday, June 19.

MAINE; Bangor, Tuesday, June 26.

MASSACHUSETTS; Holliston, Tuesday, June 26.

NEW HAMPSHIRE; Tuesday, August 28.

NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK; Keswick Ridge, N. B., "first week in September."

OREGON; Albany, Linn Co., Thursday, Sept. 6.

NEW YORK; Syracuse, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

CALIFORNIA; San Francisco, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

WISCONSIN; Madison, Thursday, Oct. 4.

MINNESOTA; St. Paul, Thursday, Oct. 11 ?

## AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

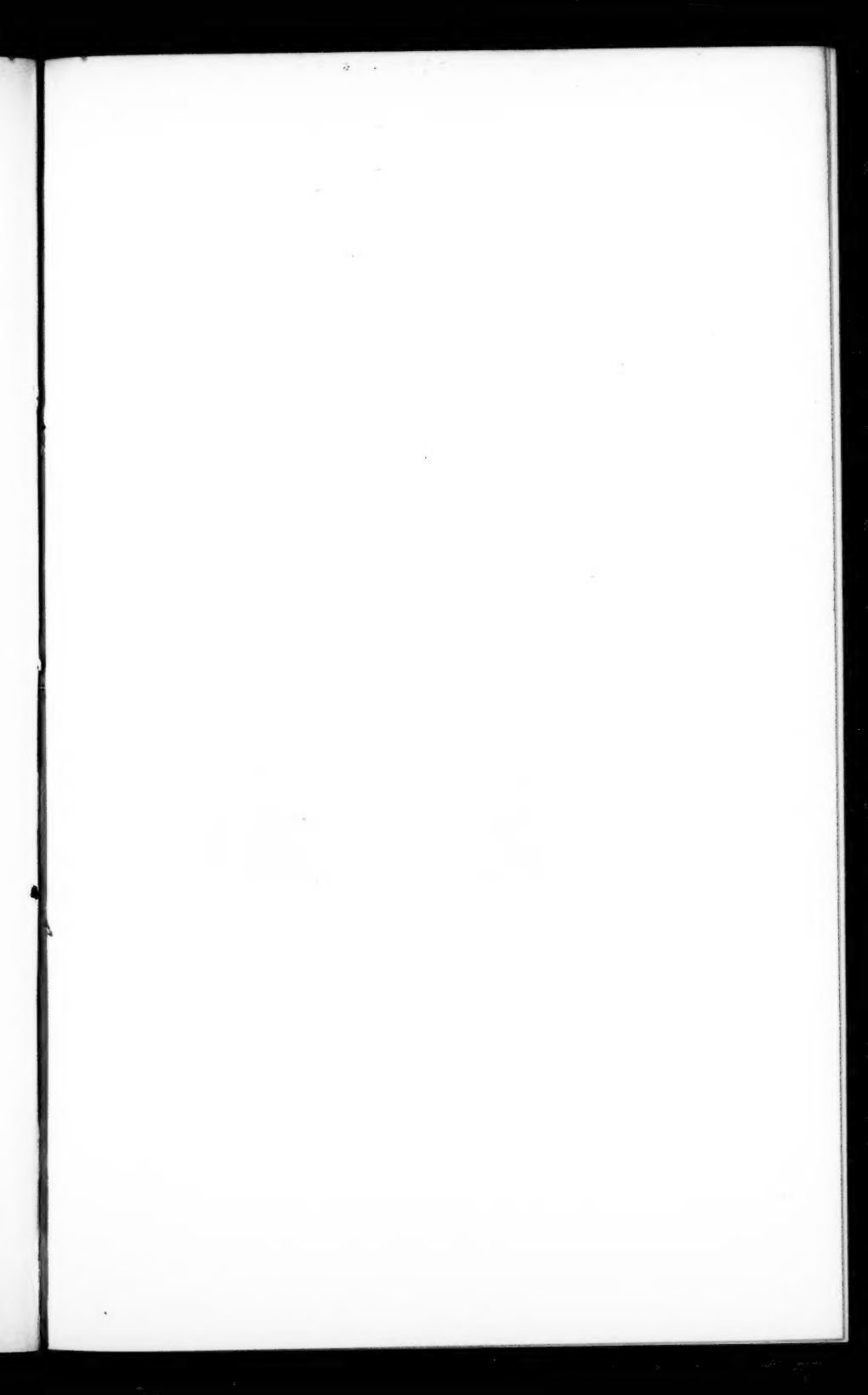
We appear on this page, to make our brief utterances, rather than in our usual place, as a matter of convenience and not of choice. The eyes of our readers will not be diverted from our words for this reason.

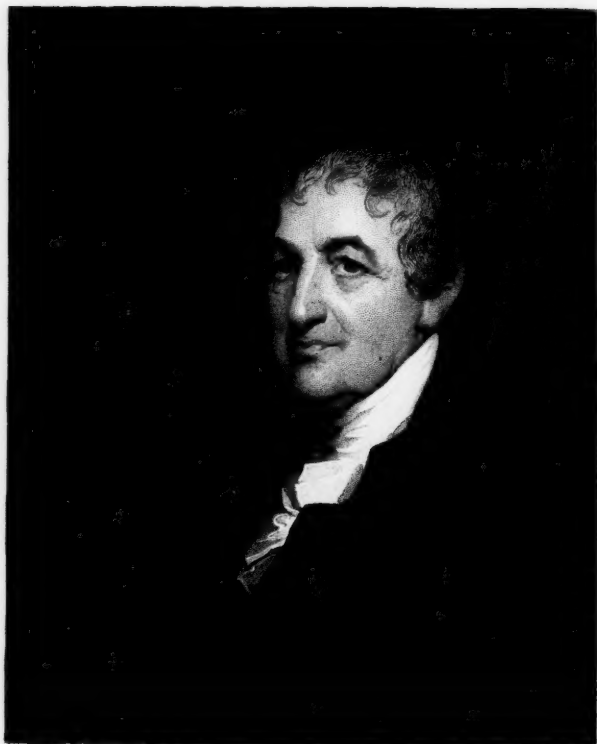
The Trustees have held their regular monthly meetings, since our last statement, not so much to do, as not to do; and this, not because they had not an abundance of much needed and very urgent work to be done, but simply and alone, because they had not wherewithal to do it. Our receipts have been unexpectedly small during the summer, and especially during the autumn months. Relying on a fuller Treasury, we appropriated in June more than three thousand dollars, and these only to such cases as were very needy, fully recommended, and were either waiting our action to commence, or delaying for our action to complete what had already been well begun. These appropriations drew largely upon future receipts which it was supposed would certainly be realized before this time. Thus far they have not come to hand, but we still look for them, as these dependent churches look to us for the fulfillment of our pledges to them when they shall have complied with our usual conditions. The Trustees will see that these are not disappointed, however much they may be compelled to draw upon their own resources. But the numerous applicants to whom nothing has been appropriated must wait until other responses, and different, are received from those to whom we have made and herewith repeat our appeal. We rejoice in the good work our brethren in other branches of the Christian Church are doing for their respective bodies. They took the hint from our most noble and successful effort in raising and disbursing what is called the Fifty Thousand Dollar Fund, some five years since; and they are pursuing and reaping the fruits of the good work we so well begun. All the leading evangelical denominations are meeting the wants of their feeble churches in erecting their houses of worship. One is investing a hundred thousand dollars in loans, to be repaid in due time. Another is investing twenty-five thousand dollars a year in church erection alone, giving from one hundred to three thousand dollars to a Church. Another is now *systematizing* this charity which has been its favorite for many years. Another is accumulating a large fund, the interest of which is to be appropriated, besides annual gifts; large amounts being pledged as a basis for such a fund. Such efforts are productive of much good, and such examples are worthy of all emulation. Our feeble churches are just as dependent as these, and would be as much blessed by timely aid. The testimony of the writer on "Congregationalism in Minnesota," may be received with the utmost confidence as the united voice of all our missionaries in the Northwest, upon the importance of aid in erecting houses of worship.

Since our last annual meeting we have paid last bills on fifteen houses of worship and stand pledged to as many more. Our receipts for November were less than sixty dollars. Is that amount a monthly measure of the interest our brotherhood feel in our great work? We trust not. December has brought us nearly eleven hundred dollars. We need twice that amount every month.

The Editors have spared neither labor nor money to make this number all that their facilities would allow. They can be remunerated only by a very large increase of their subscription list. Will not every pastor send us one or more subscribers from his own Church, and every reader ask his neighbor to take the current volume? We have made such arrangements that we are sure our future issues will meet every reasonable demand.

ERRATA.—In the note on p. 14, 7th line from the end, for *six months*, read *two months*.—p. 36, 2d col., 17th l. from bottom, for *some*, read *none*.—p. 41, 1st col., 8th l. from top, after *Congregationalism*, add *with Presbyterianism*; also, 3d l. from bottom, cancel the comma after co-operation, and for *shall*, read *will*.—p. 42, 2d col., 2d l. from top, for *morals*, read *revivals*.—p. 140 is misprinted p. 131.





G. Stuart Del.

J. B. Longacre Sc.

CALEB STRONG,

*late Governor of Massachusetts*



